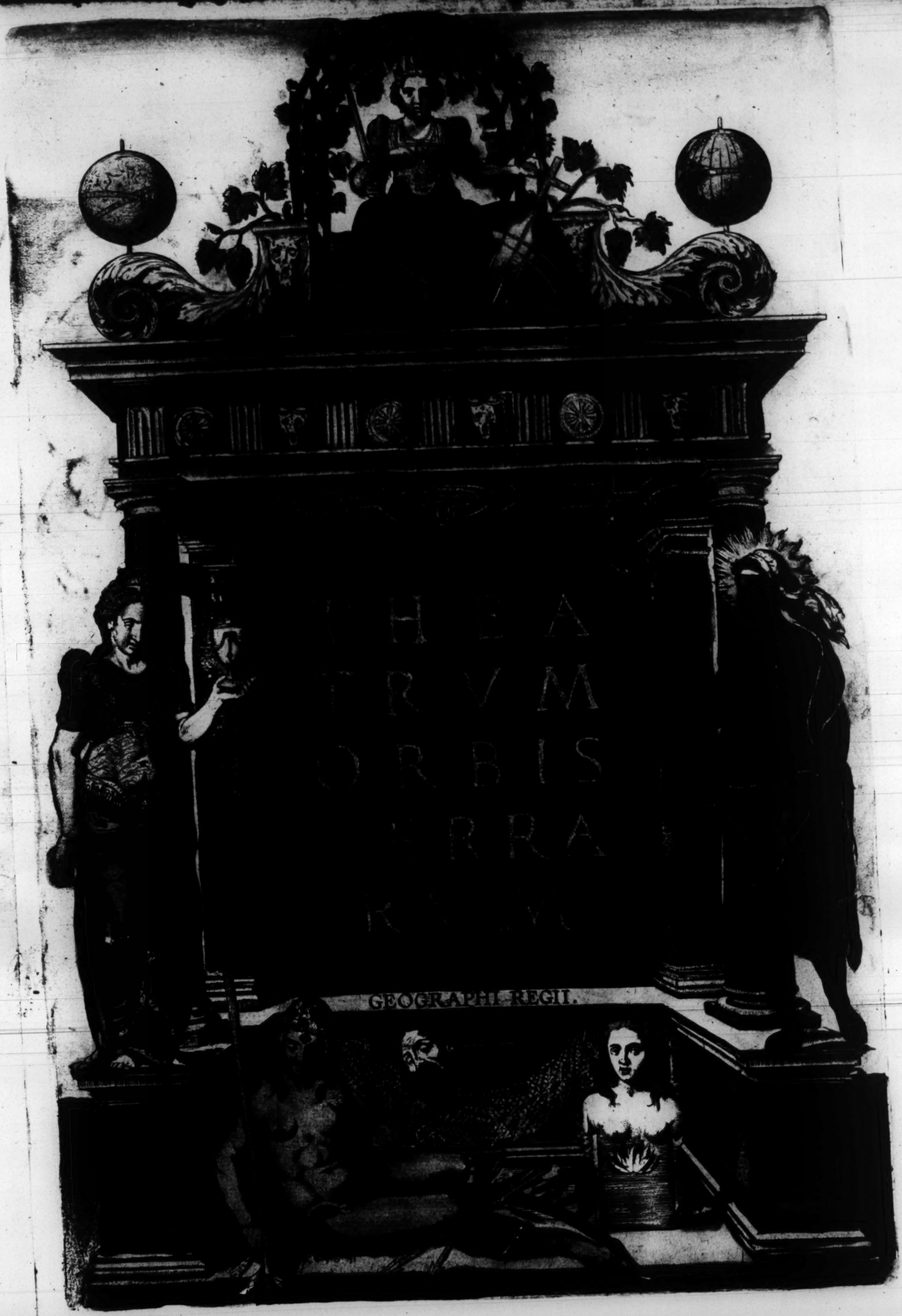
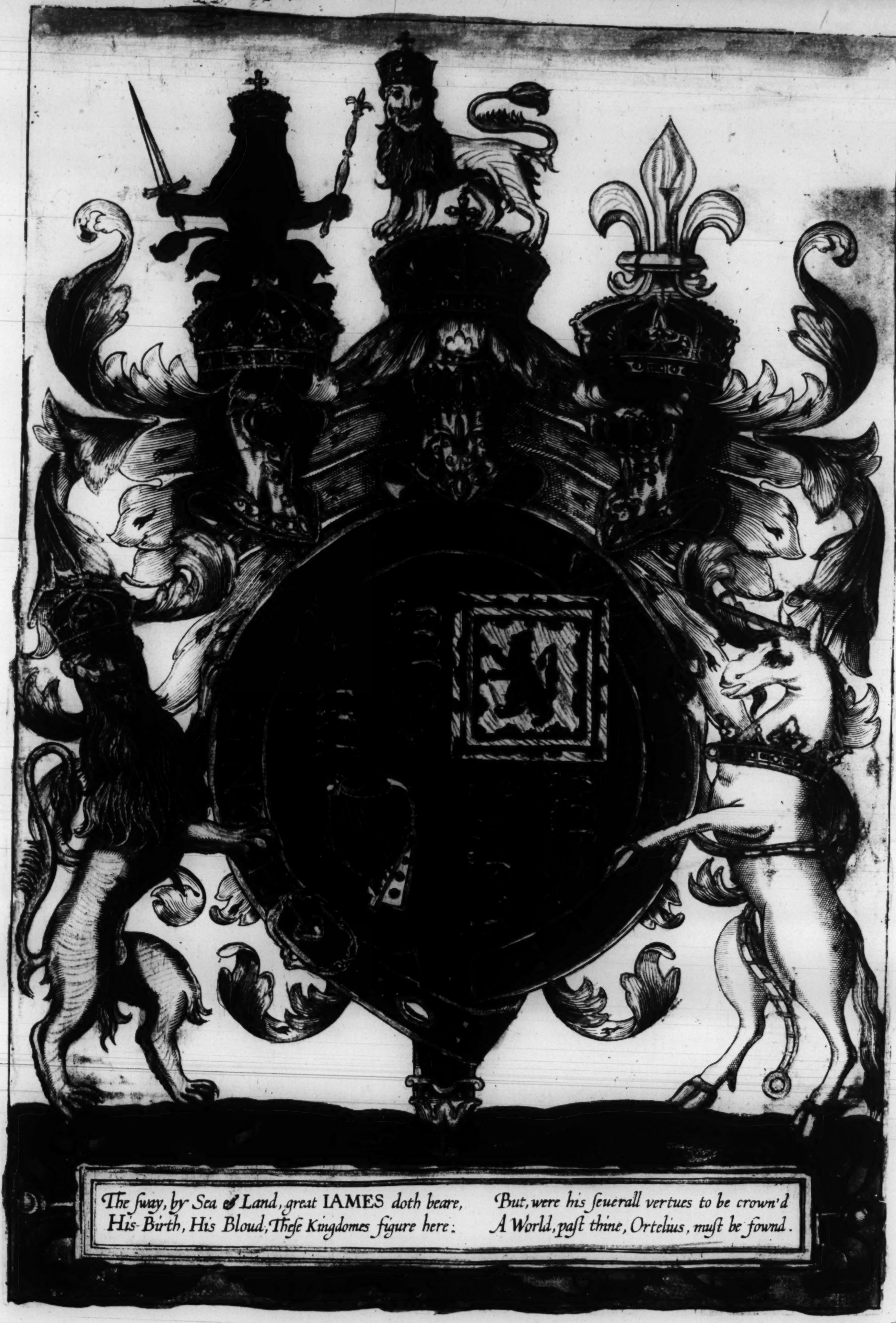


THE THEATRE OF THE WHOLE WORLD: SET FORTH BY THAT Excellent Geographer *Abraham Ortelius.*

LONDON,
Printed by IOHN NORTON, *Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie in Hebrew, Greeke, and Latine.* 1606.



The sway, by Sea & Land, great IAMES doth beare,
His Birth, His Bloud, These Kingdomes figure here:
But, were his seuerall vertues to be crown'd
A World, past thine, Ortelius, must be fownd.

TO THE
MOST HIGH,
MOST MIGHTY,
AND MOST HAPPY
PRINCE, IAMES BY THE
GRACE OF GOD, KING
OF GREAT BRITAINE,
FRANCE AND IRE-
LAND, DEFEN-
DER OF THE
FAITH, &c.

IOHN NORTON

HIS MA-
IESTIES MOST
HVMBLE AND
FAITHFVLL SER-
VANT CONSECRATETH
THESE IMMORTALL LA-
BOVRS OF ABRAHAM
ORTELIVS, TRANS-
LATED INTO
ENGLISH.

ABRAHAMI ORTELII
QVEM VRBS VRBIVM ANTVERPIA EDIDIT,
REX REGVM PHILIPPVS GEOGRAPHVM HABVIT,
MONVMENTVM HIC VIDES.
BREVIS TERRA EVM CAPIT
QVI IPSE ORBEM TERRARVM CEPIT,
STILO ET TABVLIS ILLVSTRAVIT:
SED MENTE CONTEMPSIT,
QVA CAELVM ET ALTA SVSPEXIT
CONSTANS ADVERSVM SPES AVT METVS,
AMICITIAE CVLTOR, CANDORE FIDE, OFFICIIS,
QVIETIS CVLTOR, SINE LITE, VXORE, PROLE.
VITAM HABVIT, QVALE ALIVS VOTVM.
VT NVNC QVOQVE AETERNA EI QVIES SIT
VOTIS FAVE LECTOR.
OBIIT IIII. KAL. IVLII. ANNO ↀↀIↃ.XCIIX.
VIXIT ANN. LXXI. MENSS. II. DIES IIXX.
COLII EX SORORE NEPOTES B.M.POSS.

THE LIFE OF
ABRAHAM ORTELL,
COSMOGRAPHER TO PHILIP THE SECOND, LATE KING OF SPAINE,

written first in Latine by *Francis Sweert* of Antwerpe, his familiar *and louing friend*, *and now translated into English by* W. B, *as great a louer of his learning and vertues.*

He ſtocke of the ORTELS flouriſhed not long ſince, and liued in good ſtate and credit at Auſpurg in Bayern, (*Auguſtam vindelicorum*, the Latines called it.) From that family came WILLIAM ORTELL, who about the yere of our Lord 1460 left his natiue country, and ſeated himſelfe in Antwerpe, (at that time one of the famouſeſt Mart-townes of the world) where he did many notable things worthily deſeruing great commendation: among which that is moſt memorable, that of his owne proper coſt and charges he cauſed a goodly croſſe of free ſtone to be ſet vp without the Emperours gate, in that place where the malefactours are vſually woont to be executed and put to death. Beneath this croſſe, at the baſe or foot of the ſame, ſtood Mary and Iohn, and beſide them, a little farther off, hung the two theeues, the one vpon the right hand and the other vpon the left, vpon their ſeuerall gibbets. This *William* died vpon the ſeuenth day of Ianuary in the yeere of our Lord God 1511, and was buried in the cloiſters of the Franciſcane Friers in Antwerpe, leauing his ſonne LEONARD ORTELL ſole Executor, and heire, not only of his goods and ſubſtance, but alſo of his vertues and good qualities: For they report that he was a man ſo deuout and religious, that it was an hard matter to finde him from his booke, ſerious meditation on heauenly matters. This *Leonard* maried ANNA HERVVAYERS, and by her had iſſue two daughters, and one ſome named ABRAHAM, (whoſe life we heere purpoſe to deſcribe) borne vpon the ſecond day of Aprill, in the yeere of our Lord God 1527. Hee was euen in his child-hood of ſingular towardneſſe, great capacity and paſsing quicke conceit, and, that which is very ſtrange in youth, hee was neuer giuen to the reading of any trifles or idle vanities. Wherefore his father purpoſing to make him a ſcholar, began firſt himſelfe to inſtruct him priuatly at home in his owne houſe in the Latine and Greeke tongues: (For the old man was very learned in both theſe languages.) But ſee how theſe good purpoſes were ſoon croſſed by the vntimely death of his moſt louing and kinde father! who departing this life, in the yeere of Chriſt 1535, left this his ſonne to be further informed and taught abroade by ſtrange ſchoolemaſters, whoſe care and diligence to profit him, whatſoeuer their learning were, was nothing ſo great and painfull: notwithſtanding euen vnder theſe he made ſuch profit in the Artes and liberall Sciences, that he was not much inferiour to the beſt of his degree and time: For, as I ſaid before, no vaine pleaſure, or trifles, paſtimes (which commonly are the ouerthrow of many yongue men) could euer with-draw him from his ſetled purpoſe, or alienate his minde from his booke. Yet his greateſt delight and commendation conſiſted in the knowledge of the Mathematicall ſciences, which for the moſt part he ſtudied and practiſed without an inſtructor, or teacher, atteining, only by his owne paines and induſtrie, to the great admiration of others, euen to the vnderſtanding of the greateſt and deepeſt myſteries of the ſame. In the thirtieth yeare of his age, hauing many great matters in his head, and loathing to liue idly at home in his owne natiue country, he began to entertaine a conceipt of trauelling into diuers and ſundry forreine parts and countries of the world. To Frankford vpon the Main, by reaſon of the great Marts or Faires, there held at two ſeuerall times euery yere, he went very often. In the yeere of our Lord 1575, he went with *Iohn Viuian* of Valence, a Marchant, but a great louer of learning, and *Hierome Scoliers* of Antwerp, to Leige, Trier, Tungren and Mentz: of which iourney and peregrination of theirs, there is at this day a booke of his exſtant in print, wherein he hath learnedly deſcribed the particulars obſerued by them. In the yeere of Chriſt 1577, with *Immanuël Demetrius* of Antwerpe, hee trauelled beyond the Seas, into England and Ireland. Italy, that nource of great wits, that worker of ſtrange woonders, that mother of reuerend antiquities and ancient monuments, hee viſited thriſe. The third time that he went thither, which was in the yeere 1578, he went in company of *George Houſnayle* of Antwerp, who was ſo excellent a painter that he was greatly eſteemed and beloued of the illuſtrious princes, *Albert* and *VVilliam*, Dukes of Bayern: of *Ferdinand*, Duke of Auſtrich; yea and of *Rudolphus* himſelfe, at that time Emperour of the Germanes. But this his conſort, to the great greefe of his friends and ſuch as loued his ſingular qualities, left his life at Prage in Bohemia, vpon the thirteenth of Ianuary in the yeere of our Lord, 1600. This man was woorthy of longer life, if the Fates would reſpect men for their great parts and excellent vertues. But ſo it is, that Death, like as the ſythe in Harueſt, cutteth downe, without diſtinction, aſwell the yongue as old. There was nothing either in Germanie or in France, that was woorth the ſeeing, that this our authour had not ſeene and viewed with a cenſorious and iudicious eie. At length, hauing ouercome ſo many tedious and toilſome trauels, he returned againe to Antwerpe his natiue ſoile. There and then he began to apply himſelfe to benefit ſuccedent ages, to write of

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thoſe countries by him viewed and ſeene, to ſet out in Charts and Mappes diuers places both of Sea and Land vnknowen to former ages, to deſcribe the tracts and coaſts of the Eaſt and Weſt, South and North neuer ſpoken of nor touched by Ptolemey, Pliny, Strabo, Mela or any other hiſtoriographer whatſoeuer: and laſtly to bend all his forces to the framing of that his THEATER, which now is beheld and read with ſuch admiration and applauſe of all men: in which worke of his he was ſo generally well liked and approued of all, that Philip the Second, that renowmed King of Spaine, graced him with the honour and title of *The Kings Coſmographer*. He wrot alſo his GEOGRAPHICALL TREASVRE, a very learned and pleaſant worke, in which the ancient names or appellations, (yea and ott times the new, by which they are now called and knowen at this day,) of Mountaines, Hils, Promontories, Woods, Ilands, Hauens, People, Cities, Townes, Villages, Seas, Baies, Creekes, Straights, Riuers, &c. are at one view inſtantly to be ſeene. Moreouer, out of ancient coines, for the benefit and delight of ſuch as are louers and ſtudious of antiquities, he ſet out The HEADS OF THE GODS AND GODDESSES, which afterward were illuſtrated with an hiſtoricall narration or diſcourſe done by Francis Sweert the yonger. In the yeere of Chriſt 1596, he ſet forth THE IMAGE OF THE GOLDEN WORLD, that is, A treatiſe deſcribing the life, Maners, Cuſtomes, Rites and Religion of the ancient Germans, collected and gathered out of diuers and ſundry old writers of both languages. By theſe his labours and trauels he hath gotten and purchaſed vnto himſelfe an immortall name and credit amongſt the learned of all ſorts. In company he was of an excellent diſcreete cariage, paſsing courteous, merry and pleaſant. Such was his ſingular humanity, that it was ſtrange to ſee how he did winne and retaine the loue and fauour of all men whereſoeuer he became. His enemies he choſe rather to ouercome with kindneſſe, or to contemne them then to reuenge himſelfe of their malice. He did ſo much hate vice, euen in his owne kindred, that he rather reuerenced vertue in his enemies and ſtrangers. Vaine queſtions, and ſubtill diſputations of diuinity, or matters of religion, as dangerous and pernicious, hee did alwaies greatly deteſt and abhorre. A deepe in-ſight and ſound iudgment in any kinde of matter, he preferred before gloſing eloquence and quaint termes. Preſent aduerſity and daungers he alwaies endured with more patience then feare of ſuch as were comming on and neere at hand: and thoſe which were bitter, more eaſily then ſuch as were doubtfull and vncertaine of euent. He was a man which in his life time did ſet as little by himſelfe as any man could: For he neuer ſet his minde much vpon the wealth of this world, or ought of thoſe things in the ſame, hauing alwaies in memory that his learned poeſie CONTEMNO ET ORNO, MENTE, MANV, *I ſcorne and trimme, with minde, with hand*. For ſurely this man was led with ſome heauenly ſpirit, which did ſo with-draw his minde from thoſe earthly cogitations, that he neuer tooke any thing in his life more vnkindly then when he was drawne from his bookes, which he alwaies preferred before all other things in the world beſide. Theſe great learned men following were his familiar friends, and ſuch as he did greatly loue and reuerence. In Spain *Benedictus Arias Montanus*, that great linguiſt and graue Diuine; and the reuerend father *Andrew Schotte*, borne in Antwerp, a learned Ieſuite. In Italy, *Fuluius Vrſinus*, *Franciſcus Superantius*, and *Iohannes Sambucus*. In Germany, *Gerard Mercator*, that famous Coſmographer, *Iames Monaw*, *Marke Velſer*, *Ioachim Chamberlin*, *Ionas Grutterus* of Antwerp, and *Arnold Milius*. In France, *Petrus Pithœus*, and others. In the Low-countries, *Iuſtus Lipſius*, *Læuinus Torrentius*, *Nicolaus Rockoxius*, *Cornelius Pruinius*, *Balthaſar Robianus*, *Ludouicus Perezius*, *Iohannes Brantius* a ciuillian, recorder to the ſtate of Antwerp, *Iohannes Bochius*, ſecretarie to the ſame city, *Francis Raphalengius*, *Chriſtopher Plantine*, *Iohn Moret*, *Philip Gally*, *Otho Venius* that famous painter, and *Francis Sweert* the yonger. In England, *Humfrey Lloyd*, the only learned courtiour of his time, and *VVilliam Camden*, now Clarenceux, the painfull and iudicious antiquary of our land. With all theſe and many other he was familiarly acquainted. To theſe he wrot often, and from theſe he often receiued moſt kinde and louing letters. He was a great ſtudent of antiquities, and ſearcher out of rare and ancient things. He had at home in his houſe, Images, Statues, Coines of Gold, Siluer and copper both of the Greeks, Romans and others: Shelfiſhes brought from India and our Antipodes: Marble of all kinde of colours: Torteiſes ſhelles of ſuch wonderfull bigneſſe, that tenne men, ſitting round in a circle, might eate meat out of them at once: Others againe ſo little and narrow, that they were skarce ſo bigge as a pinnes head. His Library was ſo maruellouſly well ſtored with all ſort of Bookes, that his houſe might iuſtly haue beene termed, A ſhoppe of all manner of good learning, vnto which men flocked from diuers places, like as in former times they did to Plato's Academy, or Ariſtotle's Lyceum. This *Erneſt* and *Albert*, returning conquerour from the battaill at Hulſten, with other great Princes, and men of all ſorts, came in troops to ſee and behold. While he was thus buſied, and hauing now liued aboue threeskore and eleuen yeeres, he fell ſicke in Iune in the yeere of our Lord 1598, and growing euery day worſe and worſe, at length, he yeelded to nature and died vpon the 28 day of the ſame moneth. The Phyſicians affirmed that he died of an vlcer of the reines, which Hippocrates writeth will hardly euer be cured in old men. He was of ſtature tall and ſlender; the haire of his head and beard was of a yealow colour. His eies were gray, and his forehead broad. He was very courteous and affable. In ſerious buſineſſes he was very graue and ſober, but without any ſhew of arrogant diſdaine: in mirth and ieſting he was as pleaſant, yet with that moderation, that all was guided by the rules of Chriſtian piety and modeſty. This deceaſed bachelour, Anna Ortell, a virgine his ſiſter, who liued not long after this her brother Abraham, (for ſhe died in the yeere of Grace 1600) cauſed to be buried and intombed in Saint Michaëls, the Abby of the Præmonſtratenſes in Antwerp. He might well want the honour of a gorgeous and coſtly tombe, who by the generall conſent of all men, had for his rare and ſingular vertues deſerued an euerlaſting fame and reputation. Francis Sweert, the yonger, gathered together the mournefull verſes of thoſe poets and friends of his, which did bewaile his death, ſet them foorth, and dedicated them to the State and citizens of Antwerp. Iuſtus Lipſius, at the inſtant requeſt of his heires, and for a perpetuall memoriall of their conſtant loue and friendſhip wrote that Epitaph which is in capitall letters ingrauen vpon his tombe.

ABRAHAM ORTELIVS CITIZEN OF ANTwerpe, and Geographer to Philip the second, King of Spaine, to the courteous Reader.

Seeing, that as I thinke, there is no man, gentle Reader, but knoweth what, and how great profit the knowledge of Histories *doth bring to those which are serious students therein; I doe verily beleeue and perswade my selfe, that there is almost no man, be it that he haue made neuer so little an entrance into the same, and touched them neuer so lightly, that is ignorant how necessary, for the vnderstanding of them aright, the knowledge of* GEOGRAPHY *is, which, in that respect therefore is of some, and not without iust cause called* The eye of History. *For thou shalt meet with many things in the reading of Histories, (I will not say, almost all) which, except thou haue the knowledge of the countreys and places mentioned in them, cannot onely not bee well conceiued and vnderstood, but also oft-times they are cleane mistaken and otherwise vnderstood then they ought to bee: which thing commeth to passe in many discourses: but especially in the expeditions and voyages of great Kings, Captaines and Emperours: in the diuers and sundry shiftings of Nations from one place to another: and in the traueils and peregrinations of famous men, made into sundry countreys. But seeing that this is a matter which euen experience it selfe doeth teach vs to be true, there is no reason why I should stand long vpon the proofe of the same. This so necessary a knowledge of* Geography, *as many worthy and learned men haue testified, may very easily be learn'd out of* Geographicall Chartes *or Mappes. And when we haue acquainted our selues somewhat with the vse of these* Tables *or Mappes, or haue attained thereby to some reasonable knowledge of* Geography, *whatsoeuer we shall read, these* Chartes *being placed, as it were certaine glasses before our eyes, will the longer be kept in memory, and make the deeper impression in vs: by which meanes it commeth to passe, that now we do seeme to perceiue some fruit of that which we haue read. I omit here, that the reading of* Histories *doeth both seeme to be much more pleasant, and in deed so it is, when the Mappe being layed before our eyes, we may behold things done, or places where they were done, as if they were at this time present and in doing. For how much we are holpen, when as in the Holy Scripture, we read of the iourney of the Israëlites, which they made from* Egypt, *through the Red Sea, and that same huge Wildernesse, into the Land of promise, when as looking vpon the Mappe of* Palestina, *we doe almost aswell see it as if we were there, I thinke any student in Diuinitie, or that History hath oft made triall. Which things being so, how much those which are students and louers of* Histories *are combred, hindred and stayd, yea, & many times, euen while they are in their race and continued course, drawne backe, it is an easie matter to conceiue, when either the description of all countreys cannot be gotten, or if they may be gotten, they are dearer then that euery mans money will reach and attaine vnto especially those that are but poore, or none of the wealthiest. For there are many that are much delighted with* Geography *or* Chorography, *and especially with Mappes or Tables containing the plotts and descriptions of Countreys, such as there are many now adayes extant and euery where to be sold: But because that either they haue not that, that should buy them: or if they haue so much as they are worth, yet they will not lay it out, they neglect them, neither do they any way satisfie themselues. Others there are who when they haue that which will buy them, would very willingly lay out the money, were it not that by reason of the narrownesse of the roomes and places, broad and large Mappes cannot so be opened or spread, that euery thing in them may easily and well be seene and discern'd. For, that I may speake that which is the trueth, those great and large* Geographicall *Maps or Chartes, which are folded or rowl'd vp, are not so commodious: nor, when any thing is peraduenture read in them, so easie to be look'd vpon. And he that will in order hang them all along vpon a wall, had need haue not only a very large & wide house, but euen a Princes gallery or spacious Theater. This I hauing oft made triall of, I began to bethinke my selfe, what meanes might be found to redresse these discommodities, which I haue spoken of, and either to make them somewhat lesse, or, if possibly it might bee, to take them all cleane away. And at length me thought it might be done by that meanes which we haue obserued and set downe in this our booke, to which I earnestly wish that euery student would affoord a place in his Library, amongst the rest of his bookes.*

But that thou mayest the better vnderstand, what it is that wee haue done in this our Theater, and what it is that thou must exspect and looke for in the same; I thinke it not amisse in few wordes briefly here to declare vnto thee. First

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my purpose was to represent vnto thy view whatsoeuer heretofore thou hadst, or now hast, in any Geographicall or Chorographicall Chartes here and there lately or long since set out that euer came to my handes, or were possibly to bee gotten for loue or money. Of all countreys whose descriptions are set out in Geographicall Tables, we haue selected one (for of some there are diuers) which in our iudgement seemed to bee the best and most exact: Which, notwithstanding that it were, by the first draught of the Authour somewhat large and broad, we haue brought into that small forme, as might agree with this our worke, and that the whole Mappe might be contein'd in one leafe: or, which sometime thou shalt obserue we haue done, as thou may'st see, that in one leafe many might bee contein'd and expressed: yet so as nothing, no neuer so small a thing, is either omitted or altered that was to bee found in the greater: except it be this, which oftentimes thou shalt finde, that the names of places and other things, which in the first Copies could hardly be read, in these our Mappes we haue so expressed, that they may perfectly be read of any man. And sometime, where occasion did serue, or need require, and the place would permit, vnto the moderne and vsuall names of certaine places, wee haue added the ancient names mentioned by old writers, but now vulgarly vnknowne. Which, as we doubt not, we haue done with the good leaue and liking of the Authours themselues: so I hope it will be a thing very well pleasing to all such as are readers and students of old Histories and Antiquities. In those Mappes, which haue their Authours names written vpon them, we haue, as I said, altered nothing at all, excepting two or three of the Marine tracts of the Low-countreys, which the Sea hath much changed since the time that their descriptions were first set foorth: As for examples sake, in Flaunders, ouer against Zeland, not farre from the towne Wateruliet, where by the goodnesse and great benefit of Almighty God, long after that the description of this Countrey was first set out, the Maine-land was much enlarged and had gotten an aduantage of the Sea: wee there haue altered the forme of that Mappe, according as the place is found to be at this day. The description of which plot of ground we obteined of Master Marke Laurine, the Lord and owner thereof, a braue gentleman, greatly renowmed both for the noble stocke from whence hee is descended, as also for his wisdome and great experience. But in other Mappes, which had no name of the Authour subscribed vnto them, we were somewhat more bold: for in these, in some places, at our discretion, where we thought good, wee haue altered some-things, some-things we haue put out, and otherwhere, if it seemed to be necessary, we haue put in. Of some Countreys also, that we might, as much as in vs did lye, make vp our iust number and fill vp our ranke, we haue made some Mappes of our owne, that there might as few Mappes be wanting as possibly might be. In the abridgement and bringing of those Mappes, which had as I said the names of the Authours added vnto them into a lesser forme, we haue vsed that faithfulnesse and diligence, that we hope to deserue thankes not onely of the Reader, but also euen of the Authours themselues, or at least we haue dealt so in them, that no man need be asham'd of these of ours whatsoeuer they be; yea he may aswell acknowledge and take this little one of ours, for his owne, as that greater one first set out by himselfe. For wee haue endeuoured to the vttermost of our power in this our worke, if it were possible, to deserue thankes of the Authours, if not, yet by no meanes to displease them: Not to follow or imitate that bad custome of some men in these our dayes, who, that they may seeme to the world to set foorth some new thing, doe nothing els but alter the workes and labours of other men, and oftentimes, out of those which are good, to select that which is not good, and to sell it commonly for the best: Sometimes by adding something at their pleasure, and in some places againe taking out and detracting something and withall either by concealing the right Authors names, or setting to their owne, or feyning a name of some one or other, they thinke to please the vulgar sort with nouelties, that that their worke may sell the better; and they may rake money together they care not how: For we were not mooued to vndertake this labour by any couetous desire of getting much by it, but euen of a willing and forward minde that wee had to helpe and further those that had a loue and affection to these studies, not any whit respecting the gayning of any vaine glory and commendation by other mens labours. For what need we to make new Mappes, when as the old Mappes of other men, now extant, would serue our turne? Some there are peraduenture, which will looke to finde in this our Theater more descriptions of particular Countreys, (for euery man naturally, for the loue that he beareth to his natiue soile, would, I doubt not, wish that it were here seuerally described amongst the rest:) but let them know, that those which are here missing, are not left out and omitted, either by our negligence, or for that we were lothe to be at that cost and charges: but because that either we neuer saw any such, or at leastwayes for that there neuer came any such to our hands. If there be any man, which either hath any such, or knoweth where there may be had, him we would earnestly entreate, that he would be the meanes to helpe vs vnto them, assuredly promising him, that we will, at our owne cost and charges, not without great thankes to him, and a most honourable mention of his name, cause them to be cut and imprinted apart and by themselues, that hereafter they may be inserted into this our Booke, either in their owne place, elsewhere, as any man shall like best.

Of the Order also by vs here obserued in the placing of these our Mappes, I thinke it not amisse, gentle Reader, to speake a word or two, and to acquaint thee with our purpose: that if peraduenture there be any man, which doeth thinke that they ought to haue bene placed otherwise, we may either satisfie him, if we may, or els excuse our selues, which is all, I thinke, that can be looked for at our hands. First of all, we present vnto thy view an Vniuersall Mappe of the whole world: Then, the foure quarters or principall parts of the same; to wit, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America: in this following dame Nature, in which alwayes before the parts can be, the whole, whereof they be the parts, must of necessitie first be. Next after these we haue put the seuerall and particular Countreys of these parts, beginning at the West part of the world, in this following Ptolemey the Prince of Geographers, and almost all others that haue written of this argument: And so the Prouinces and particular countreys of America do first put foorth and shew themselues: next to these do follow the Britishe Iles, after them Spaine, and then France. From hence we passe to Germany: whose Countreys being after our maner diligently surueyed, from Heluetia or Switzerland we passed ouer the Mountaines into Italy, which is the next countrey vnto it Eastward, purposing also to view all the Prouinces thereof seuerally. From thence we crossed the Sea and sayl'd into Greece. Whereupon going into Slauonia, we surueyed all the Countreys seuerally which do vulgarly speake the Slauonian

tongue,

tongue, (to wit, Hungary, Transſyluania, Polonia, Scandia, and Ruſsia.) Thus hauing finiſhed Europe, we come vnto the Iſthmus or Straight-land, which is betweene the head of the Riuer Tanais and the North ſea, which is in deed the bound of Europe and Aſia: from it we ſtep into Aſia. Which, after we haue a while beheld, we left, and ſo paſſed into Africa, by the Streights, or narrow piece of the Mainland, which runneth betweene the Bay of Arabia, and the gulfe of Damiata, (Sirbonis lacus) made by the ouerflowing of the Midland-ſea. From thence paſsing through Egypt and Barbary wee came vnto the Streights of Gibraltar, which we croſſed, and at length came home againe to our owne natiue countrey from whence we firſt ſet foote; like vnto a trauailer or a Pilgrime, which hath viewed and trauailed through many and ſundry ſeuerall Nations and Countreys, paſsing out of one into another, orderly as they lay and were ſituate one by another, ouerskipping none, at laſt returneth ſafely and ioyfully from whence he firſt ſet foorth.

Thus farre of the Mappes themſelues: Now let vs ſpeake a word or two of the backſide of the ſame. Becauſe we thought it would be a thing nothing pleaſing to the Reader or Beholder, to ſee the backeſides of the leaues altogether bare and empty we determined there to make a certaine briefe and ſhort declaration and Hiſtoricall diſcourſe of euery Mappe, in the ſame maner and order as we ſaid we obſerued in the Mappes themſelues; omitting nor concealing any mans name, that we had occaſion to vſe. Moreouer to theſe alſo we haue added a Table of the names of all the Authours, that euer wee knew or had; out of which, thoſe that are ſo diſpoſed, may fetch a more ample and larger diſcourſe and deſcription of the ſeuerall Countreys handled by them. Wherefore the ſtudents of Geography ſhall haue here, in the Authours thus named in order, and in the Catalogue of the Authours of the Geographicall Tables or Mappes, which we haue ſet before this our worke, and laſtly in theſe Tables themſelues, a certaine ſhoppe, as it were, furniſhed with all kinde of inſtruments neceſſarily required in ſuch like buſineſſe: out of which, if peraduenture there may ſeeme any thing wanting, in his iudgement, either to the finiſhing of any Booke of that argument, or more fuller deſcriptions of any Countreys whatſoeuer, very eaſily, or in deed without any labour at all he may ſee, from whence it may by and by be fetched.

Theſe things they are which I thought good to admoniſh the Reader of. It remaineth now, that wee doe entreate euery man, to take this our labour and entertaine it, with no other minde then it was by vs both begunne and finiſhed, and at length ſet out and Imprinted. Farewell, and wiſh well to Francis Hogenberg, Ferdinand, and Ambroſe Arſen, by whoſe skilfull hands and extraordinary great paines and diligence almoſt all theſe Mappes were engrauen and cut.

From Antwerp, this preſent yeere 1570.

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Spectandum dedit Ortelius mortalib. orbem,
Orbi spectandum Galleus Ortelium.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HIS Map next enſuing containeth and repreſenteth the portraiture of the whole earth, and of the maine Ocean that enuirons & compaſſeth the ſame: all which earthly Globe the Ancients (who were not as then acquainted with the New world, not long ſince deſcried) diuided into three parts; namely, *Africa*, *Europe*, and *Aſia*. But ſince that diſcouery of *America*, the learned of our age haue made that a fourth part, and the huge Continent vnder the South pole, a fifth. *Gerardus Mercator* the Prince of moderne Geographers in his neuer-ſufficiently-commended vniuerſall Table or Map of the whole world, diuides this Circumference of the earth into three Continents: the firſt he calles that, which the Ancients diuided into three parts, and from whence the holy Writ beares record, that mankinde had their firſt originall, & firſt was ſeated: the ſecond, is that which at this preſent is named *America* or the *VVeſt Indies*: for the third, he appoints the South maine, which ſome call *Magellanica*, as yet on very few coaſts thorowly diſcouered. That this orbe or maſſe of the earthly Globe containes in circuit, where it is largeſt, 5400 German or 21600 Italian miles, antiquity hath taught, & late Writers haue ſubſcribed to their opinion. *And theſe ſo manifold portions of earth* (ſayth *Plinie* in the 11. booke of his Naturall hiſtorie) *yea rather, as ſome haue termed them, the pricke or center of the world (for ſo ſmall is the earth in compariſon of the whole frame of the world) this is the matter, this is the ſeat of our glorie. Here we enioy honours, here we exerciſe authoritie, here we hunt after riches, here men turmoile and tire themſelues, here we moue and maintaine ciuill diſſenſions, and by mutuall ſlaughter make more roome vpon the earth. And to let paſſe the publike tumults of the world, this in which we force the borderers to giue place and remoue farther off, and where we incroch by ſtelth vpon our neighbors lands: as he that extends his lands & lordſhips fartheſt, and cannot abide that any ſhould ſeat themſelues too neere his noſe, How great, or rather how ſmall a portion of earth doth he enioy? Or when he hath glutted his auarice to the full, How little ſhall his dead carcaſe poſſeſſe?* Thus far *Plinie*.

The ſituation of this earth and ſea, the diſpoſition of the ſeuerall regions, with their inlets and gulfs, the maners and inclinations of the people, and other memorable and note-worthy matters are deſcribed by men of ancienter times, ſuch as follow:

PTOLEMEY of ALEXANDRIA.
CAIVS PLINIVS 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 books of his Natural hiſtory.
ARISTOTELES DE MVNDO written and dedicated to *Alexander* the Great.
STRABO in 17. books.
SOLINVS POLYHISTOR.
POMPONIVS MELA.
DIONYSIVS APHER and his Expoſitor.
EVSTATHIVS.
APVLEIVS in his booke of the World.
DIODORVS SICVLVS in his fiue former books.
MARTIANVS CAPELLA.
PAVLVS OROSIVS in the beginning of his Hiſtory.
ÆTHICVS and another of that name ſurnamed SOPHISTA, not yet printed.
IVLIVS the Oratour called by *Caſſiodore*, PRIMVS.
BEROSVS deſcribed the antiquitie of the World.
ANTONIVS AVGVSTVS (if the title be true) ſet downe the Iournals of the Romane empire.
SEXTVS AVIENVS, the ſea-coaſts.
STEPHANVS, the cities.
VINIVS SEQVESTER, in an Alphabeticall order, the Riuers, Fountaines, Lakes, Woods, Hilles, and Nations thereof.

By new Writers, as

RAPHAEL VOLATERANVS.
ABILFEDEA ISMAEL, in the Arabian tongue.
IOANNES HONTERVS; and HIERONYMVS OLIVERIVS: both in verſe.
BARTHOLIMVS in the eighth booke of *Auſtria*.
SEBASTIAN MVNSTER, that learned Diuine, diligent Hiſtorian, painfull Hebrician and Linguiſt, well ſtudied in all maner of learning, and vnto whom the learned Student is ſo much beholding.
ANTONIVS the Archbiſhop of *Florence*, in his Hiſtorie, in the third chapter of the firſt Title.
DOMINICVS NIGER.
IOHN AVENTINE in his ſecond booke of his Annals.
IOHN CAMERS in his Commentaries vpon *Solinus*.
GEORGE RYTHAIMER.
IOACHIM VADIAN.
PETRVS IOANNES OLIVARIVS vpon *Mela*.
LAVRENTIVS CORVINVS NOVOF.
ANTONIVS VERONENSIS.
GVALTERVS LVDOVICVS in his Mirrour or Looking-glaſſe of the World.
S. ISIDORE of SIVILL in *Spaine*.
MICHAEL of VILLANOVA, in his Commentary vpon *Ptolemey*.
ZACHARIAS LILIVS VICENT.
HIERONYMVS GIRAVA in the Spaniſh tongue.
ALEXANDER CITOLINVS, in his *Typocoſmia* or Patern of the World written in the Italian tongue.
VINCENTIVS BELVACENSIS in the Mirrour of Hiſtories the ſecond booke.
GVILIELMVS POSTELLVS *Barentonius*.
S^r. IOHN MANDEVILL and his companion in his trauels.
ODERICVS of FRIVLY.
MICHAEL NEANDER of *Soraw*.
GAVDENTIVS MERVLA in his 5. booke of memorable things.
FRANCISCVS MONACHI, in his Epiſtle to the Archbiſhop of *Panormus*.
ANDREAS THEVETVS, FRANCISCVS BELLEFORESTIVS, and PETRVS HEYNSIVS, in French: but this latter alſo in Dutch rythmes or verſe.
LAVRENTIVS ANANIENSIS, in the Italian tongue.
ANTONIVS PINETVS, in French: and he hath withall ſet forth many Tables and Mappes (as the title ſheweth) of Countries, Cities and Townes, aſwell of *Europe*, as of *Afrike*, *Aſia* and *America*.
IVLIVS BALLINVS, hath put forth the Plots and drafts of the moſt famous Cities of the whole world, with a briefe hiſtorical diſcourſe, written in the Tuſcane tongue. The ſame is done by
GEORGIVS BRVNO, in Latine, but much more beautifully and curiouſly.
BENEDICTVS BORDONIVS, hath deſcribed all the Ilands of the World. So alſo hath
THOMAS PORCACCIVS: both in the Italian tongue.
WOLFGANGVS LASIVS, and
IOANNES GOROPIVS BECANVS, the originall and ſhifting of the nations of the ſame.
PETRVS APPIANVS, and
BARTHOLOMAEVS AMANTIVS, haue gathered the ancient Inſcriptions: and ſo hath
MARTINVS SMETIVS, but with greater diligence and care than ordinary.
IOANNES BOHEMVS, and ALEXANDER SARDVS haue written of the maners, rites and cuſtomes of all nations and people of it. The ſame hath
FRANCISCVS BELLEFORESTIVS done in the French tongue.

HOMI=
NES HAC LEGE
SVNT GENERATI,
QVI TVERENTVR
ILLVM GLOBVM,
QVEM IN HOC TEM=
PLO MEDIVM VI=
DES, QVAE TER=
RA DICITVR.
Cicero.

TYPVS ORBIS

CIRCVLS ARCTICVS.

AMERICA SIVE IN
A NOVA. Ao 1492. a Christoph
Colombo

Noua
Fran=
cia.

Chilaga

Totonte=

Marata

Calicu

Tisnad

Peru

Amazones.

Brasil

Chica.

HOC
EST PVNCTVM,
QVOD INTER TOT
GENTES FERRO
ET IGNI DIVIDI=
TVR, O QVAM RIDI=
CVLI SVNT MOR=
TALIVM TER=
MINI?
Seneca.

QVID EI POTEST VIDERI MAGNV
NITAS OMNIS, TOTIVSQVE MVNDI

S TERRARVM.

EQVVS VEHENDI CAVSA, ARANDI BOS, VENANDI ET CVSTODIENDI CANIS; HOMO AVTEM ORTVS AD MVNDVM CONTEMPLANDVM. *Cicero.*

Tartaria.

Mongol

Cathaio.

A S I A

Turchestan.

Persia.

Barbaria.

India orientalis.

AFRICA.

Arabia.

OCEANVS AETHIOPICVS

Lantchidol mare

VM IN REBVS HVMANIS, CVI AETERDI NOTA SIT MAGNITVDO. CICERO:

VTINAM QVEMADMODVM VNIVERSA MVNDI FACIES IN CONSPECTVM VENIT, ITA PHILOSOPHIA TOTA NOBIS POSSET OCCVRRERE. *Seneca.*

EVROPA.

WHy *Europe* ſhould be ſo called, or who was the firſt Authour of this name, no man as yet hath found out; vnleſſe (ſayth *Herodotus* in his fourth booke) we ſhould thinke that the whole region borrowed this name from *Europa* daughter to the King of *Epyrus*. This *Plinie* calleth the Nurſe of the victorious and conquering people of all other nations of the world, moſt beautifull and farre ſurpaſsing the reſt: and ſo it is ſometimes compared to *Aſia* and *Africa*, not for his greatneſſe and compaſſe, but for his might and power. Certaine it is, that this part, being moſt plentifully inhabited, is for multitude of nations inferiour to neither of the other. The North and Weſterne ſides hereof are bathed by the Ocean; the South coaſt is diſioyned from *Africa* by the Mediterranean ſea. Then Eaſtward by the Ægæan ſea (now called *Archipelago*) by the Euxin ſea (named at this preſent *Mar Maggiore*) by the lake of *Mæotis* (now termed *Mar delle Zabacche*) by the riuer Tanais (commonly called *Don*) and by the Iſthmus or ſtraight of the maine land, which is from the head or fountaine of this riuer directly vnto the North Ocean; it is diuided from *Aſia*, according to the opinion of *Glarean*. And thus it beares the ſhape of a Peninſula (which ſignifies a place of the earth almoſt diſioyned and cut from the Continent, and ſo well neere on euery ſide enuironed with waters) as in the Table it ſelfe is manifeſt. The head hereof *Rome*, was whilome conquereſſe of the earth.

The regions thereof (as they are now called) are *Spaine*, *France*, *Germanie*, *Italie*, *Slauonia*, *Greece*, *Hungarie*, *Poland* with *Lithuania*, *Moſcouia*, or more ſignificantly *Ruſsia*; and that Peninſula which conteineth *Norway*, *Sweden*, and *Gotland*. Among the Iſles thereof the firſt place is due to *Britany* conteining *England* and *Scotland*; then followes *Ireland*, *Groenland*, *Friſland*, and *Iſland*: all ſituate in the maine Ocean. In the Mediterran ſea it hath *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, *Candia*, *Maiorica*, *Minorica*, *Corfu*, *Negropont*; and others of leſſe note, the particular names and ſituations whereof are to be ſeene in the Table.

This our *Europe*, beſides the Roman Empire reuerenced of all the world, hath in all (if you adde thoſe foureteene, which *Damianus à Goes* reckens vp only in *Spaine*) eight and twentie Chriſtian Kingdomes: whereby you may eſtimate the worthineſſe of this region. It is a place out of meaſure fruitfull: and the naturall diſpoſition of his aire is very temperate. For all kindes of Graine, for Wine, and abundance of Woods, it is inferior to none, but comparable to the beſt of the others. It is ſo pleaſant, and ſo beautified with ſtately Cities, Townes and Villages, that for the courage and valour of the people and ſeuerall nations, although it be leſſe in quantitie and circuit, yet might it well be accounted, and indeed of all ancient Writers hath it euer beene accounted ſuperiour vnto the other parts of the World: moſt renowmed alſo hath it beene both in regard of the Macedonian Empire, and the great command and power of the Romans. The praiſes thereof you may reade in *Strabo*, who in his third booke, and ſeuen bookes following, hath moſt learnedly and excellently deſcribed it. Peruſe alſo other ancient Geographers. Of late Writers, amongſt other things by the way, *Volateranus*, *Sebaſtian Munſter*, *Dominicus Niger*, *Georgius Rithaimerus*, in their Geographies, haue endeuoured to paint it out in his colours. But *Pius* the ſecond, *Chriſtopher Cella* and *Anſelmus* his brother haue deſcribed it a part and by it ſelfe.

Diuers Iournals ouer all *Europe* in a maner, together with the diſtances of places, haue beene committed to writing by *Cherubin Stella*, *John Herbacius*, and *George Mayerus*. The like hath beene done by *William Gratarolus* in the end of his booke, which is entitled, *De regimine iter agentium*, or *A direction for trauellers*.

SVECIA
BARBARIA
AFRICAE
FESSA
Germanica
Gallica
Italica

CONDORA
Cingala
Sylan
Orastena
VOLOGDA
TVMEN
ASI
TVRCHESTAN
AE
GEOR:
GIANI:
MARE DI
BACHV
CASPI
TVRCOMANI
ME:
DIA.
PER:
SI:
A.
AMASIA.
NATOLIA.
CARMANIA
AIDINELLI.
BOLLI.
IVDEA.
BARCHA
AEGYPTVS
MARE MAJORE
RVSSIA
PARS.

GRONI ANDIAE PARS

MARE SEPTE

OCEANVS

SVECIA

GOTI

OCCIDENTALIS OCEANVS

CANTABRICVM

MARE

MEDITER

BARBARIA

AFRICAE

FESSA

Germanica
Gallica
Italica

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225						
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650		

TENTRIONALE.

OCEANVS SCHYTICVS

CONDORA

TARTARIA

ASIA

TVRCHESTAN

TVMEN

MOSKOVIA

LITVA

RVSSIA

POLONIA

VOLOGDA

PERMIA

SIBERIA

CATHAIA

MARE MAGIORE

MARE DE BACHV olim CASPIVM.

MESOPOTAMIA.

PARS.

ARABIA

NATOLIA.

CARMANIA

AIDINELLI.

BOLLI.

AMASIA

CANDIA.

BARCHA

AEGYPTVS

IVDEA.

Cingolo

Sybir

Cryſtuma

Kondoria

Petchora

Permuskoi

Volokda

Kovlaï

Sloboda

Mezena fl.

Cama fl.

Samara fl.

Tigris fl.

Euphrates fl.

Machet

Salacinit

Tauris

Aras fl.

Machmus abat

Seruan

Alepo

Tripoli

Damasco

Carine

Irruſalem

Gaza

Cairo

Suez

Faro

Eltor

Balſara

Tygdet

Tenatopoli

Derbent

GEOR: GIANI.

Lenati

Andan

Cabra

Tocora

Automala

Torre de l'Arabi

Forcadi Barca

Scharfi

Golfo de Sidra

Nilus fl.

Mar Rubro

Mar Caſpio

Mar Maggiore

Mar Rubro

Mar Caſpio

ASIA.

Sia *diuides it ſelfe from* Europe *by the riuer Tanais, and a ſtreight line drawen from the fountaines thereof to the Bay of* S. Nicolas *in the North Ocean: but from* Africa, *by the neck-land* Iſthmos *or narrow place of the earth, which is betweene the Arabian gulfe and the Mediterran ſea. The reſidue thereof the Ocean and other ſeas do enuiron.*

This part the ancient Geographers, as Strabo *in his eleuenth booke, and* Arrianus *in his fift booke, haue diuerſly diuided. But at this preſent it may by vs not altogether vnfitly be diſtributed into fiue parts, according to the great Empires by which it is gouerned. The firſt whereof, which bordereth vpon* Europe, *and is ſubiect to the great Duke of* Moſcouia, *is bounded by the Frozen ſea, the riuer Ob, the lake Kitaia, and a line drawen from thence to the Caſpian ſea, and by the Iſthmus or neck-land betweene the Caſpian and Euxin ſeas. The ſecond is that, which yeelds obedience to the great Cham Emperour of the Tartars, whoſe Southern borders are the Caſpian ſea, the riuer Iaxartes, and mount Imaus; on the Eaſt and North it is begirt with the Ocean; and Weſtward it confines vpon the dominions of the foreſaid great Duke of* Ruſſia. *The third part, the progenie of the* Ottomans *or the Turkiſh Emperour enioyes, which containeth whatſoeuer regions are ſituate within the compaſſe of the Euxin ſea, the Ægean ſea (now called* Archipelago) *the Mediterranean ſea, the land of* Egypt, *the Arabian and Perſian ſeas, the riuer Tigris, the Caſpian ſea, and the Iſthmos or neck-land betweene it and the ſea Euxine. Vnder the fourth ſhalbe compriſed the Kingdome of* Perſia, *now gouerned by the Sophies; Weſtward it hath the Turkes, with whom the Perſian for the moſt part manteineth continuall warres; Northward the Empire of the great Cham; Eaſtward it extends almoſt to the riuer Indus; and on the ſouth it is reſtrained by the ſea, at this preſent called* Indicum, *but in times paſt* Mare Rubrum, *or The Red ſea. Now the fift part takes vp all that remaineth, which as in times paſt, ſo at this preſent, is called The Indies; neither is it gouerned by one only, as the former; but by many pety Kings, euery region almoſt hauing a peculiar Gouernour, ſome which are tributarie to the great Cham. And here it is not to be omitted, that all the ſea-coaſts from the Arabian gulfe, to the Promontory of* China, *commonly called* Cabo de Lampo, *ſituate in* 30. *degrees of Northerly latitude, are in a maner poſſeſſed, or made tributary to the Portugals.*

Amongſt infinite others, the principall iſles aſcribed to Aſia, *are* Cyprus *and* Rhodes *in the Mediterran ſea;* Zeilan *of the vulgar and* Taprobana *well knowen to the ancients now called* Samotra, *but falſly* Sumatra, *in the Indick-Ocean, where alſo within the memory of our fathers, the Portugals haue diſcouered the two* Iauas, *with the iſles of* Borneo, Celebes, Palohan, *and* Mindanao; *and here likewiſe* Gilolo, *and the* Moluccos, *at this day famous for the abundance of ſpices which they yeeld. To theſe may be added the iſles of* Iapan, *and new* Guinie *very lately deſcried; but this laſt, whether it be an iſland, or adioyned to the South maine, it is not yet certainly knowen.*

The memorie of this part of the world is moſt renowmed, not only with prophane authors (as they terme them) in regard of the firſt monarchies eſtabliſhed by the Aſſyrians, the Perſians, the Babylonians, and the Medes; but in the holy Scriptures alſo it is more famous than the reſt: for here mankinde was not only created by almightie God, deluded and corrupted by the enemie Satan, and reſtored by our Sauiour Chriſt; but we finde almoſt all the hiſtories in either Teſtament to haue beene in this part both written and accompliſhed.

Strabo *hath deſcribed* Aſia *in ſix books, namely from the* 11. *booke vnto the* 16. Ptolomey *hath decyphered the ſame in three, as in his* 5. 6. *and* 7. *books; and likewiſe in* 12. *Geographicall Tables, and he aſcribes vnto it* 40. *prouinces. It is alſo ſet foorth by* Ammianus Marcellinus *in his* 23. *booke, and by* Diodorus Siculus *in the beginning of his* 18. *Of late Writers none haue wholly and particularly deſcribed it.* M. Paulus Venetus, Lewes of Barthema, *and* S^r. Iohn Mandeuile, *(but this Authour is fraught with fables) haue written ſo much thereof, as by trauelling the regions, they found worthie of obſeruation. Reade alſo the Epiſtle of* Iacobus Nauarca *a Feſuite.*

I my ſelfe likewiſe certaine yeeres paſt ſet forth in a large Map the deſcription of the ſame.

ASIAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

NTRIO
Parall 80 Borealis
Parall 70. Borealis
Parall 60 Borealis
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
Parall 50 Borealis
Parall 40 Borealis
horum horda
Tuch lac
Mecritorum horda
BARGV regio palustris
Taigini
MARE SCYTHICVM
ARSARETH
IAPAN
COO-
LAGVCHI
ANIA
ARGO
ELGIAN.
QVINCI
TABOR
CHIORZA
Desertum Caracorum.
Mons Altheos
TARJA
CAGNOS GIAN DICTORVM
TATARIAE IMPERATOR LONGE
LATE QVE
OMINATVR.
XANTON
MANGI
NANQVI
TANGVT
TAINFV
CHE QVAN
Desertum Lop
TEN DVCH
CATA
IO
CAMUL
CAINDV
SILDIFV
THEBET
ERGIMVL
CHINA
MOIN
CARDANDAN.
Tangem
MACIN
TIPVRA
COMATAI
GAV CIN CHI
NA
BENGALA
VERMA
CAMBOLA
Doaga
Borneo.
SAMO:
TRA olim
Taprobana
Zeilan
Barusmans
Pentagam
Calamus
Chinabalo
Nusafa
Dapa
Tenalta
MOLVCOS
OCEANVS
EOVS. Sinus orientalis
Ilhas dos Reis
Ilhas de S. Lorenzo
de S. Augustino
NOVA
GVINEA
Parall. 10. Australis
Cum Privilegio.
TER.
RAE
INCOG:
NITAE
Parall 20 australis
AVS-
TRALIS
PARS
IDIES.

AFRICA

His the Ancients haue diuerſly diſtinguiſhed; but at this preſent it is diuidedby *Iohn Leo* of *Africa*, into foure chiefe parts; *Barbarie*, *Numidia*, *Libya*, and the Land of *Negros*. BARBARIE, which is accounted the beſt, they circumſcribe with the Atlantick & Mediterranean ſeas; with mount *Atlas*, & with the region of *Barcha* bordering vpon *Ægypt*. NVMIDIA, called by the inhabitants *Biledulgerid*, and abounding with Dates (for which cauſe the Arabians call it by no other name, but the Date-bearing region) is bounded Weſtward by the Atlantick Ocean; Northward by mount *Atlas*; it ſtretcheth Eaſt as farre as the citie *Eloacat*, which is an hundred miles diſtant from *Ægypt*; and the ſandie Deſerts of *Libya* embrace it on the South. LIBYA the third part, is named in the Arabian tongue *Sarra*, which word ſignifies a Deſert. It beginnes Eaſt from *Nilus*, and thence runneth Weſt as farre as the Atlantick ſea; *Numidia* lies to the North of it, and the Land of *Negros* to the South. Now followeth the fourth part, which they call NIGRITARVM *terra*, either from the inhabitants, which are of a blacke colour, or from the riuer *Niger*, that runneth thorow the countrey. It is confined North by *Libya*; South by the Æthiopick Ocean; Weſt by *Gualata*; and Eaſt by the Kingdome of *Gaoga*. And here we are to note, that according to this their diuiſion all *Africa* is included within the Mediterran, Atlantick, and Æthiopick ſeas and the riuer *Nilus*; wherefore *Ægypt* and *Æthiopia* are accounted parts of *Aſia*, which we notwithſtanding thinke more properly to belong to *Africa*: For the true *Æthiopia* containes at this day *Presbyter Iohns* Empire, which by all late Writers is aſcribed to *Africa*. We therefore with *Ptolemey* iudge that it ought to be bounded by the Mediterran and Ocean ſeas, rather than by any riuer whatſoeuer; and ſo it hath the forme of a Peninſula, being ioyned to *Aſia* by an Iſthmos or ſmall neck-land, which lies betweene the Mediterran ſea and the gulfe of *Arabia*. The South part hereof was vnknowen to our anceſtours, till the yeere 1497, whereas *Vaſco de Gama* firſt doubling the Cape *de buona ſperanza* or *of good hope*, and ſailing about *Africa*, came to *Calicut* in *Eaſt India*. This Southern part by the Perſians and Arabians is called *Zanzibar*.

At the foreſayd Cape of good hope the inhabitants are exceeding blacke; which we thought in no wiſe to omit, becauſe all men ſuppoſe the cauſe of blackneſſe to be heat, and the neareneſſe of the Sunne; wheras here the Sunne ſcorcheth no more, than about the Streight of *Magellan* (if we meaſure the heat of the place, according to the poſition of the heauens and diſtance from the Equinoctiall line) where notwithſtanding the people are reported to be maruellous white. But if we will needs aſcribe this blackneſſe to the ſcorching heat of the Sun, let vs conſider, what makes the Spaniards and Italians looke ſo white, whenas they are equally diſtant from the Equinoctiall with the inhabitants of the foreſayd Cape; namely the one towards the South, and the other towards the North. *Presbyter Iohns* people are of a browne colour; in *Zeilan* and *Malabar* the inhabitants are coale blacke, yet all in one & the ſame diſtance from the æquator, and vnder the very ſame parallele of the heauens. * And on the contrary, why did *Herodotus* and *Pindarus* deſcribe ſuch as inhabited the ſame climate with themſelues, namely *Colchis*, to be of a blacke colour, and curled haire? *Herodotus* in his *Thalia* makes the Indians blacke like the Æthiopians: which the experience of our times confirmeth. I know *Herodotus* will haue the cauſe hereof to be the ſeed of the parents, which he ſayth is not white, as that of other people, but blacke. To whom *Poſtellus* alſo ſubſcribeth, and imputeth the originall of this blackneſſe vnto *Chams* curſe. Againſt which opinion I haue nothing to allege. Let the trueth of the matter reſt vpon the authours credit. But this a man may thinke more ſtrange; that in all *America* there were no blacke people found beſides a few, only in one place called by them *Quareca*. What then is the efficient cauſe of this colour? Is it the drineſſe of the heauen, or of the earth? Is it perhaps ſome hidden propertie of the ſoile? Or a kind of qualitie inherent to the nature of men? Or is it all theſe vnited in one? But theſe things we leaue to be conſidered by them, who do more curiouſly ſearch into the ſecrets of nature.

This portion of the world is called by the Greeks *Libya*, and by the Latines *Africa*, becauſe it is not moleſted with extremity of colde: or (if we may credit *Ioſephus*) from *Afer* one of *Abrahams* poſteritie. Another deriuation of the name you haue ſet downe by *Iohn Leo in the beginning of his firſt booke of the Deſcription of* Africa, *who deriueth it from the Arabick theme* Faraka, *ſignifying to diſioine or ſeparate; becauſe it is diſioyned from* Europe *by the Mediterran ſea; from* Aſia, *as he ſaith, by the riuer* Nilus, *or rather as the beſt authours haue taught, by the Arabian gulfe called of the Greeks* ἐρυθρᾶια θάλασσα, Mare rubrum *the red ſea: of the Hebrewes* ים־סוף iam-ſuff, mare algoſum vel iuncoſum *the ſedgie ſea: of the Arabians the neere inhabitants* Bahci 'lkulzom *the ſea alkulzom. Vpon the like reaſon doth* Iul. Cæſar Scaliger *thinke that* Sicilia *was ſo called of* Seco *which ſignifieth*, to cut, *for that this Iſland was thought of the ancients to haue beene a portion cut from the maine Continent, and ſometimes to haue beene ioined to* Italie. *Others, after their maner*, nullo digno autore, nullo ſolido & certo argumento, *do fetch the name of* Africa *from* Africus *a king of bleſſed* Arabia, *whom they affirme to haue brought colonies hither and to haue firſt inhabited the ſame.*

The principall iſlands of this part (for here to expreſſe all by name, we thinke it not neceſſarie, becauſe they are to be ſeene in the Table) are *Madagaſcar*, the *Canaries*, the iſles of *Cape verde*, and *S. Thomas* iſland ſituate vnder the æquinoctiall, which aboundeth with ſugar.

Among the olde Writers none haue particularly deſcribed this region. But concerning the ſame reade *Saluſt* his *Bellum Iugurthinum*; *Hanno* his nauigation about *Africa*, in *Arrianus*; and *Iambolus* his voyage, in *Diodorus Siculus*; and likewiſe *Herodotus* his *Melpomene*. *Barlaams* narration of the inner *Æthiopia* or *India* is extant in the Auguſtan Librarie. Of late Writers reade *Aloyſius Cadamoſtus*, *Vaſco de Gama*, *Francis Aluarez*, who trauelled *Æthiopia*. But of all others *Iohn Leo* hath moſt exactly deſcribed it; and *Ludouicus Marmolius*; and *Liuius Sanutus*. *Iohn Barros* alſo pron iſeth a volume of *Africa*. Concerning the riuer *Nilus*, the greateſt in all the world, you haue the letters of *Iohn Baptiſta Ramuſius* and *Ierom Fracaſtorius*. *Of* Africa *likewiſe you may reade at large in the ſecond volume of* M. Richard Hakluyts *Engliſh voyages*.

AFRICAE TABVLA NOVA.

EDITA ANT: VERPIAE 1570.

ASIAE PARS.

REGNI PER SILE PARS

SORIA

Damasco

Hierusalem

ARABIA DESERTA

MARE DI ZELIDEM

AYMAN olim Arabia felix.

MEDITER RANEVM.

BARCHA

Tagulist

Garion

Angella

Guademez

Calbis

Berdoha

BELLO

DAFILA

BARNA

GASSO.

NVBIA

Regnum olim Christiana religione imbutum; hac temestate vix ullam reliquit.

Borno.

Amazen.

Abiami

Baza

Amasen

Ambian antina

Syre

Soua

Betmarin

Ambadare

Hic longe lateq; imperitat magnus princeps Presbiter totius Africæ potentiss: Rex

Chedasesian

Belegnãze.

Bisima

Olabi.

S. Croce

BELLE GVAN ZE.

Fungi

Amara m.

FATIGAR

MAGADAZO

OLAB

Dolas

Balli

Adel

Opis

VAN GVE

GOYAME.

Cotla

COTLA

Nilus fl.

AMBI AN.

Ambian

Giara

Gorama

AGAG.

Agag

QVARA.

FVNGI.

Tacui

CAFA TES.

Coyla

CON.

GO

Deserta

Zanzibar

Mozambique

Mozambique

Mozambique

The New World, commonly called AMERICA.

THat all this Hemisphere or halfe-rundle (which is called *America*, and in regard of the large extension, *The New world*) should lie concealed from our ancestours, till the yeere of Christ 1492, at what time *Christopher Columbus* a Genoway first discouered the same; is a matter surpassing the measure of human admiration. For considering both the diligence of ancient Geographers in describing the World, and the commodious opportunitie of most large Empires for the searching out of new Regions, then also the insatiable auarice of mankinde, leauing nothing vnattempted for the attaining of Golde and Siluer, wherewith these Countries incredibly abound; I haue often wondered, how it could so long haue beene hidden from our World. Some there are which suppose that this Continent was described by *Plato* vnder the name of *Atlas*: my selfe also am ofopinion, that *Plutarch* speaking of the face in the bodie of the Moone, makes mention thereof vnder the name of a Maine continent. Some thinke that *Seneca* rauisht with a Poeticall furie, presaged the discouerie hereof in these Propheticall verses *in the very end of the* 2. *Act. of* Medea:

——venient annis
Secula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet & ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhisq; nouos
Detegat Orbes,
Nec sit terris vltima Thyle.

In English thus:

Long hence those yeeres will come,
When th'Ocean shall dissolue
Natures fast bonds and barres.
Then shall huge lands appeare,
Typhis shall then detect
New worlds; nor *Thyle* then
Shall bound the paths of men.

Like to those Sibyllin verses, which (as *Iacobus Nauarchus* writeth) were found at the foot of the promontorie of the Moone (commonly called *Rochan de Sinna*) vpon the Ocean sea-shore, ingrauen vpon a foure-square pillar, in the time of *Don Emmanuel* King of *Portugall*, to this or the like purpose:

Voluentur saxa literis & ordine rectis,
Cùm videas Occidens Orientis opes.
Ganges, Indus, Tagus, erit mirabile visu,
Merces commutabit suas vterque sibi.

In English thus:

The stone with my stick letters, row'ld shall bee,
When West the treasures of the East shall see.
The Portugals and Indians (a thing admir'd)
Shall truck their wares, on either part desir'd.

Howbeit, that these verses are not ancient, but grauen in our times; nor part of *Sibylles* Propheties, but counterfait; I was aduertised (being in hand with the second edition of this my *Theatrum*) from *Rome*, by *Cæsar Orlando* a Ciuilian, in his letters, out of some printed works of *Gaspar Varerius*, in which since that I my selfe haue read the same. And afterward I found it confirmed by *Amil. Resende* in his Antiquities of *Portugale*: namely, that in the time of *Don Emmanuel* King of *Portugale*, one *Hermes Caiado* of the same countrey, caused them to be ingrauen and buried in the earth: and when he supposed that the marble began to corrupt with the moisture of the ground; pretending some cause of recreation, he inuites his friends to a countrey-house of his, neere vnto which this fained Prophesie lay hid. Wherefore being all set at meat, in comes his Bailiffe with newes, that his Labourers had by chance digged vp a stone engrauen with letters. They all immediatly runne forth, they reade it, they admire it, they highly esteeme it, and are ready to adore it, &c. See how apt *Caiado* was to delude his friends. *Marinæus Siculus* in his Chronicle of *Spaine* writes, that there was found in Gold-mines an ancient piece of coine with *Augustus Cæsars* image vpon it, and for the more confirmation of the matter, that it was sent by the Archbishop of *Consance* to the Pope. But I am of opinion, that it was there lost by the same familie which first found it. *Iosephus Acosta* in his booke *De Natura noui orbis* indeuours by many reasons to proue, that this part of *America* was originally inhabited by certaine Indians, forced thither by tempestuous weather ouer the South sea which now they call *Mare del Zur*. But to me it seemes more probable, out of the historie of the two *Zeni*, gentlemen of *Venice* (which I haue put downe before the Table of the South sea, and before that of Scandia) that this New world many ages past was entred vpon by some islanders of *Europe*, as namely of *Groenland*, *Island*, and *Frisland*; being much neerer thereunto than the Indians, nor disioyned thence (as appeares out of the Map) by an Ocean so huge, and to the Indians so vnnauigable. Also, what else may we coniecture to be signified by this word *Norumbega* (the name of a North region of *America*) but that from *Norway*, signifying a North land, some Colonie in times past hath hither beene transplanted? But why in mine opinion the maine Ocean was neuer sailed by ancient Nauigatours, I haue declared in my *Thesaurus Geographicus*, speaking of OPHIR.

All this part of the World, (except the North tract thereof, whose Coasts are not yet discouered) hath in these last times beene sailed round about. From North to South it stretcheth in forme of two Peninsulæ or Demi-isles, which are seuered by a very narrow Isthmos or neck-land. The Northermost of the two conteineth *New Spaine*, the prouince of *Mexico*, the countrey of *Florida* and *New-found-land*. But the Southermost (which the Spaniards call *Terra firma*) containes *Perú* and *Brasil*. A description of all which regions the studious in Geography may reade in *Leuinus Apolonius*, in the Decads of *Peter Martyr*, and in *Maximilianus Transiluanus*, who writ all in Latine. Also to this purpose you haue many things worthy the obseruation in the Iesuites Epistles, and in *Maffeius* his story of the Indies. *Postellus* also promiseth Discourses of West-Indie-matters: and so doth *Fredericus Furius Cariolanus*.

These that follow haue purposely written of *America*, but all in their mother-languages, and for the most part in Spanish; but the better halfe of them are translated into Italian.

PEDRO CIEÇA DE LEON.
GONSALVO FERNANDO DE OVIEDO.
FERNANDO CORTEZ.
PETER ALVARADO.
DIEGO GODOYA.
ALVAREZ NVNNEZ.
NVNNEZ DE GVSMAN.
FRANCIS VLLOA.
FRANCIS VASQVEZ DE CORONADO.
ANTONIE MENDOÇA.
FRIER MARCO DE NIZZA.
FERNANDO ALARCHON.
FRANCIS XERES.
IOHN VERARZANO.
AMERICO VESPVTIO.
FRANCIS LOPEZ DE GOMARA.
IEROME BENZO, in Italian.
IAQVES CARTHIER, and
ANDREVV THEVET, wrote in French.
IOHN STADEN, in Dutch.

Diuerse of which Authours, and many that haue written since, are translated into English in the third volume of *M. Hakluyts* English Voyages.

AMERICAE SIVE NOVI ORBIS, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

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NTRIO.
SAGVENAI.
TERRA COR TERRALIS.
CANADA.
NOVA
CHILAGA.
NORVMBEGA.
FRANCIA
MOCOSA
AVACAL
APALCHEN.
CAPA
MEXICO
COSSA
Cari bana.
Tisnada.
Paguana.
Amazones
Picora.
BRESILIA
PARAWA.
Mapenes
Ningatus
CHIL
PATAGONIA
REGIO GI-
GANTVM
TERRA DEL FVEGO.
60
30

The peaceable or the south sea, called by the Spaniards MAR DEL SVR.

HIs sea albeit vnknowen, yet was it not vnnamed by ancient writers: for *Plinie* calles it *Eoum*, and *Orosius Orientale*, that is, The East sea. *Ptolemey* falsly termes it SINVM MAGNVM, A great bay; whereas he should haue nam'd it MARE MAGNVM, A great sea. For of all the seas in the world it is the greatest and the widest. In *Paulus Venetus* it is described vnder the name of *Mare Cin, (that is, as I interpret it out of Nubiensis Arabs,* Bahci 'ltzni vel alkini, Mare Sinarum, *The sea of China)* and in *Haithon Armenus* (whom elswhere we more truly call *Antonie Curchuno)* by the name of *Mare Cathay*. Well therefore might it be named by the ancient and middle-age writers; but neuer was it fully knowen and discouered, till *Fernando Magellan* a Portugale sailed thereupon. Seene it was indeed, and as it were saluted in the yeere 1513, by *Vasco Nunnez*, from the coast of *Perú*. But *Magellan* in the yeere of our saluation 1520. hauing passed the streight by him found, and called after his owne name (which it hitherto retaineth, for euery common Mariner calles it The Streight of *Magellan)* with an heroick and Herculean courage entred this sea, which vncertaine it is, whether any shippe before his had euer stemmed. For meditating a voyage to the isles of the *Molucces*, whereunto the Portugals vsually sailed from West to East; and intending to make thither a shorter cut from East to West, he came at length vnto them by this sea: in one of which isles called *Machian*, he was slaine in a skurmish. The course of his voyage was this: Departing from *Sivil* with fiue ships, whereof one being his owne, was called by a name of good presage *Victoria*, he came to the fortunate or *Canary-isles*; then to the *Gorgones* or *Hesperides*, now termed The isles of *Cape verde*; and thence to the Streight abouenamed: which when he had found and past thorow, he enters into this sea; where with a fresh and prosperous gale hauing sailed vpon the maine 40. dayes together, and beholding nothing but sea on all sides, and still the sea; when he had crossed the South tropick he descried two small barren and vnhabited isles: where notwithstanding, because they found good fishing, they staied two dayes & then departed, calling them the Vnfortunate isles. Now, they are knowen by the name of *Tuberones*, and the isles of *S. Peter*. Then he proceeds on his nauigation, & in the space of 3. moneths and 20. dayes, hauing sailed ouer this vast Ocean 2400. leagues, he attained at length to the Æquinoctiall, and thence to the desired *Molucces*. And because (as we haue said) he had for the most part a prosperous & no tempestuous wind, he named this *Pacificum* or The peaceable sea, now called by the common Mariner, The South sea, or *Mar del Sur*. Those that haue written of the New world, say, that this sea about those vnfortunate isles, is most exceeding deepe, and that neere vnto the coast of *Perú* it yeeldeth pearles, and that there are in it 7449. isles, so that some in our times not vnfitly haue called the Western part thereof *Archipelagus* or A sea thicke set with isles: seeing this, like the Ægean sea (which is planted all ouer with the *Cyclades*, the *Sporades*, and many other islands, and is called in the Italian tongue *Archipelago)* is also with isles most notably replenished. In the bottome of this sea *Francis Vlloa* and *Antonie Digafetta* do report, that there growes a weed of 14. or 15. fathoms high within the water; and that it riseth out of the water to the height of some 4. or 5. fathom: so that sometimes you shall seeme not to saile thorow a sea, but rather thorow a greene medow. The place of *Aristotle* in his booke *De Admirandis* &c. doth not much disagree from this; where he writes of the Phœnicians which inhabited *Gadyra*, that when they had sailed a while without the pillars of *Hercules*, they arriued at certeine regions abounding with weeds and slime, which were ouerflowed with the tides of the sea. The very same affirmeth *Iornandes* in the beginning of his Getish history; where he writes, that none could saile thorow the Ocean, being impassable in regard of weeds or turfs, and for that cause vnknowen. Yea *Plinie* and *Antigonus* out of *Megasthenes* haue left recorded, that all the East Ocean growes full of woods. And that the sea neere *Portugale* should beare Okes laden with mast, *Polybius* reporteth in *Athenæus*. Also, that the Bay-tree growes in the Red sea, the same authour affirmes vpon the credit of *Pythagoras*. Hereunto you may adde that of *Theophrastus* in his 4. booke of the history of Plants, *cap.* 7.8.9. and the testimony of *Ælianus*, *lib.* 13. *de Animal. cap.* 3. and *Strabo*, *lib.* 16. and *Plinie*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 103. *lib.* 6. *cap.* 22. and *lib.* 13. *cap.* 25. and *Plutarch* in his naturall questions concerning the face in the orbe of the Moone. All these are in some sort confirmed by *Platoes* fables or histories in his *Timæus* concerning the ille *Atlantis*; whose sea he affirmes to be vnnauigable by reason of the slime or oaze remaining of the same isles inundation. But concerning the ship called *La Victoria* learne thus much: it is not sayd amisse: *Bare names oft times things named doe resemble*: Manifest it is by this ship, which vnder this happy name, the first voyage that euer she made, was the only ship that caried away the victory of sailing quite ouer the maine Ocean, for so many ages before. For departing from *Spaine*, by the Streight of *Magellan*, to the *Molucces*, thence hauing doubled the Cape of *Buona Esperança*, and returned, whence she first put forth, she was the first of all ships and in all ages, that euer circumpassed the whole earth. The same ship made out of *Spaine* a second voyage as farre as *S. Domingo* and home againe. Thither also she made a third voyage; but in her returne she was quite lost; neither was it euer knowen what became of her. Antiquity would haue thought she had beene taken vp into the skies, and placed among the Constellations, like another *Argo*. Nor had this propheticall verse of the peereleisse Poet beene vnfitly alleged in her commendation: *Then comes another* Tiphys, *another gold-fleeced* Argo. Let *Plinie* now cease to maruell, that out of a small hemp-seed should grow that, which was of force to cary vp and downe the globe of [his] earth. We in our age haue seene with the very same thing this world of [ours, much greater than his] nauigated round about. Ours, I say: which that you may more perfectly vnderstand, do but compare the first Table of our Theatre with the first of our Parergon or By-worke, and you shall see the difference.

And here, I suppose, I shall not bestow my labour altogether in vaine, by adding certaine particulars not commonly knowen, concerning the first discouery hereof. Which by all our late Writers is not vnworthily ascribed to *Christopher Columbus*. For in the yere 1492, he was the first man that laid it open, & made it knowen, and communicated the vse and benefit thereof to the Christian world. Howbeit I finde, that the North part of *America* (which lieth neerest vnto *Europe*, and to some of our European isles, namely, *Groenland*, *Island*, and *Friseland*; and is called *Estotiland)* was long since discouered by certaine Frislandish fishers, driuen by tempest vpon that coast: and afterward about the yere 1390, that it was reuisited anew by *Antonie Zeno*, a gentleman of *Venice*: and that by the authority of *Zichmi*, then King of the said ille of *Frisland*, a Prince in those times very valiant, and ouer all that sea, for his warres and victories most renowmed. Concerning this his expedition there are extant in Italian certaine Collections or briefe extracts drawen by *Francis Marcolino* out of the letters of *Nicolas* and *Antonie Zeno* gentlemen of *Venice*, who liued in these parts. Out of which Collections I adde this that followes touching the description of this region. *Estotiland* (he saith) abounds with all things necessary for mankind. In the mids therof stands an exceeding high mountaine, from whence issue foure riuers that water the whole country. The inhabitants are witty, and most expert in all kind of handicrafts. A language and letters they haue peculiar to themselues. Howbeit in this Kings Library there are certeine Latine books, no whit vnderstood by them, which might perhaps before that time be there left by some of their European neighbors that had traffique with them. They haue all kinds of mettall, but specially gold, wherewith they mightily abound. They exercise trade of merchandize with the people of *Groenland*; from whence they fetch hides, pitch, & brimstone. The inhabitants say, that towards the South there are countries rich of gold, and replenisht with inhabitants. There are also many & great woods; out of which they haue matter for the building of their ships and cities; whereof and of fortresses there are great numbers. Of the loadstones vse in nauigation they are vtterly ignorant. They also make mention of *Drogeo*, a region toward the South, inhabited by Canibals, and such as are delighted to eat mans flesh; for want whereof, they liue with fishing, which they very much vse. Beyond this there are large countries and another New world; but the inhabitants are barbarous, and go naked: howbeit against the cold of Winter they arme themselues with beasts skinnes. These haue no kind of mettall: they liue by hunting. For weapons they vse long and sharp-pointed staues and bowes. They make warres one vpon another. Gouernours they haue, and lawes wherto they yeeld obedience. Southward of this place they liue in a more temperate climate, hauing cities and idol-temples, wherin they sacrifice liuing men, whose flesh they afterward deuoure. These haue the vse of gold and siluer. Thus much concerning this tract of land, out of the foresaid collections or extracts; wherein this also is worthy the obseruation, that euen then our European Pilots by meanes of the loadstone sailed those seas. For I am of opinion, that there is not to be found in any history a more ancient testimony touching the foresayd vse of this stone. And these things I was the willinger to adioyne to this Table, because I see none of them that haue written the histories of the world so much as once mention this matter.

That you may better vnderstand this relation, peruse our Table of America and Scandia.

But concerning the loadstone or sea-compasse you are to vnderstand, that the first inuentour therof was *Iohn Goia* a citizen of *Melfi*, whom *Alexander Sardus* in his booke *De inuentoribus rerum* calleth *Flauius Campanus*. For so write the Italians, and so much is confirmed by *Antonie Panormitanus* in this one verse of his: *First* Melfi *Sailors taught, the loadstone how to vse*, and that in the yere of our Sauior 1300. This *Melfi* called *Amalphis* in Latine, is a towne situate vpon the sea-shore of *Lucania*. *Goropius* ascribes the finding out of this secret to our Danes or Dutchmen; being persuaded hereunto, because the names of the 32. winds written vpon the compasse, are by all Pilots and Mariners, be they French, Spaniards, or of what nation soeuer, expressed in the Dutch tongue: which I confesse to be true, if you except the Italians only: for they both write and speake of these winds in their owne mother-language. Howbeit seeing all our nauigatours of *Europe*, be they Spaniards, French, English, or Dutch, do expresse them in our language, I am verily of opinion, that as it was first found and vsed by the Amalfitans or Italians especially within their owne Mediterran sea: so was the knowledge therof from them derived vnto our Netherlanders, and most of all to those of *Bruges*; whose city at that time (before all traffique was reduced to *Antwerpe)* was a famous mart-towne, and frequented by Italians, especially of *Venice*, as the foresaid *Zeni* report: and according to the testimony of *Peter Quirini*, *Christopher Fioreuanti*, and *Nicolas Michele*, who in this our Ocean suffered that horrible shipwracke which we reade of in the Italian volumes: witnesse also *Lewis Cadamosta*, who in his Epistles written about the yeere 1454, affirmes this city of *Bruges* to be a Mart inferiour to none else in all the North parts of the world. Wherefore, that the citizens of *Bruges* receiued the vse of the sea-compasse from the Italians, and out of Italian translated the names of the winds into their owne language, and that from them the other nations before mentioned borrowed this knowledge, I see not well, how it may be denied. Of the nature and admirable vertue of the loadstone you may reade many notable things in *Linus Sanutus* his description of *Africa*, printed in Italian at *Venice*.

The isles of *Salomon*, which in this table you see described about *Noua Guinea*, were not long since discouered by *Oliuer Mendanio*, after he had conducted his fleet out of the part of *Luna* in *Perú*, & had sailed ouer this huge Ocean: as I find recorded in *Iosephus Acosta* his 1. book & 17. chapter *De natura noui orbis*.

ASIAE PARS

CHINAE REGNI PARS.

Xanton

Paquin

Cinabre

Sachion

Cequij.

Molinu

Huchco

Foquiem

Cantao

Suadochio

Cinchoo

Isla de Plata

AMERICAE SEPTEM

TRIONALIOR PARS.

SEPTEMTRIO.

Quivira.

Rio Grande

Nova Guinea, quibusdam Terra de Piccinacoli.

SPECVLVM.

GENIO ET INGENIO NOBILI DN. NICOLAO ROCCOXIO, PATRICIO ANTVERPIENSI, EIVSDEMQVE VRBIS SENATORI,

Abrahamus Ortelius Regiæ Mtis geographus lub. merito dedicabat.

15 89

SIVE MAGELLANICA

DUM DETECTA

MARIS PACIFICI,

(quod vulgò Mar del Zur)
cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisque in eodem passim sparsis, novissima descriptio.

Noua Hispania.

Mexico.

Caribana.

AMERICAE MERIDIONALIOR PARS.

Peru.

Charcas.

Chili.

Patagones.

Mar del Nort.

Cum privilegio Imp. Gt. Reg. Majestatis nec non Cancellariae Brabantiae. ad Annorum.

NEVV SPAINE.

His Prouince was about the yeere 1518 forcibly ſubdued to the Spaniſh gouernment, vnder the command and conduct of *Fernando Corlez*: who with the great ſlaughter of his owne people, but farre greater of the inhabitants fighting for their liberty, conquered the ſame. It is a region rich of ſiluer and golde: for it hath very many riuers yeelding ſands or graines of perfect gold. Vpon the coaſt of this countrey are many commodious fiſhings for pearle. Salt lakes here are diuers, the water whereof through the heat of the Sunne is conuerted into excellent ſalt. Here is great abundance of *Caſsia fiſtula*, and a kind of fruit in the Mexican language called *Cacao*, ſomewhat reſembling an Almond: which is with them very highly eſteemed; for hereof they make a kinde of drinke, to their owne taſte moſt delicate. The ſeas and riuers belonging to this countrey abound mightily with fiſh. Their riuers alſo breed Crocodiles, whoſe fleſh is food to the inhabitants. In theſe places this creature is for the moſt part aboue twenty foot long. It is a countrey very mountainous and beſet here and there with moſt lofty and cragged rocks. So great is the diuerſity of languages in theſe regions, that one cannot vnderſtand another without an Interpreter. The principall Colonies to be ſeene in this Table, which in *New Spaine* haue been planted by the Spaniards, are firſt *Compoſtella*, the ſeat of a Biſhop, and of one of the Kings counſels. *Colima*, by another name called the city of the Purification. *Guadalajara*, a towne moſt famous, and head of the Kingdome of *New Gallicia*. *Mechoacan*, a Biſhops ſea alſo. *Sacatula*, the city of Angels, a mother-towne and a Biſhoprick. *Mexico*, a Kingly city, or rather Queene of all the cities in the New world; ſituate vpon the banke of a lake, or rather of a fenne: yea the very ground-plot of this city is ſo fenny, that you cannot come thither, nor depart thence but ouer bridges and cawſeys. The lake adioyning is ſalt, being ſix leagues long and fiue broad. Fiſhes it hath none, but very ſmall ones; which more aptly may be called wormes than fiſhes: of whoſe putrefaction, which is there cauſed by the heat of Summer, the aire is ſometimes ſo infected, that it is moſt vnholeſome dwelling there: yet is it as much frequented with inhabitants and merchants, as any mart-towne in *Europe*. It is a large city; for in compaſſe it containeth about three leagues. The other lake adioining to this, is freſh water, and very plentifull of fiſh; wherein alſo ſtand many townes. There are likewiſe a great number vpon the banks of either lake. In this city (as *Ierome Giraua* reporteth) there was by Pope *Paul* the third eſtabliſhed the ſeat of an Archbiſhop, in the yeere 1547.

This citie was taken by the Spaniards 140 yeeres after the firſt foundation thereof; *Montezuma* at the ſame time being King, the ninth in number. A wonder, how in ſo few yeeres it ſhould grow to ſuch largeneſſe and magnificence. The nature, ſituation, and cuſtomes of this citie and of the territory adiacent, who deſires more perfectly to know, may reade the relations of *Fernando Cortez*. Extant they are in the volume intituled *Nouus orbis*; and in the volume of Nauigations printed at *Venice* in Italian: but eſpecially *John Gonſaluo*, who in his little booke of *China* hath a moſt large deſcription of this region. You haue alſo many notable diſcourſes hereof in the third Volume of M. *Hakluyts* Engliſh voyages.

110 109 108 107 106

23 22 21 20 19 18

SEPTEMTR

Guachuchules gentes, nudę incedunt, sub dio habitant, venationibus tantum intenti.

Tepecuanes gens fera, et sine legibus.

Terra incognita, et montibus asperrima.

Cacatequas gens barbara, avra et sagittis contenta, quibus Venationi indulget

Tecaxquines gens venatione tantum et fructibus Vivunt.

Chiapoli provincia

Tarasci habitant.

Antropophagi hi sunt

Tecoalium provincia gentes inhabitq

Guaxacatecus provincia montana

Tecomiorum provincia

Tecaxquines, popul.

Sinus

OCCIDENS.

MERIDIES.

Magnus.

Lectori,
Partium longitudinis huius tabulæ initium non sumitur Ptolemaico more ab insulis Canarijs, versus Orientē; sed à Toletano Hispaniensis meridiano, Occidentem versus.

HISPANIAE NOVAE SIVÆ MAGNAE, RECENS ET VERA DESCRIPTIO. 1579.

Cum Imp. et Reg. Mtis privilegio decennali.

TRIO.

Deserta regio, et gens silvestris, animalium carnes putrefactas et sole semicoctas in deliciis habens. Bella inter se, ob messem et fructuum collectiones, sepius gerunt.

Chichimicas gens, passim Vagans sub dio vitam degens.

ORIENS.

Mexuacan, sive Tarascoru in provincia.

MECHOACAN.

SACATVLA.

Mexico.

Coatalpanecas

Notularum circa Mexico explanatio.

a. Escapucolco.	g. Mexicalcingo.	n. Ocellotepec.	t. Tisquiquiac.
b. Tucuba.	h. Culiacan.	o. Vaçilapa.	u. Xilocingo.
c. Istapalapa.	i. Cotlavaca.	p. Mimiapa.	x. Chiconantla.
d. Xiuhtoaca.	k. Nicsquique.	q. Tecajuca.	y. Techistlan.
e. Teutitlan.	l. Cinarantepec.	r. Chalcontengo.	z. Caltoca.
f. Cuytitlan.	m. Xiquipico.	s. Tapalcapan.	

The Prouince of CVLIACAN.

THis Prouince of CVLIACAN is part of the kingdome of *New Galicia*. It was diſcouered vnder the gouernment of *Charles* the fifth, in the yeere 1530. In this region is one only colonie of Spaniards called, The towne of *S. Michael*. Villages here are very many, built by the inhabitants; all which before the Spaniards arriuall were at their owne libertie: yeelding obedience to no King or Gouernour. The region is indifferently furniſhed with things neceſſary. Out of the mountaines is digged great abundance of ſiluer. The inhabitants are addicted to war and robbery. They that dwell vpon the coaſt, employ moſt of their time in fiſhing; but the vplandiſh people liue by hunting. They goe naked, couering only their priuities with a piece of Cotton. They haue many languages. They lodge for the moſt part in the open aire. They are a moſt beggerly nation.

CVBA and HISPANIOLA.

THis Iſland of *Cuba* is ſo called by the naturall inhabitants; but by the Spaniards *Fernandina*, and *Joanna*; and (as *Peter Martyr* reports) *Alpha* and *Omega*. In length it extendeth Eaſt and Weſt 300 Spaniſh leagues: containing in bredth fifteene, and in ſome places twenty of the ſaid leagues. The land is very mountainous, but rich of gold, and excellent copper. Madder, which the Apothecaries, becauſe it is very apt to die wooll and leather, call Diers-madder, is heere found in great abundance. It is in all places beautified with thicke woods, with riuers and pooles of freſh water: albeit there are lakes naturally ſalt. The woods breed vp Hogges and Kine in great plentie: the riuers ſometimes yeeld graines of gold. It containes ſix colonies or townes of Spaniards: the principall whereof called *Sant Jago*, is the ſeat of a Biſhop. But *Hauana* is the chiefe mart and hauen towne of all the Iſle. Two wonderfull things *Gonſaluo de Ouiedo* deſcribes in this Iſle: one, a valley extended betweene two mountaines ſome three Spaniſh miles in length: (the Ancients would haue named it, as in *Gallia Narbonenſi*, now called *Prouence, The ſtony field*) which bringeth forth round ſtones in ſo great abundance, that a man may lade whole ſhippes with them, being by nature framed ſo exactly round, that no Turner can amend them. The other is a mountaine not farre from the ſea, whereout iſſueth a kind of Bitumen or Pitch in ſo great a quantity, that it runnes into the ſea, and there floats farre and wide, according as it is carried by the waues or windes. This Pitch, they ſay, is very commodious for the calcking and braying of ſhips.

HISPANIOLA lies to the Eaſt of *Cuba*. This Iſle by the firſt inhabitants was called *Quiſquæia*, afterwards *Haiti*, and *Cipanga* likewiſe. But the Spaniards name it *Hiſpaniola*, and (of the principall city) *San Domingo*. The compaſſe hereof is 350 leagues. It is an Iſle rich in Sugar, and it hath many Gold-mines. It is very ſtrange that is reported concerning a little flie very common in this Iſland, called by the inhabitants *Cucujo*, and as big almoſt as one of the ioynts of a mans finger, hauing foure wings, two very thin, and the other two greater and harder, wherewith the thin ones are couered. This ſhineth in the night as glowe-wormes doe with vs. The force of this light is not only in his eyes, ſparckling like fire, but alſo in his ſides, ſo that by lifting vp his wings, he ſhines more flying, than when he lies ſtill. By the naturall curteſie of this little creature, all their chambers, they ſay, are ſo lightſome euen in the darkeſt nights, that a man may reade and write very plainly without the helpe of any other light. This light of theirs is augmented by their number; ſo that many will giue a greater light than a few. Whoſo deſires a larger deſcription of theſe Iſlands, let him reade the hiſtory of the New world written by *Jerome Benzo*, *Peter Martyr* his Decads of Iſlands lately diſcouered, and other writers of *America*.

SEPTEMTRIO.

OCCIDENS.

Sciat lector; Auctorem Anonymum, qui hanc Culiacanam regionem, et has insulas perlus: trauit, et descripsit: regionum longitudines non ut Ptolemæus, aliiq; solent: à Fortunacis insulis, versus Orientem sumsisse: sed à Toleto Hispaniæ umbilico, Occidentem, ex eclypsibus ab ipsomet obseruatis deprehendisse.

Orimen. Guacalbe.

Promontorium S. Sebast.

Maroa

SINVS MEXICANVS

Terræ Floridæ pars.

Caribdis magna

Cuba insula.

S. Trinita

S. Iacobi.

Porcus

Aity, siue

Iamaica

HISPANIOLAE, CVBAE, ALI
RVM CIRCVMIACIENTIVI

Yucatan.

CVLIACANAE, AMERICAE REGIONIS, DESCRIPTIO.

Cum Imp. et Regio privilegio decennali 1579.

Nouae Galitiae pars.

SINVS MAGNVS

ALIARVMQVE INSVLA-
IVM, DELINEATIO

ORIENS.

PERV.

He Spaniards diuide the South part of *America* into fiue regions, namely, *The golden Caſtilia*, *Popaian*, *Perú*, *Chili*, and *Braſil*. *Perú* in times paſt before the Spaniards comming thither was much larger, vnder the gouernment of the Ingas, than at this preſent, as *Giraua* and others write. Now they confine it with *Quito* on the North, and with *Puerto de Plata* on the South. It was thus named from a riuer & hauen named *Perú*. At this preſent they diuide it, according to the ſituation thereof, into three parts; into *Sierras*, *Andes*, and *Plaines*. The plaine countrey they call that which lieth next the ſea; *Sierras* are the mountaines; and *Andes* a region beyond the mountaines toward the Eaſt.

The head-city of this countrey of *Perú* is *Lima*, otherwiſe called *La ciadad de les Reges*, where the Kings ſeat, and the Chancerie of the whole Kingdome remaines. Alſo it is the ſea of an Archbiſhop, who vnder his iuriſdiction hath theſe Biſhopricks following; *Quito*, *Cuſco*, *Guamanga*, *Arequipa*, *Paz*, *Plata*, *Trugillo*, *Guanuco*, *Chacapoia*, *Puerto viejo*, *Guajaquil*, *Popajan*, *Charchi*, *S. Michael*, and *S. Francis*.

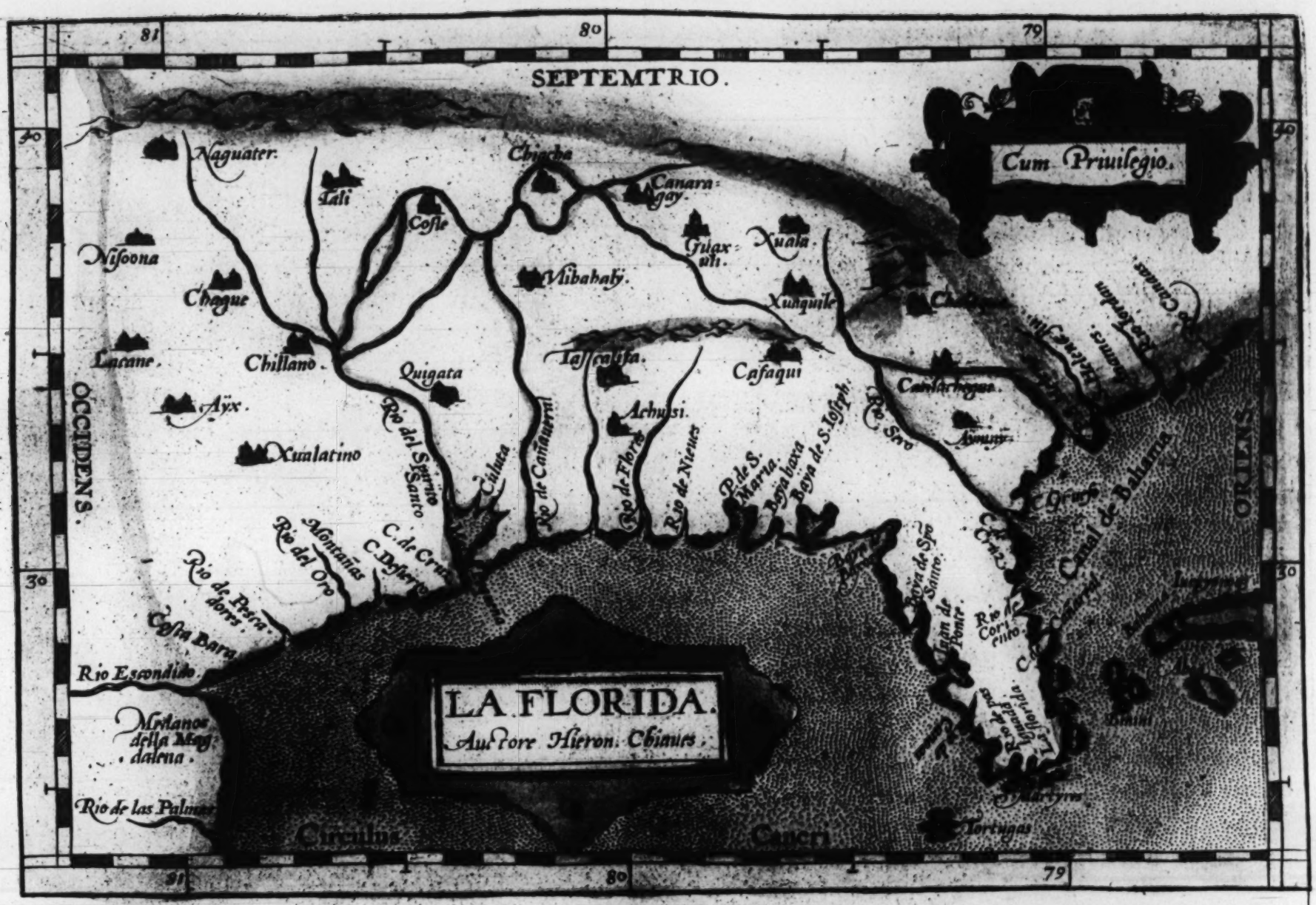
That this is the richeſt of golde of all the countreys in the world, beſides many other, theſe few arguments do euidently demonſtrate. *Francis Xeres* writeth, that in *Cuſco* there were houſes, whoſe pauement, walles & rooſes were couered quite ouer with plates of golde. *Giraua* reports, that the inhabitants of the prouince *Ancerna* go to warres all armed in gold from head to foot: their habergions, their breſt-plates, their leg & thigh harneſſe, conſiſt wholly of gold. The ſame authour affirmes, that out of certeine gold-mines neere *Quito* is digged more gold than earth. Thoſe that haue written the ſtorie of King *Atabalipa*, do agree in this, that he offered ſo much golde to the Spaniards for his ranſome, as the roome wherein he was priſoner would containe. It was two and twenty foot long, and ſeuenteene foot broad: this he offered to fill ſo high as he could reach vpon the wall with his longeſt finger; or if they thought better (marke alſo the infinite quantitie of ſiluer in this region) he offered to fill it twiſe with ſiluer euen to the very roofe. It is alſo recorded, that the Spaniards at their firſt entrance vpon this countrey, ſhod their horſes with gold and ſiluer ſhoes.

This region in times paſt was gouerned by Ingas (which word ſignifieth Kings, or ſupreme Gouernours) of whom I finde this catalogue or pedegree in *Simon Fernandez*. The firſt was MANGÒCAPA; him the Peruuians denie to haue been borne of a man, ſuppoſing that he was made out of a certaine rocke, which is to be ſeene nere *Cuſco*. This man of his wife *Mama Guaco* begat a ſonne named SICHEROCA. He being more warlike than his father, ſubdued many bordering nations, and enlarged the limits of his Empire. Of his wife *Mama Cura* he had iſſue LOCVCOPANGVE, the third Inga. This King thought it better to keepe that which his father had got, than with new conqueſts to augment his dominions. Being very aged he tooke to wife *Mama Anauerque*; which brought him forth a ſonne, and ſucceſſor, called MAYTACAPA. This ſucceſſor of his ioyned the prouince of *Cuſco* to his fathers Empire. Of his wife *Mama Yacchidela* he begat a ſonne named CAPAC YVPANGVE who atchieued nothing worthy of memory. He had alſo by his wife *Mama Cagna*, a ſonne called INGA RVCA. But neither did he in all his life any memorable act; ſaue that he tooke to wife *Mama Micay*, of whon he begat many ſonnes; concerning one of which named *Yaguar Guacinga Iupangue*, they report this ſtory: Being a childe of three moneths old, he was conueyed away by a certain Cacique to be murdred: but while they were conſulting whether they ſhould kill him, or no; it came to paſſe that drops of bloud trickled from the infants weeping eyes: which they expounding as a matter prodigious, ſurceaſed their intent of murdering him. In the meane time being found by a ſtranger, and reſtored to his father, he proued a moſt valiant and warlike Prince; inſomuch that he ſubdued many bordering nations. He maried *Mama Chiquia*, of whom he had iſſue male VIRA COCHA, who ſucceeded him in his Empire, and inlarged it not a little. After him reigned PACHACOTI his ſonne borne of his wife *Mama Yunto Cayan*. This Prince in martiall exploits ſurpaſsing all his anceſtours, conquered diuers and ſundry nations. He laid the firſt foundations of the Caſtle of *Cuſco*. After death he left behind him for his heire TOPA INGA YVPANGVE begotten of his wife *Mama Anabarque*; who not only finiſhed the caſtle that was founded by his father, but treading alſo in his warlike ſteps, he wan from his neighbours the kingdoms of *Chili* and *Quito*, annexing the ſame to his crowne. Theſe common high wayes moſt admirable to the world, from *Cuſco* to *Charchas*, and ſo to *Chili*, he was the firſt author of; which being all the way built of *Chaſqui* (or as we terme them, woodden piles) he made the iourney very ſhort: for by the benefit hereof he marched with a company of ſpeedy footmen (a thing incredible in our eares) the ſpace of 120 leagues in three dayes: (for before the Spaniards comming, the inhabitants neuer knew what beaſts of cariage meant.) This King left behinde him aboue 150 ſonnes. But GVAINA CAPA whom he had by his wife *Mama Oclo*, he ordeined to be his heire: who, albeit he had a father ſo valourous, and ſo renowmed both in peace and warre; yet by his braue exploits he far ſurpaſſed him: for he extended the bounds of the Peruuian Empire a great way farther than before. The Common wealth he reduced into a better forme, he reformed many lawes, and ſome he ordained anew. He tooke to wife *Coia Pilico Vaco*; by whom when he could haue no iſſue, he maried diuers others: of which wiues he begat ſonnes not only equall, but ſuperiour in number to thoſe of his father; the eldeſt whereof was GVASCAR, whoſe mothers name was *Raua Oclo*. He had alſo another ſonne named ATABALIPA. Betweene theſe two brothers ſome diſſention ariſing about the gouernment of the kingdome, *Atabalipa* remaining in *Caſſ: malca*, and *Guaſcar* in *Cuſco*; *Atabalipa* marching with an army againſt his brother, became Victor, tooke him, and caried him captiue to *Cuſco*, in which place he afterward put him to death, and was there himſelfe alſo burned by the Spaniards. This was the end of theſe two brothers. Whereupon MANGO *Inga* a third brother tooke the gouern-

men

PERVVIAE AVRIFERÆ REGIONIS TYPVS.

Didaco Mendezio auctore.


SEPTEMTRIO.
81
80
79
30
Cum Priuilegio.
Naguater.
Tali
Cofle
Chiche
Canarn gay.
Xuala
Nisoona
Chague
Vibahaly.
Xuhquile
Lantane.
Chillano.
Quigata
Tascaluta.
Cafaqui
Aÿx.
Achulsi.
Xualatino
Rio del Spiritu Santo
Montañas
Rio del Oro
C. de Cruz
C. Deserto
Rio de Piedras
Costa Baxa
Rio Escondido
Rio de las Palmas
LA FLORIDA.
Auctore Hieron. Chiaues.
Circulus
Cancri
Canal de Bahama
Lucayos
Tortugas
Septentrio.
103
102
101
24
23
22
Guxutxi les gens.
Rio de las Palmas
Salsus lacus.
Meridianus huius regionis sumitur a Toleto Hispaniæ
Tanxipa
Tamaclipa
Tammaput.
Tançacana
Tancaxueque
Tanchoy
Tanchumeri
Tantoy
Tancaquilo
Tancele
Tampuche
GVAS TECAN Reg.
Occidens
Oriens
Meridies.
1. Tampoſoque.
2. Tantotoyu.

ment vpon him (for *Guaina Capa*, as is aforesaid, had many wiues and sonnes.) *Mango* deceasing, appointed for his heire *Inga* XAIREMTOPA, who maried himselfe to *Coio Cuxi Varcay* daughter to *Guascar*. This man before he was crowned with Imperiall diademe changed his name, and called himselfe MANGO CAPA PACHVTI YVPANGVE. But he submitted himselfe to King *Philip*, and became his vassall. This was done in the yeere 1557. the sixth of Ianuary vpon the very feast of the three Kings. Concerning these Ingas, and their memorable acts *Pedro Cieça de Leon* promised a peculiar volume: whether he hath performed it I know not. Sufficeth thus much to haue been spoken of the Kings. Now let vs out of three worthy eye-witnesses adde somwhat concerning the nature and disposition of the people. *Ierome Benzo* of *Millan*, who liued many yeeres in those countries, in his booke of the New world dedicated to Pope *Pius* the fourth, writeth that the inhabitants of *Perú* are naturally indued with a more sharpe and subtile wit, than any other Indians subdued by the Spaniards. The same author (speaking of them in another place;) Marke my words (saith he:) I can by no meanes be induced to beleeue that which some report of them; namely, that they are addicted to theft, and that by their lawes, the least robberies deserue hanging. But who can imagine them to be theeues, whenas they are neither couetous nor rich, esteeming nothing more base than siluer & gold? Of which, if they had a minde vnto the same, they might without controlment take as much as they would out of the Mines, like water out of the fountaine. Vnlesse perhaps they haue learned of the Spaniards to play the thieues, who haue planted their colonies in that country, &c. *Bartholmew de las casas* a Spaniard of the order of *Dominick*, and Bishop of *Chiapa*, a great city of the New world, in that volume which he entitled *The destruction of the Indies*, and dedicated to King *Philip*; he calleth them a peaceable, humble, gentle, and harmlesse nation: and in another place, a simple, plain-dealing people, void of all malice, most obedient and faithfull, not only to their owne naturall Princes, but also to Christians that haue any command ouer them. And if there be any in all the world, then these are of a most quiet disposition, not giuen to brauling or tumults, nor greedy of reuenge. Frier *Iodocus de Reycke*, by order a Franciscan, born in *Mechilin*, who in *Quito* a city of this region, erected the first monastery of his order, writeth in his letters (which I my selfe haue read) to the Guardian of the Franciscans at *Antwerpe*: All these Indians (saith he) thirst after the Gospell, and albeit they are barbarous, and without learning, yet nature hath taught them an excellent kinde of gouernment, and behauior. Among them there was not a begger found, notwithstanding they are all poore in food and apparell. And a little after; With these people was found so great iustice and integrity of life, that therein they excell euen those which abound with books and learning. The same in another letter to the Friers of his order in *Flanders*: It is (saith he) a witty, bold, and warlike nation, giuing vs hope of their easie conuersion to Christianity, if they be not discouraged therefrom by the Spaniards auarice. These letters, I thinke are not printed: The very originals of them, according to his singular humanity and fauor to these my studies were bestowed vpon me by the worthy citizen *Adrian Marselar*, Senatour of *Antwerpe*, being the said *Iodocus* his kinsman by the mothers side. Also of this F. *Iodocus* mention is made by *Ierom Benzo*, & *Pedro Cieça* a Spaniard, in their stories of the *VVest Indies*.

FLORIDA.

THis is part of *North America*. It is called by the name of *Florida* in regard of the feast of *Easter*, which the Spaniards call *Pascha Florida*, because vpon that very day in the yeere of our Lord 1512, it was (as I reade in *Giraua*) vnder the conduct of *Iohn Ponce* of *Leon*, first of all coasted, and discouered. *Theuet* (like himselfe) writes, that it was so called, because it was all greene and flourishing. By the inhabitants it was named *Iaquasa*. The French haue more than once attempted to plant a colony here: but hitherto they were neuer able in regard of the Spaniards ill will, who oft expelled them from thence. It is inhabited by a sauage, forlorne, and beastly people. They liue vpon spiders, ants, lizards, serpents, and other venimous, and creeping things. The region is very fruitfull, and rich of gold. Concerning this country *Iames Cole* my nephew from the mouth of an eie-witnesse (as he saith) writes vnto me as followeth: The inhabitants are of a browniſh colour; but the Kings wiues are blacke by a kind of arte. The King hath power to giue, or rather to sell wiues to such as are desirous to marrie. A married woman being taken in adultery, she is for her incontinency from morning till night bound with her backe to a tree, her armes and legs stretched abroad, and sometimes she is beaten with rods. Their women within three houres after they are deliuered of childe, carry forth their infants, and wash them in the riuer. They haue no hatchets, nor spades, but of stone. In stead of ploughes, they haue certaine woodden pickaxes, wherewith they open the ground, and sowe a kinde of graine commonly called Turkish or Ginny-wheat, whereof they haue yeerely two or three crops. They haue also Pheasants, &c. They sowe in the moneths of May, Iune, and Iuly; and reape within six weeks after. Concerning this region reade the booke of *Iaques Morguez le moine*.

GVASTECAN.

THis also is a region of *North America*, and part of *New Spaine*. The inhabitants are poore. Along the sea-coasts, and the bancks of riuers, they liue for the most part of fish, but in the inland with Guinie-wheat, which they call Maiz. Otherwise they are a people gentle enough. The Spaniards haue planted two colonies here: the one is called *Panuco*, of the riuer that runneth by it; and the other *S. Iames*, of the vallies. Not farre from *Panuco*, neere the towne called *Tamatao*, stands an hill with two fountaines vpon it; one whereof disgorgeth blacke pitch; and the other red, which is scalding hot.

The BRITTISH Iles.

THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN included within the parallels 49. and 63. and the Meridians or longitudes 9. and 26. bounded vpon the South by *France*, vpon the East by *Germany*, vpon the North & West by the Vaſt Ocean, diſioined from the reſt of the maine land as High Admirall of the ſeas comprehendeth that Iland which at this day conteineth the kingdomes of *England* & *Scotland*, together with *Ireland* ouer against it Weſtward, the circumiacent iles, the *Orchades*, *Hebrides*, *Man*, *Angleſey*, *Wight*, the *Sorlings*, & many others of leſſe note, and were generally of the old writers with one conſent called, BRITANNICAE INSVLAE, The Brittiſh Ilands: taking their denomination, as ſeemeth, from the greateſt of them, commander of the reſt, which indeed is properly called BRITANNIA, *Brittaine*. So named (not of that fained *Brutus*, the bloody parricide, as the fabulous hiſtorian *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, againſt all reaſon, authority & truth of ſtorie, hath hitherto made the world beleeue: nor of the Welch word *Prydain* or *Prydein*, as the learned Britaine *Humfrey Lhoyd* hath thought:) but of *Brit*, a Celticke word, which ſignifieth *Painted*: For theſe people, as *Caſar* and other old writers report, vſed to paint their bodies, and therefore were called of the Gaules, their next neighbours, BRITONES: as thoſe people of the ſame nation, who to auoid the ſlauery and ſeruitude of the Romanes, and withdrew themſelues into the North parts, (from whom they continually moleſted their colonies heere), were of them, for the ſame reaſon, in their language called, PICTI. The Greekes called it alſo ALBION, not of *Albion Neptunes* ſonne, which ſometime ſweied the ſcepter heere, as ſome haue moſt fabulouſly taught; but of *Alphion*, the *white cliffes* vpon the ſea coaſt, which firſt offer themſelues to the eie of thoſe which to this our land faile hither from *France*: and indeed the Welch poets call it *Inis win*, that is, as *Orpheus* the moſt ancient poet of the Greeks doth interpret it, *Neſos leucaeſſa*, and *Leucaios Cherſos*, The white Ile, or The white land.

The firſt *Inhabitants*, which ſeated themſelues heere not long after the vniuerſall Flood and Confuſion of *Babel*, came hither from *France*, as by Neereneſſe of place, Likeneſſe of language, Maners, Gouernment, Cuſtomes & Name is by the learned *Clarencieux Camden*, the onely light of our hiſtories, in that his thriſe renowned *Britannia*, euidently demonſtrated. For to this day the ancient Britans, the Welchmen do call themſelues CVMRI, (not *Cambri*) as come from *Gomer*, the ſonne of *Iapheth*, (called of the Latines *Cimber*,) from whom are deſcended the *Celtae* or Gaules. The *Romanes*, a ſecond nation, vnder the conduct of *Iulius Caſar*, about the yeare before the birth of CHRIST 54. entered *Brittaine* and planted their colonies in diuers and ſundry places of this Iland. The *Scottes*, obſeruing the Roman legions to grow weake and their Empire to decline, thereupon tooke occaſion firſt to ſeiſe vpon *Ireland*: then about the yeare of CHRIST 446. great trouble ariſing in *France*, the Emperours were conſtrained wholly to withdraw their forces from hence, and to leaue the Brittaines naked and open to the furie of the Pictes their enemies. From hence enſued a double miſchiefe: for firſt the vnquiet and turbulent Pictes, thinking that now the onely opportunitie was offered them to accompliſh their deſires, thought to make ſure worke, called in the *Scottes* out of *Ireland*, combined themſelues together againſt the poore diſarmed Britans: whereupon the Britans were conſtrained, for ſafegard of their liues and liberties, to call in, about the yeare of CHRIST 440. the Angles, Saxons and Iuites, a warlike people inhabiting along the ſea coaſt of *Germany*, from the riuer of *Rhein*, vnto *Denmarke*, to aid them againſt their violent enemies. The *Normanes*, lead by *William* the Baſtard, their Duke, tooke poſſeſſion of Great *Brittaine* in the yeare 1066. The Vandalles, Norweis and Danes, who by their piracies and robberies a long time and oft greeuouſly vexed theſe Iles, neuer ſeated their Colonies heere, and therefore I paſſe them ouer with ſilence.

The forme of *Brittaine* is triangular, like vnto that figure which the Geometers call *Scalenum*; or as *Nubienſis* the Arabian ſaith, to the head and necke of *Alnaama*, the oſtrich, and therefore it may aſwell as *Sicilia* be called TRINACRIA, The three-cornered Ile. The ancient Geographers did hold it, and that deſeruedly, to be the greateſt Iland of the Maine Ocean; wherefore *Solinus* ſaith, it may well deſerue the name of ANOTHER WORLD: and *Matthew Paris* for the ſame cauſe calleth it THE QVEEN or Empreſſe of the Iſles of the Ocean. In reſpect of which large compaſſe it hath been in former ages diuided into many ſeuerall iuriſdictions and kingdomes: in the time of the Saxons, *England* the South-eaſt part into ſeuen, and *Wales* into three. Great *Egbert*, in the yeare 800. reduced the Saxon heptarchy into a Monarchy. The Iriſh Princes, Nobles, and Commons, after the incarnation 1172. vnited their Pentarchy to the crowne of *Egbert*, and ſwore alleageance to *Henry* the ſecond King of *England*. *Edward* the firſt, to theſe did knit, in the yeare after the birth of Chriſt 1282. the triple crowne of the Pety Kings of *Wales*. In theſe our daies, the eternall wiſedome of the Great King of Heauen and Earth hath caſt all theſe, together with the crowne of *Scotland*, into one maſſie Emperiall Diademe, and placed it vpon the head of our dread ſoueraigne IAMES, lineally deſcended from thoſe mighty Monarches, and ſhall (we doubt not) in time, adde to theſe whatſoeuer from them vnto his Highneſſe do belong.

- BRITANNICAE INSVLAE, or the Empire of *Great Brittaine* conteineth Ilands
  - *Greater*, and often mentioned in hiſtories.
    - BRITANNIA diuided by the Romans into
      - *Superior*, the Higher, conteining
        - ANGLIA, *England*.
        - CVMBRIA, *Wales*.
      - *Inferior*, the Neather, now called SCOTIA, *Scotland*.
    - HIBERNIA, *Ireland*: vpon the Weſt of *Britaine*.
  - *Leſſer*, yet famous, belonging to
    - *England*, from it
      - South,
        - Cloſe to the ſhore of *Brittaine*, VECTA, *Wight*.
        - Vpon the coaſt of *France*
          - CAESARIA, *Gerſey*.
          - SARNIA, *Gernſey*.
          - And many other leſſer.
      - Weſt,
        - From the point of *Cornwall*; SILLINAE, *Silly*, *anno* 145.
        - In the middeſt betweene *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, MONOEDA, *Man*.
    - *Wales*, MONA, called of the Engliſh *Angleſey*, of the Welch, *Tirmôn*.
    - *Scotland*, lying from it
      - Weſt; HEBRIDES, *The Weſt iſles*, in number foure and fortie.
      - North,
        - ORCHADES, *Orkney-iles*: about thirtie.
        - THVLE, *Schetland*.

Of theſe Britiſh iſles, (beſide the ancient writers, *Tacitus* and *Caſar*) reade *Henry Huntington*, *Polydore Virgill*, *Iohn Mayor*, *Paulus Iouius*, *Gregory Cenall* in the 2. *ſumma* of his 3. booke *de re Gallica*, *Antony Sabellicus Enne.* 10. *lib.* 5. *William Paradine*, *Ieffrey* of *Monmouth*, *Ponticus Verumius*, and *Beda*: but eſpecially M. *William Camden Clarenceux* his *Britannia*, whom when thou haſt diſcreetly read, I doubt not but thou wilt thinke thou hadſt particularly ſurueyed the whole ile.

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

OCEANVS VERGIVIVS

Seelinger

Ireland

Anamley

Leyne

Munster.

Connacht.

Devon

Wallis

Hereford

Chester

Oxo

Cant brige.

Nort

Willis

Salo

Copland

PICARDIE

NORMANDIE

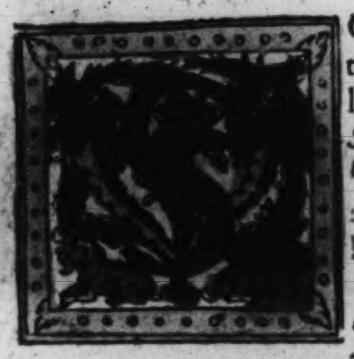
OCEANVS

ANGLIAE, SCOTIAE, ET HIBERNIAE, SIVE BRITANNICAR: INSVLARVM DESCRIPTIO.

Britannia cum insularum Occidentis & Septentrionis maxima & potentiss. est: cuius potiorem hodie partem Angliam vocamus, ab Anglis videlicet Saxonum gente, quę sub Valentiniano eam ingressa, tenuit. Hęc veteribus Albion dicebatur, ad differentiam, quam reliquę oēs eò tractę Britannię dicebantur. Ab Occasu vicinam habet Hiberniam, hodie Irlandiam appellatam; & regibus Angliæ subditam.

5

Of SCOTLAND.



SCOTLAND, the North part of *Brittaine*, anciently called *Albanie*, and is of the first inhabitants, (which they call the wilde Scots, and dwell more in within the land, retaining yet the old language,) at this day called *Albaine*, was formerly called of the Romanes, *Britannia minor* and *secunda*, as *Lhoyd* doth gather out of *Sextus Rufus*. This country is diuided into 2. parts, by the rough & craggy mount *Grampius*, (now *Grantzbeen*) whereof *Tacitus* maketh mention. For it begining at the German ocean, neere the mouth of the riuer *Dee*, coasting along by *Aberden*, through the middest of the country toward the Irish-sea, staieth at the lake *Loumond*. This Mountaine was sometime the bound of the kingdome of the Pictes and Scottes.

Scotland is fuller of mountaines and more barren then *England*: Yet euery where it hath many commodious ports and hauens. For so is this country embraced of the armes of the sea, that there is no house in it, as *Iohn Maior* affirmeth, which is aboue twentie leagues distant from the salt water. In the vallies are Lakes, meeres, pooles, riuers and fountaines well stored with sundrie sorts of fish. In the mountaines are champion plaines, yeelding great store of pasture for cattell, and woods abounding with plenty of Deere. By the meanes of which commodities it hath been so maintained, that hitherto it might neuer be wholly conquered: For in any eminent danger they presentlie flie to the woods and bogges, for succour and refuge, where they haue of venison and fish sufficient store for prouision of victuall.

Scotland hath many wonders, whereof some we haue heere set downe out of *Hector Boëthus*. In *Galloway* saith he, is a lake called *Myrtoun*, part of whose water in the winter freezeth as other waters do, the other part was neuer knowne to haue beene frozen in the greatest frosts that euer were. In the country of *Carict* there are very great and large Oxen, whose flesh is verie tender and of a pleasant and delicat tast: Besides that, the fatte neuer waxeth hard, but is alway thinne in the manner of liquid oile. The Sea that washeth the coast of this prouince, is very rich of oisters, herrings, congers, cockels, and other such like fishes. In the prouince of *Coyl* about ten miles from the towne *Aër*, is a Stone, hardly twelue foot high, of 33. cubites thicke, called of the inhabitants, *The deafe stone*: For although you shall make neuer so great a noise, nay if one shall shoote off a peece of ordinance on the one side, it shall hardly be heard on the other side, except one bee a good way off from it, for then the sound may easily be perceiued. In *Lennox*, which *Ptolemey* calleth *Lelgouia*, (*Lelannonia*, as I conceiue out of *Ptolemey*, but I thinke our authour meant *Selgouia*, which is farre from this place) there is a very great lake, which they call *Loumond*, aboue twenty foure miles long, and eight miles broad; It conteineth thirtie Ilands, whereof diuers haue villages well inhabited, with Churches and Chappels dedicated to the seruice of Almighty God. In this three things are especially worth the obseruation. For the fishes there, most wholesome and good, haue no finnes. The water oft times, when the winds are most calme and still, is so boisterous and rough, that it affraieth the best experienced watermen from putting forth to crosse the same: For the wind being alaied the boates are taken in their midde-course, and are tossed with such danger, that except some commodious hauen shall fortune to be neere hand, many times they are ouerturned and cast away. Lastly, there is an iland in it, very good pasture for the feeding of cattell, which swimmeth and moueth euery way as the winds driue. It is credibly reported, that there is a stone which groweth in *Argadia* (*Argathelia* or *Argile*) which if it be couered but a while with straw or flax, it will set it on fire. At *Slanis*, a castle in *Buquhan*, there is a caue of a strange nature. For the water that droppeth into it in continuance of time is turned into a very white stone; and if within a certaine number of yeares they should not be taken out, it would haue been long since filled vp with them. In this prouince there is no ratte euer seene; and if so be that any should be brought in thither, it will not by any meanes liue there. In the countrie of *Fife* great store of a kind of blacke stone is digged out of the earth, (we call it sea-coale) a most excellent kind of fuell. At the mouth of the riuer *Forth*, in the maine sea there is a very high rocke, out of whose toppe a spring of fresh water, (a great miracle of nature) doth runne abundantlie. About two miles distant from *Edenburgh*, is a spring, vpon the toppe of whose water, dropps of oile, do conunually swimme, in such sort, that if you take none from off it, there will be neuer the more: and if you take ought from thence, there will be neuer the lesse. This oile is good against the roughnesse of the skinne. Thus farre of the strange thinges of this Realme. *Scotland* in the countrie of *Drisdaile* hath a mine of *Gold*, in the which also is found that which they commonly call *Lazure*. It hath also mines both of Iron and Lead.

The inhabitants which possesse the South part, on this side the mount *Grampius*, are more ciuill and humane: and do speake the English tongue. Those which dwell in the North parts, are a rough and more hard kind of people (they call them The wild-Scottes) and do weare mantles and skirts died with Saffron after the Irish fashion, and go barelegged. They speake the Irish tongue. And as the Language of *Scotland* is of two sorts, so are their maners as diuers. These *Marianus Scotus* calleth High-land-men, the other, I meane the wild-Scottes, they call Low-land-men.

The chiefe city of *Scotland* is *Edenburgh*, there is the kings seat, and the castle of Maidens, often mentioned in histories. Saint *Andrew*, and *Aberdon* are two Vniuersities. The city *Glasow* is the Archbishops sea. The towne of *Perth*, commonly called S. *Iohns-toun*, is the onely towne in *Scotland* that is walled about. Of the wood *Caledon*, (whereof *Ptolemey* and other ancient writers haue recorded.) There is scarcely any mention to be found, onely about the towne of *Sterling*, there remaineth some shew of the name. Thus farre of the kingdome of *Scotland*: now it will not be amisse to speake somewhat of the ilands, that lie round about the same, and do belong vnto that crowne.

The HEBRIDES, (commonly called the *West-iles*,) both for bigneſſe and number do excell the rest. *Hector Boëthus* saith that they be in number 43. But heere he reckoneth vp the ile of *Man* as one of them, which is not subiect to the kingdome of *Scotland*, but is vnder the allegeance of the King of *England*; neither do I thinke that it was euer accounted of the ancients among the *Hebrides*. The first of the *Hebrides* is *Aran*, (otherwise called *Boëth*) then *Hellaw* and *Rothes*. Not farre from these is *Alize*, where are great plenty of Barnacles, which they call *Soland-geese* The greatest of all and the most famous is *Ile*, a fertile soile for corne, and rich for veines of mettall. Then *Cumber* and *Mule*. Neere vnto these is *Ione*, memorable for the tombs of Kings long since buried there. Next vnto this is *Lewis*, last of all is *Hirth* situate in the 43. degree of latitude. Thus *Boëthus* calleth them. But *Iohn Maior* the Scot nameth them thus, *Argila*, *Aranea*, *Awyna*, *Butha*, or *Rothsaya*, and *Leuisora*. In these ilands are those geese, which they call *Clakes*, (*Gyraldus* calleth them *Bernacles*) which *Boëthus* affirmeth to breed of the sea and of rotten wood; and not to grow vpon trees, as the common sort beleeue and haue published in their writings. For if you shall cast, saith he, a peece of wood into that sea, in continuance of time, first wormes do breed within the wood, which by little and little become to haue heads, feet & wings: at the last being fledge and growen to their full growth, to the bignes of a goose, they attempt to flie, and do somtimes swim and sometimes vse their wings as other Sea-foule do. Beyond the *Hebrides*, are the ORCHADES, (or the *Orkeney iles*,) of which the best is *Pomona*, famous for the Bishops-sea, a goodly Church, and two strong castles. One of these *Iohn Maior* calleth *Zeland*, which is 50. miles in length. In these grow no manner of trees, nor any wheat, and yet otherwise of all other sorts of graine they are very fertile. It breedeth no serpent or venimous beast. In *Scotland* they buy the barrell'd butter: the inhabitants hauing abundance of Barley whereof they make a most strong kind of drinke, and are very great drinkers; yet, as *Boëthus* saith, you shall neuer see a drunken-man, or madde man, one bestraught or a naturall foole amongst them. The same authour affirmeth the like of the inhabitants of the iles of *Scetland*: but this is no wonder, amongst them that drinke nought but water. All the wealth and commodities of these Scetland-men consist in Stockfish, and hides of beastes. In the *Hebrides* they vse the Irish tongue: in the iles of *Orkeney* they speake the Gottish language. M. *Iordanus* in his mappe of *Denmarke* saith that the *Orchades* are subiect to the kingdome of *Denmarke*: yet we know them to belong to *Scotland* vnder the title of a Dukedome. But se what we haue written of this in the discourse to the mappe of *Denmarke*. Of *Scotland* and of the ilands adioining thou maist read more at large in *Hector Boëthus*, *Iohn Maior*, and *Iohn Lisley*, Scottish-men which haue written the histories of this their country.

OCCIDENS.

HIBER NIAE PARS

Miliaria Scotica.

Hebrides insulę, quę et Hæbud
Beda Meuanias vocat.

Ile

Mula

Kyc.

Knapdayll.

Lorna.

Loqua

bria,

Bread albayn.

Arga dia.

Gallo

Ca

cta

Way

Lennos

Stather n.

Cunig

Coyl

dal

Nidis

Eusdalia

Comber land.

Cheuiota mons.

ANGLIAE PARS.

Northumberland.

MARIS

Gou rea.

Marr

Mer nia

Ros

Mu

SCO´
TIÆ TA´
BVLA.

Leuis.

Strat:
na

Beane
Rosen.

Suder land

Cat.

hnes.

Occanus Deucalidonius.

ORCADES INSVLÆ
The Iles of Orkney.

Vararis æstus.
Murray fyrth.

GERMANICI PARS

ORIENS.

Of ENGLAND.

THe South part of the Iland of *Britaine*, is, as we haue ſaid before, diuided into two parts. That part which is toward the Eaſt, abutting vpon the German Ocean, is of the Angles, a people of the Saxons which ſeated themſelues there, in their language called ANGLIA, or *England*, that is, the Angles land. The Weſt part, which is ſeuered from that other by the riuers *Seuern* and *Dee*, and doth vſe the ancient Brittiſh tongue, is of the ſame Angles or Engliſhmen called, WALLIA or *Wales*: yet the Brittan or Welſhman calleth himſelfe *Cumro*; and his country *Cumria*; the Engliſh *Saiſſons*; and their country, *Lhoëgria*: neither do they know, or at leaſt they will not acknowledge, what *England* or an Engliſhman doth meane: So great difference there is betweene the languages of the ſeuerall nations of this Iland.

All this South part, *England*, I meane, and *Wales*, hath their proper king, vnto whom many Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, Barons and great Noblemen are ſubiect and obedient. It is a countrie at all times of the yeare moſt kind and temperate. The Aire is thicke, and ſo it is much ſubiect to windes, clowdes and raine: and therefore in regard of thickneſſe of the aire it is neither oppreſt with too much heat or too much cold. For it is found true by experience that although it be more Northerly than *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and other forrein countries, yet heere the winter is neuer ſo bitter nor the froſt ſo eger as in thoſe parts. It hath euerie where many hilles, (without wood and water,) which notwithſtanding do bring forth very ſmall and ſhort graſſe, an excellent feed for ſheepe: and therefore infinite flockes of ſheepe do beſpread them, which either by reaſon of the kindneſſe of the aire, or goodneſſe of the ſoile, do yeeld moſt ſoft wooll farre finer than thoſe of other countries. And for that this country breedeth neither woolues nor any rauenous beaſt, you ſhall ſee in diuers places flocks of ſheepe vpon the hilles, and dales, greene paſtures, commons, fallowes, and corne fields; into which after the crop is off, euery man, by a certaine ancient cuſtome doth put in his cattell in common, to wander heere and there without a ſhepheard. This indeed is that *Golden fleece*, in which eſpecially the riches of the inhabitants doth conſiſt: for an huge maſſe of gold and ſiluer, is by Merchants, which thither flocke from all quarters for ſuch like wares, yearly brought into the Iland, and there doth continnally reſt, for that it is by proclamation forbidden that no man may carry any money out of the Realme. It aboundeth alſo with all ſorts of cattell, except aſſes, mules, camels, and elephants. There is in no place of the world greater and larger dogges, nor better.

The ſoile is very fatte and fertile, and naturally bringeth foorth, beſide all ſorts of corne and pulſe, all maner of things, onely the firre-tree, and, as *Cæſar* ſaith, the beech tree, although that now it hath in diuerſe places plenty of beeches. The ay-green Bay tree doth in theſe Northren countries no where thriue better. Such abundance of Roſemary heere doth grow in all places and that ſo high, that they oft times do fence their gardens therewith. Wine they haue none, for the grapes ſeldome heere do ripen, and is amongſt them planted rather for ſhade and pleaſure, then for his fruit and profit. There is in no country in Chriſtendome more Crowes than heere, a kind of fowle very harmefull: for it doth not onely ſpoile the ripe and ſtanding corne, but aſſoone as it is ſhotte they will ſtocke and digge it vp with their billes, ſo that the husbandmen are faine at that time of the yeare to ſet Boies in the fields with bow and arrowes (for they are not afraid of mens voices) to skarre them away.

The Ocean or maine ſea, which beateth vpon the coaſt of this Iland, aboundeth with all maner of Fiſh: of which the *Lucius*, or *Pike*, as they commonly call it, they eſteeme as a deinty diſh, and therefore they oft take it out of fenny pooles and riuers, and put it into their fiſhponds and weares; where being purged and cleared from that muddy ſauour, feed with eeles and other little fiſhes, he groweth exceeding fatte and of a holeſome and pleaſing taſt. This fiſh (which is a very ſtrange thing) being brought aliue into the fiſhmarket to be ſold, they open his belly with a knife, to ſhew how fatte he is: if he be not ſold, yet of that wound he dieth not, but the ſlitte being ſewed vp, and preſently put into the pond, amongſt the ſlimie tenches, it is by and by healed againe. There are no where in all the world either more daintie Oiſters, or greater ſtore.

It yeeldeth alſo Gold, Siluer, Copper, and Iron, although no great quantitie of either ſort: but of Lead, and Tinne, (the Latines call that *Plumbum nigrum*, this *Plumbum album*) in their kind the beſt, is heere found in great abundance, and from thence is tranſported to forrein nations.

The people are tall of ſtature, well fauoured and faire countenanced, for the moſt part gray eied, and as in maner of pronunciation they much reſemble the Italian, ſo in proportion and feature of body and maners they little or nothing differ from them. They ſhape their apparell much-what after the French faſhion. The women moſt faire and beautifull, do go very decently and comlily attired. They feed moſt-what on fleſh. The drinke which they vſe, and do make of malt, is indeed very good, holeſome and pleaſant; much ſought after in the Low countries, and therefore conueied thither in great abundance. At their meales both dinners and ſuppers they fare well, daintilie, liberallie, and are very merrie and pleaſant. In warre they are courageous and hardie, good archers, and cannot abide delaies and lingring; and therefore when they ioine battell and come to blowes, one part ſhall ſoone be vtterly ouerthrowne, for the conquerer ſeiſeth all into his hands. They build no Caſtles; yea thoſe which their auncеſtours haue built in former ages, and now are decaied, ruinous and readie to fall, they care not for the reedifying and vpholding of them. Cities they haue, and many faire townes, goodly hamlets, ſtreets, and villages. The chiefe City, mart-towne, and imperiall ſeat of their Kinges is LONDON, ſituate vpon the riuer of *Thames*: ioined with a faire ſtone bridge of twenty piles, very goodly arched. Vpon this bridge are houſes ſo built on ech ſide, that it ſeemeth almoſt to be a continuall ſtreet, not a bridge. This of the nature of the ſoile, temperature of the aire, manners and behauiour of the people, we haue for the moſt part gathered out of *Polydore Virgill* his hiſtorie of *England*: for he hath very curiouſly there deſcribed this Iland. In *England* theſe things are famous and worth the obſeruation, as this verſe ſheweth, *Mons, & fons, & pons, eccleſia, femina, lana*: Of riuers, and mountaines, ſtone bridges and wooll: Faire women, and Churches, *England* is full.

IRELAND, is ſubiect to the crowne of *England*, ſo are diuers other leſſer iles, as *Wight*, *Man*, *Angleſey*, (the ancient ſeat of the Druydes, the Welſhmen call it, *Tirmôn mam Gumry*, *Man* the mother of *Wales*, the Latines, this MONA, that other MENAVIA) and thoſe which now we call the *Sorlinges* (the Greeks called them CASSITERIDES.) *Gernſey* and *Gerſey* with other ſmall ilands about them, although they be hard vpon the coaſt of *France*, yet they do belong vnto *England*. *Humfrey Lhoyd* hath ſo curiouſly deſcribed *England* together with the Antiquities thereof, that others before him may iuſtlie ſeeme to be accuſed of great negligence. Him did *Alexander Neuill* follow in his hiſtorie of the Rebellion in *Norffolke*, which he intituleth *Norwicus*. *Daniel Rogers* my kinſman hath written a booke of the maners, lawes and cuſtomes of the ancient Brittans. The ſame author is alſo about to write of the command and iuriſdiction that the Romanes had in *Brittaine*.

ANGLIAE ET HIBERNIAE ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO, VETERIBVS ET RECENTIORIBVS NOMINIBVS ILLVSTRATA: ET AD D. GVLIEL. CAMDENI BRITANNIAM ACCOMODATA

*Nominibus Antiquis * vel præponitur vel postponitur.*

DEVCALEDONIVS OCEANVS.

OCCI-

DENTA-

LIS

OCEA-

NVS.

MARE HIBERNICUM

IRLANDE

MAN

OCCIDENS.

CATALOGVS Vrbium Episcopalium Quæ hactenus reperiuntur Cathedrum Ecclesiarum parochialium Planarum Regiarum Portuum Fluviorum quæ Chori vocant Salmonum &c. Montiumque eorum quæ in universo regno Angliæ Cambriæ Scotiæ Hiberniæ

Comitatus. | Vrbs Epis. | Oppid. | Cathed. | Eccles. | Portus. | Flu. | Mon. | Chori. | Salmo.

Cantium	02	16	17	08	150	06	14	00	21
Southsexia	01	06	18	01	87	02	12	00	21
Surria	00	08	08	01	140	02	21	00	21
Middlesex	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
Buckingamia	01	08	16	01	160	00	16	00	21
Darbia	01	06	08	01	120	00	16	00	21
Oxonia	01	08	18	01	160	00	16	00	21
Cestria	01	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
Glocestria	01	06	16	01	120	00	16	00	21
Herefordia	01	06	16	01	120	00	16	00	21
Salopia	01	06	16	01	120	00	16	00	21
Northamptonia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Rutlandia	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
Leicestria	01	06	16	01	120	00	16	00	21
Lincolnia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Huntingtonia	01	06	16	01	120	00	16	00	21
Cantabrigia	01	06	16	01	120	00	16	00	21
Norfolcia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Suffolcia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Westsexia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Wallia	03	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Northwallia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Southwallia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Penbrochia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Cardigania	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Wallia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Monmutha	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Glamorgania	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Northumbria	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Dunelmia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Cestria	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Eboracum	02	16	40	03	320	00	32	00	42
Lancastria	01	08	18	01	160	00	16	00	21
Cumbrensis	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Westmerlandia	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Cumbria	01	08	26	01	160	00	16	00	21
Northumbria	00	00	11	12	160	21	16	00	28

Ioannes Baptista Vrint[i] Geographicarum tabularum calcographus, excud. Antuerpiæ

PROGENIES REGVM ANGLIÆ AB GVILIELMI CONQVEST. TEMPORIBVS VSQVE AD HVNC DIEM . Anno Dñi. 1605.

SER.^MO INVICTISSIMOQVE IACOBO MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGI, IOANNES BAPTISTA VRINTS ANTVERPIANVS, D. DEDICAT.

OCEANVS

GERMANICVS

BRITANNICVS

ORIENS.

Ponthieu

ARTOIS

PICARDIE

MORINI

VLANDREN

HAYNAVLT

Gent

Lille

Tornay

Bethune

Arras

Valenchiennes

Cambresis

Calais

Dunkirk

Boulogne

Dieppe

Abbeville

Amiens

Hesdin

Montreuil

Renti

S. Paul

Lens

Duay

S. Amand

Orchies

Douay

Conde

S. Gillian

Oudenard

Deinse

Bruges

Dixmude

Ypres

Cassel

Bergues

Furnes

Dorlens

Pas

Bapalmes

Crevecuer

Bouchain

Campigny

Lo

Ardres

S. Omar

Aire

Lisle

Armentiers

Loyt

Courtrey

Alesmen

Dixmude

Nieuport

Dunkirk

Gravelin

Dunkirk

Dover

Sandwich

Canterbury

Rochester

Maidstone

Tunbridge

Lewes

Hastings

Winchelsea

Rye

Battle

Chichester

Arundel

Portsmouth

Southampton

Winchester

Salisbury

Andover

Basingstoke

Reading

Newbury

Oxford

Abingdon

Wallingford

Henley

Windsor

Staines

Kingston

Guildford

Dorking

Croydon

Bromley

Dartford

Gravesend

Rochester

Maidstone

Ashford

Romney

Hythe

Folkestone

Deal

Sandwich

Margate

Reculver

Whitstable

Faversham

Milton

Sittingbourne

Rochester

Chatham

Gravesend

Tilbury

Barking

Ilford

Romford

Brentwood

Chelmsford

Maldon

Colchester

Harwich

Ipswich

Woodbridge

Aldeburgh

Dunwich

Southwold

Yarmouth

Lowestoft

Norwich

Thetford

Bury

Newmarket

Cambridge

Ely

Wisbech

Lynn

Downham

Swaffham

Thetford

Brandon

Mildenhall

Ely

Huntingdon

Peterborough

Stamford

Grantham

Boston

Lincoln

Gainsborough

Retford

Doncaster

Pontefract

Wakefield

Leeds

Bradford

Halifax

Huddersfield

Rochdale

Manchester

Bolton

Wigan

Liverpool

Chester

Warrington

Stockport

Macclesfield

Congleton

Nantwich

Whitchurch

Shrewsbury

Oswestry

Ludlow

Bridgnorth

Wolverhampton

Walsall

Birmingham

Coventry

Warwick

Stratford

Evesham

Worcester

Kidderminster

Bewdley

Tewkesbury

Gloucester

Cirencester

Malmesbury

Chippenham

Devizes

Marlborough

Hungerford

Newbury

Basingstoke

Andover

Salisbury

Shaftesbury

Blandford

Dorchester

Weymouth

Bridport

Lyme

Axminster

Honiton

Exeter

Crediton

Okehampton

Launceston

Bodmin

Truro

Penzance

Helston

Falmouth

Redruth

St Ives

St Michaels Mount

Scilly Isles

Lundy Isle

Barnstaple

Ilfracombe

Tiverton

Wellington

Taunton

Bridgwater

Wells

Glastonbury

Shepton Mallet

Frome

Bath

Chippenham

Malmesbury

Cirencester

Tetbury

Berkeley

Thornbury

Chepstow

Monmouth

Abergavenny

Brecknock

Hereford

Leominster

Ludlow

Bridgnorth

Shrewsbury

Wem

Whitchurch

Nantwich

Middlewich

Northwich

Knutsford

Altrincham

Stockport

Ashton

Oldham

Rochdale

Bury

Bolton

Wigan

Warrington

Prescot

Liverpool

Ormskirk

Preston

Lancaster

Kendal

Appleby

Penrith

Carlisle

Cockermouth

Whitehaven

Workington

Keswick

Ambleside

Hawkshead

Ulverston

Dalton

Furness

Cartmel

Kirkby Lonsdale

Sedbergh

Richmond

Reeth

Leyburn

Middleham

Masham

Ripon

Knaresborough

Harrogate

Otley

Ilkley

Skipton

Settle

Clitheroe

Whalley

Blackburn

Bolton

Bury

Rochdale

Oldham

Ashton

Stockport

Altrincham

Knutsford

Northwich

Middlewich

Nantwich

Whitchurch

Wem

Shrewsbury

Oswestry

Ludlow

Bridgnorth

Wolverhampton

Walsall

Birmingham

Coventry

Warwick

Stratford

Evesham

Worcester

Kidderminster

Bewdley

Tewkesbury

Gloucester

Cirencester

Malmesbury

Chippenham

Devizes

Marlborough

Hungerford

Newbury

Reading

Windsor

Staines

Kingston

Guildford

Dorking

Croydon

Bromley

Dartford

Gravesend

Rochester

Maidstone

Ashford

Romney

Hythe

Folkestone

Deal

Sandwich

Margate

Reculver

Whitstable

Faversham

Milton

Sittingbourne

Rochester

Chatham

Gravesend

Tilbury

Barking

Ilford

Romford

Brentwood

Chelmsford

Maldon

Colchester

Harwich

Ipswich

Woodbridge

Aldeburgh

Dunwich

Southwold

Yarmouth

Lowestoft

Norwich

Thetford

Bury

Newmarket

Cambridge

Ely

Wisbech

Lynn

Downham

Swaffham

Thetford

Brandon

Mildenhall

Ely

Huntingdon

Peterborough

Stamford

Grantham

Boston

Lincoln

Gainsborough

Retford

Doncaster

Pontefract

Wakefield

Leeds

Bradford

Halifax

Huddersfield

Rochdale

Manchester

Bolton

Wigan

Liverpool

Chester

Warrington

Stockport

Macclesfield

Congleton

Nantwich

Whitchurch

WALES.

He diſcourſe of this prouince, we haue compoſed out of a certaine fragment of our ſingular good friend *Humfrey Lhoyd*, which not long ſince wee cauſed *Birkman* to imprint, for the benefit of thoſe that are ſtudents of Geography. CAMBRIA, ſaith he, the third part of *Britaine*, is diuided from *Lhoëgria*, (or *England* if you pleaſe ſo to call it) by the riuers *Seuern* and *Dee*, otherwiſe it is on all parts confined with the Iriſh ſea (the Geographers commonly call it *Oceanus Vergiuius*) it was ſo named (as they dreame) of *Camber*, the third ſonne of *Brute*. The Welſhmen call it *Cymri*, the Engliſh *Wales*, and the Latin WALLIA. This part only of this whole Brittiſh iland doth ſtil enioy the moſt ancient inhabitants being indeed the true naturall Brittans: and do yet retain the Brittiſh tongue, and cannot ſpeake one word of Engliſh, which is a language made eſpecially of the miſture of the Dutch and French tongues. *Wales* they do at this time diuide into three prouinces, *Venedoth*, *Powis-land*, and *Debenbarth*. Vnder *Venedoth* the ile *Angleſey*, (famous long ſince, and accounted for the ancient ſeat of the *Druides*,) is conteined. The inhabitants in courſe of lite and faſhion of apparell do follow the Engliſh: and are an idle people not willing to labour or take pains, bragging much of their gentilitie, and do giue themſelues rather to the ſeruice of Noblemen and to follow the court, than to trades and occupations. Heere hence it is that you ſhall find few Noblemen through out all *England*, which hath not the greateſt part of his followers & ſeruants (in which thing Engliſhmen do ſurpaſſe any other nation whatſoeuer) Welſhmen borne: for being men that are fed with whitmeats or butter & cheeſe, they haue nimble & able bodies, fit for any maner of ſeruice. Moreouer being men of haughty minds, and in extreme penury and beggery challenging vnto themſelues to be nobly deſcended, they delight rather to go brauein apparell (like vnto the Spaniard) then to get goods or pamper their bellies, and do ſoone learne courtlike behauiour, and therefore they are of the Engliſh Nobility for ſeruice preferred before the Engliſh. Yet of late heere they haue vſed themſelues to dwell in cities, to learn occupations, to trade as merchants, to go to plough, and to do any maner of buſineſſe good for the common-wealth as well as the Engliſh: nay in this thing they excell them, that there is no man ſo poore amongſt them, but for a while will ſet his ſonnes to ſchole to learne to write and read, and thoſe whom they find to be apt, they ſend to the Vniuerſities, & cauſe them for the moſt part to giue their minds to the ſtudy of the ciuill law: Heere hence it is that the greater part of thoſe, which in this kingdome doe profeſſe the Ciuill or Canon law; are Welſhmen borne. You ſhall find alſo very few of the common and meaner ſort of people but can read and write his owne language, and after their faſhion play vpon the Welſh harpe. Now alſo they haue the Bible, and common praier booke printed in their owne tongue, a language, as we ſaid, vſed of their anceſtors and wholly different from the Engliſh. And as in old time long ſince being a people (as *Tacitus* reporteth) impatient of the leaſt wrongs that might be offered, they were alwaies together by the eares and cutting one anothers throates; ſo now for feare of law, (to which they are more obedient, then any other nation) they will wrangle and contend one with another, as long as they are worth a groate. Theſe few obſeruations we haue gleaned out of *Lhoyd*, to whom we ſend the Reader that deſireth more of the particulars of this country. *Sylueſter Gerrard*, a Welſhman hath deſcribed *VVales* in a ſeuerall treatiſe. Read alſo the Iournall of *VVales*. Moreouer *VVilliam* of *Newbery* in the 5. chap. of his 2. booke hath many things of the nature of this country, & maners of the people. To theſe you may adioine *Polyd. Virg.* & thoſe things which *Robert Cænalis* hath written in the ſumme of his 2. booke, *de re Gallica*.

This *Cymri*, or (as the Engliſh call it) *VVales* belongeth (that we may heere by the way ſay ſomething of this) by an ancient decree, to the King of Englands eldeſt ſonne, or daughter if he faile, to the Kings heire, I meane, who is to ſucceed next after him: and he is called aſſoone as he is born, *The Prince of VVales*: and that in the ſame ſenſe, as in *Spaine* and *Portugall* they call the Kings heire, The Prince; and in *France*, The Dolphin.

Ieffrey of *Monmouth* writeth, that in theſe parts of *VVales* neere the riuer of *Seuern*, there is a poole which the country people call, *Linligune*. This, ſaith he, when the ſea floweth into it, enterteineth the waters like a bottomleſſe gulfe, and ſo drinketh vp the waues that it is neuer full, nor euer runneth ouer. But when the ſea ebbeth, the waters which before it had ſwallowed do ſwell like a mountaine, which then do daſh and run ouer the banks. At which time if all the people of that ſhire ſhould ſtand any thing neere the poole, with their faces toward it, ſothat the water ſhall but daſh into their clothes and apparell, they ſhall hard be able to auoid the danger, but that they ſhalbe drawne into the poole. But if ones backe ſhalbe toward it, there is no danger at all, although he ſhould ſtand vpon the very edge of the ſame. This is the ſtory, I haue nam'd the authour, let him approue the truth of the ſame. Of *Mona* the iland vpon the ſhore of this country thou haſt the opinion of *Humfrey Lhoyd* in his epiſtle which we haue adioined to the end of this booke. Of this alſo *Iohn Leland* in his *Genethliacon* of *Edward* Prince of *VVales*, thus writeth: *This Iland ſaith hee, being conquered by the Engliſh, changed the name, and was called* Angleſey, *that is, the iland of Engliſhmen.* Polydore Virgill, *a man of great reading, and good iudgement in many matters, is of another opinion. Hee laboureth with all his forces to proue* Menauia *to be* Mona. *If the name, which yet it retaineth: If the citie* Caernaruon, *which is ouer againſt it vpon the maine, do take his denomination from hence and is called* Aruon *for* Ar-mon: *If that ſame very ſhort cut ouer, of which the Roman writers do ſpeake: If the neſſe or promontorie* Pen-mon, *that is, as the word ſignifieth,* The head of Mon: *If the huge bodies of trees, and rootes couered ouer with ſand, which daily are digged out of the ſhore of* Tir-mon: *If the firre-trees of maruailous length, which in ſqually grounds are heere and there found within the earth in this Iland, do not ſufficiently proue that that was anciently called* Mona, *which now we call* Angleſey, *I know not what to ſay more then that I haue read this in the* 14. *booke of* Cornelius Tacitus *his Annales*, Exciſiq; luci ſæuis ſuperſtitionibus ſacri, &c. *Felling the woods conſecrated to ſuperſtitious ſeruices, &c. The ſame* Leland *in another place hath theſe verſes of this Iland:*

Inſula Romanis Mona non incognita bellis,
Quondam terra ferax nemorum, nunc indiga ſiluæ,
Sed Venetis tantum cereali munere præſtans,
Mater vt à vulgo Cambrorum iure vocetur, &c.

Tyr-môn in former times, (thus witneſſe writers old,)
was full of ſtately woods, but now li'th bleake and cold:
The ſoile is paſsing good, of corne it yeeld'th ſuch ſtore
That Welſh-mens nurſe it's call'd, as we haue ſhew'd before, &c.

CAMBRIÆ TYPVS

Auctore
HVMFRE
DO LHVYDO
Denbigiense Cambrobritano.

VERGIVIVM SIVE HIBERNICVM MARE
MOR WERIDH, *Britannis.*
THE YRISHE OCEANE, *Anglis.*

Cere: tica

Demetia.

DE HEN

Rolsia,

OCTOPITA:

50 60

SEPTENTRIO.

Aliquod Regionum huius tractus synonyma, prout Latinè, Britannicè & Anglicè etiamnum appellantur.

Cambria, L. / Cambrÿ, B. / Wales, A.

Ceretica, L. / Ceredigion B. / Cardigan, A.

Venedotia, L. / Gwÿnedhia, B. / Northwales, A.

Pouisia, L. / Powÿs, B.

Demetia, L. / Dÿfet, B. / Westwales, A.

Debenbart, B. / Sutwales, A.

Brangonia olim, nunc Vigornia L.
Caer frangō, B.
Worcestre, A.

Claudia, & Glouernia L.
Caer Glofi, et Caer Loÿw, B.
Gloceſtre, A.

Danica ſylua.
Dean foreſt.

Venta Belgarum L.
Caer oder yn nant bathon. B.
Brightſtowe A.

Ciuitas legionum L.
Caer Lheon B.
Cheſter. A.

ANGLIAE PARS olim LHOEGRIA appellata

Cum Priuilegio

MERIDIES. ORIENS.

IRELAND.

IRELAND, which the Greekes and Latines call HIBERNIA, others IVERMA and IERNA, the Iriſh themſelues call Eryn. From hence ſtrangers, taking it from the mouth of the Engliſh, which pronounce *e*, the ſecond vowell with the ſame ſound that other nations do found *i*, the third vowell, haue made, as it ſeemeth Irylandt, compounded, as is apparent, of the Iriſh *Erin*, and the Saxon or Dutch *Landt*, which afterward was contracted, for more commodity of ſpeach and roundneſſe of pronunciation, into *Irland*, from whence the Latines framed IRLANDIA. The firſt inhabitants which ſeated themſelues in this Iland came hither, as may be eaſily demonſtrated from *Brittaine* or *England*, not from *Spaine*, as ſome moſt abſurdly haue written. For the abridgement of *Strabo* doth flatly call theſe ilanders, *Britaines*: and *Diodorus Siculus* ſaith that *Irin* is a part of *Britaine*: wherefore it was iuſtly of all old writers called, INSVLA BRITANNIA, One of the Brittiſh iles. About the yeare of CHRIST, 400. in the daies of *Honorius* and *Arcadius* the Emperours, at what time the Roman Empire began to decline, the Scottes, a ſecond nation entered *Ireland*, and planted themſelues as *Oroſius* writeth, in the North parts, whereupon it was of them called, SCOTLAND. *Sylueſter Gyraldus Cambrenſis* about 400. yeares ſince deſcribed this Iland in a ſeuerall treatiſe. But becauſe that this booke as yet is not ſet forth and therefore not common and euery where to be gotten, we will out of it gather ſo much as this narrow roome may conteine, not doubting but we ſhall worthily deſerue great thankes at the readers hand for the ſame. Liſten therefore to his words:

Ireland, next after *England* the greateſt Iland of the knowne world, hath the greater *Britaine* vpon his Eaſt ſide, vpon the Weſt only lieth the vaſt and wide Ocean; on the North three daies ſaile from the coaſt of *Ireland* lieth *Iſland*, of all the Northren iles by far the greateſt. *Britaine* is almoſt twice as great as *Ireland*: for ſeeing that the length of both runneth the ſame way from South to North; that is, about 800. miles long, and about 200. miles broad: this from *Brendam* hilles to the iles *Columbine* otherwiſe called *Thorach*, is about eight daies iourney, that is 400. miles long at the leaſt. *Ireland* conteineth in all 176. Canweds. The word *Canwed* is a compound word, vſed aſwell of the Welch as Iriſh, and ſignifieth a circuite of ground conteining within it 100. villages.

The ſoile of *Ireland* is vneuen, full of hilles and dales, ſoft and ſqually, full of woods, bogges and fennes. Vpon the toppes of the higheſt and ſteepeſt hilles you ſhall oft find great ponds and bogges: yet it hath in ſome places moſt goodly plaines and champion, but in reſpect of the woods they are very little. The ground is very fatte, and fertile for Corne. The mountaines abound with ſheepe, the woods are full of Deere: and the whole ile generally is better for paſture, then for eareable ground, much better I meane, for graſſe then corne. For the kernelles of wheat are heere ſo dwined and ſmall, that they may hardly be dreſſed with any manner of fanne. That which the Spring-time doth bring forth and flouriſheth for a while in Summer, the dripping and watery Autumne will hardly ſuffer kindly to ripen or tidily to be inn'd. For this Iland is more ſubiect to bluſtering winds, outragious ſtormes of raine and floods, then any other country vnder the cope of heauen. It is very rich of honie and milke. *Solinus* and *Iſidore* affirme that it hath no Bees: but by their leaue if they had more diligently examined the matter, they might haue on the contrarie written, that it wanteth vines, but is not altogether void of Bees. For this Iland neither now hath, nor euer had any vines: But of Bees it hath, (as any other country) great plenty: which notwithſtanding would heere, as I thinke, ſwarme in farre greater number, if it were not for the venemous and ſowre ewgh-trees which in all places of the Iland do grow in great abundance.

The Iland is euery where croſſed and watered with many goodly riuers; of which the principall are theſe: *Auenliff*, runneth by *Dublin*: *Boand* (or *Boine*) through *Methe*: *Banna*, through *Vlſter*: *Linne*, by *Connagh*: *Moad*, by *Kenelcunill*, *Slechey*, and *Samayr*: *Modarn* and *Furne*, by *Keneleon*: There are alſo very many other riuers, whereof ſome iſſuing forth of the bowels of the earth and from their cleare fountaines, other immediatly ruſhing forth of lakes and fennes wandring heere and there diuide and part the Iland into many goodly prouinces and ſhires. For vnder the foot of *Bladma* hill (now called *Bliew Blemy*) three famous riuers do ariſe, commonly called, *The three Siſters*, (for they beare the names of three ſiſters:) *Berne*, (*Birgus*, now *Barrow*) which runneth by *Lechlin*: *Eoyr*, *Neorus*, they call it *Nore*, by *Oſſire*: and *Swyre*, by *Archſine* and *Trebagh*; neere *Waterford* they kindly ſalute one another, and ſo falling into one channell they quietlie toward the ſea. *Slane*, runneth by *Wexford*: *Boand*, by *Meath*: *Auenmore*, by *Liſmore*: and *Simen*, by *Limiricke*. And indeed amongſt all the riuers of *Ireland*, *Sinnen* bear'th the bell, not only for his goodly greatneſſe, long and diuers wandrings through the country, but alſo his great plenty of dainty fiſh. For it ariſeth out of a very large and goodly lake, which diuideth *Connagh* from *Munſter*, and ſpreadeth it ſelfe into two branches running two contrary waies: one of them tending toward the South, paſſeth by the city *Kelleloe*, and then encloſinge round the citie *Limiricke*, with a direct courſe and large ſtreame for an hundred miles and vpward, running between the two mountaines, emptieth it ſelfe into the *Brendan* ſea. The other not much leſſe then the former, diuiding *Meath* and the farther parts of *Vlſter* from *Connagh*, running with a crooked courſe turning this way and that way, at laſt hideth it ſelfe in the Northren ocean: So that this riuer doth ſeparate the fourth and Weſt part of the Iland from the other three, like a midland ſtreame running from ſea to ſea. For this Iland in former ages was diuided almoſt into fiue equall parts, namely into *North Mounſter*, *South Mounſter*, *Leinſter*, and *Connagh*.

This country hath diuers goodly Lakes. The ſea coaſt aboundeth plentifully with all maner of ſea-fiſh on all ſides: the Riuers and Lakes are ſtored with great variety of freſh-fiſhes: eſpecially with theſe three ſorts, Salmons, Trouts, and Eeles. The riuer *Shynen* ſwarmeth with Lampreyes. But there are wanting many other ſorts of good freſh-fiſh of other countries, as Pikes, Perches, Gogeons, and almoſt ſuch fiſh as come not from the ſea or ſalt waters. On the contrary the Lakes of this Iland haue three kinds of fiſh, which are no where els to be found. For they are ſomewhat longer and rounder then Trouts, very white fleſhed, paſſing ſauery and pleaſant, very like vnto the *Hallibut*, (*Vmbra* our authour calleth it) but that they are much bigger headed. There is another kind very like to herrings, aſwell for proportion and bigneſſe, as alſo for colour and taſt. There are a third ſort, in all points like trouts, but that they are not ſpotted. Yet theſe ſorts of fiſh are only ſeen in the Summer, in the Winter they neuer appeare. In *Meath*, neere *Foner* are three Lakes not farre diſtant one from another, ech of which hath certaine fiſh proper to it ſelfe, not found in any of the other two; neither do they I meane, euer come one at another, although there be moſt conuenient paſſages by reaſon of the riuer which runneth from one to another: nay if it ſhall chance that the fiſh of one lake be caried to another, either it dieth within a while after, or returneth vnto his own lake againe.

This Iland breedeth greater ſtore of Falcons, Hobbies, and ſparrow-hawkes, then any other countrie whatſoeuer. Heere Eagles are as common, as kites are in other countries: and they flocke together in ſuch companies, that oft times you ſhall find an hundred in one companie. Heere are alſo great ſtore of thoſe fowles which they call *Bernacles*, which nature bringeth forth in a ſtrange and woonderfull maner: they are like the wild gooſe, but ſomewhat leſſe. For they are bredde of the firre blocks, which are toſſed along by the ſhore in this maner: Firſt vpon the blocks you ſhall ſee as it were a certaine gelly: then the reeds and other ſea-weeds ſtaying the logges, being incloſed in ſhels, (for the better faſhioning and ſafe preſeruing of them) they hang by the billes, vntill in proceſſe and continuance of time they wax of a competent bigneſſe, and be couered with feathers, either they fall into the water, or by the benefit of their wings they lift vp themſelues aloft into the open aire. I my ſelfe haue many times and often ſeene with theſe ſame eies many very ſmall bodies, of theſe kind of birds hanging vpon on blocke on the ſea coaſt, encloſed in ſhells and fully faſhioned. Theſe tread not as other fowles do, they ley no egges, they neuer ſitte. And therefore in certaine places of *Ireland* in Lent and vpon other faſting daies, it is lawfull to eat theſe fowles, as if they were not fleſh, nor come of fleſh. There are alſo heere great ſtore of a kind of fowle of a doubtfull ſhape, or double nature, which they call an *Aurifriſe*, leſſe then an Eagle, but greater then a hawke, hauing vpon one foot ſharp talants, clouen and griping: the other whole footed, not made to cletch or carry any thing, but only fit for ſwimming; a ſtrange and admirable worke of ſporting nature. Heere are certein birds which they call Martinets, leſſe then a blacke bird, cut tail'd like quails, but differing from them in this that their bellies are white and their backs blacke. A ſtrange thing it is to tell of theſe birds: that if they being dead ſhalbe kept

OCCIDE

Hibernicum Mare,
sed subfuscus & luteus generat

ORIE

Scala milliarium Anglicorum.
10 20 30 40 50

CCIDENS.

putrescunt,
vermanet in:
longum
spiritus fu.at
& in mare
emergentur.

Connachticum Mare,
Giraldi Cambrens.

Eryn.

HIBERNIAE,
BRITANNICAE
INSVLÆ, NOVA
DESCRIPTIO.

Irlandt.

O: Do
bowey.
O: Mad me.
Dyll
lacus
Slego
O: Conner Roo.
Clan Ricard.
O: Conner Slego.
Therne M.
O: Domagh.
Mac. Dermound
Ananlly.
O: Rayllay.
eyn ester.
Deluyn. Multyfernan.
Canan
Breney.
Mac Mahaone.
O. Carty
Ferney.
Tyrone.
Armagh Metropolis.
Baron of
Dun:
garo.
Mournele.
Ca
leard
Farmanag
De hoc Erno lacu scribit
Gyrald. Camb. quod olim fons
fuerit, sed ob incolarum nefandam
cum bestijs venerem, Deo irato, in
tantam aquarum diluuiem erup-
isse, vt totum eum tractum cum boi-
bus inundatione submerserit. Atq; in
rei gestæ Veritatem, hodieq; sereno tempo
re, etiamnum Templorum turres sub
undis hinc inde conspici.
Mac Swÿne
HVLTONIA.
Quulsterter.
Lacus
Dere
Purgatorium S. Patritij, huius
Dini precibus hoc loco à Deo
constitutum. Syl. Gyraldus.
Tre Conel.
Dongall.
Castel Fynne
O: Denel.
Leuer
Old Castel.
C. Loger.
Castell
shony.
Lacus
Antre
Fyne.
Castell
Derrij
Lacus
Foyle
O: Castane.
Newe castel.
Lamprey:
stone.
Twomey.
Bannry fin.
Bane.
Mac Ylyn
Shotts.
Colerayne
glan
Yboy.
Alexander
Carogh
Glenarm
Belfurst
Shotte.
Downe
Sauuage
Lacus
Swylly.
Norwou
we.
O: Doghyrdy.
Lacus
Ariuÿ
Dunweg
Ila insu
la
Gwebwall.
Gillekaren
Killean
SCOTIAE
PARS.
Margaritus
Polyd.
ORIENS.

in a drie place, they will neuer ſtinke: and being laid amongſt apparell or other woollen things they will keepe them ſafe from the moth. And that which is much more admirable, being dead and hang'd vp in ſome drie place, euery yeare they ſhed their old feathers, and new come vp in their ſteed. In the North part of *Ireland* they haue great ſtore of Swans. Storks through out all the Ile are very rare, and thoſe which they haue are blacke. They haue no Partridges, Pheſants, Magge-pies nor Nightingales. It hath almoſt all kind of wild beaſts. The Stagges heere are ſo fatte, that they are ſcarcely able to runne: and thoſe which are the leaſt amongſt them in bigneſſe of body, do excell others in ſtatelineſſe and goodly branching of their hornes. We neuer in any place ſaw greater plenty of Bores. They haue alſo many hares, badgers, and weaſils. The bodies of their cattell, beaſts, deere, and fowles, are in their kind leſſe then in other places. Fallow deere, goates and hedgehogs they haue none at all; as alſo Moles, or if any, they are very rare: but of mice they haue ſuch infinite plenty, as no where more. Of wolues and foxes they haue many; but no maner of venemous creatures. For the Spiders and Nemts heere are neither venemous nor hurtfull. The country is neuer ſhaken with Earth-quakes, and ſcarce once in a yeare ſhall on heare it thunder.

From theſe naturall things let vs paſſe vnto thoſe ſtrange wonders which nature worketh in theſe out-countries of the world. In North *Mounſter* there is a lake wherein are two Ilands, a greater and a leſſe: the greater hath a Church, the leſſer a Chappell. Into the Greater neuer any woman, or liuing creature of the female kind might euer come, but it would die by and by. This was often proued by bitches, cattes, and other creatures of that ſex. In the leſſer no man did euer die, or could die of a naturall death. In *Vlſter* there is another Lake in which there is an Iland of two diuers qualities; one part of it hauing a church conſecrated to the ſeruice of Chriſtianity is very beautifull, goodly and pleaſant. The other very rough, ouer growne and vnpleaſant, is ſaid to be bequeathed to Diuels and euill ſpirits. This part hath in it nine caues or trenches, in any of which if a man do chance to ſleepe all night, he is preſently aſſaulted by the euill ſpirits, and all the night ſo greeuouſly tormented and vexed, that by the morning hee ſhall ſcarce be able to breath and will be almoſt halfe dead. This place is called of the country people, *The purgatory of S. Patricke*. There is alſo a ſpring or fountaine in *Mounſter*, with whoſe water if any man ſhall waſh himſelfe, he will preſently become hoary or gray-headed. I my ſelfe ſaw a man who waſhed the one halfe of his beard with this water, and the haire became white, the other remaining blacke as it was before. On the contrary there is in *Vlſter* a fountaine, in which if any man waſh his haire, he ſhall neuer be horay or gray-headed. In *Connagh* there is a fountaine of freſh water vpon the toppe of a very high mountaine, which ebbeth twiſe in 24. houres, and floweth as oft, in this imitating the vnconſtant motion of the ſea. There is a fountaine in the farder and North part of *Vlſter*, which by reaſon of the great coldneſſe of it, in ſeuen yeares ſpace turneth ſticks and wood caſt into it, into ſtone. In *Connagh* there is a fountaine only kind and wholeſome for men: but for cattell and other ſuch kind of bruite beaſts peſtilent and dangerous. There is a fountaine in *Mounſter*, which if any man ſhall touch, by and by the whole country will be ouerflowed by ſtorms of raine.

The people of this countrie do weare courſe blacke mantles or rugges (for the ſheep of this Iland are blacke) and they put them on as rudely and vnhandſomely. They vſe alſo little hoods which hang down to their ſhoulders. In riding they vſe no ſaddles, boots, nor ſpurres: but with a rod ſharpe and tapered at one end, they pricke forward their horſes, and make them runne. Their bridles are ſuch as do ſerue both for bitte and reigne, ſo made as their horſes only vſed to graſſe, are neuer hindred from eating. They go into the field to warre, naked and altogether vnarmed. They vſe three kind of weapons, long ſpeares, darts, and battell-axes. The people is wild and very vnciuill: they delight in nothing more then to liue idly, and libertie they preferre before great riches. I only obſerued the people to delight much in muſicall inſtruments and in that to deſerue ſome commendation. Theſe briefly we haue gleaned heere and there out of the hiſtorie of *Gyraldus Cambrenſis*, diligently retaining the tenor of his owne phraſe: which we haue thought good to tranſlate word for word as they are deliuered by our Authour, that ſuccedent ages might ſee, either the credulous ſimplicity of former times, or how time doth alter countries, people and maners of men. And becauſe we haue ſpoken before of *S. Patricks* purgatory, it ſhall not be amiſſe to adde to thoſe former this diſcourſe of it, taken out of the twelfth booke of *Caſarius*, his hiſtorie of Things worth the remembring. When as S. *Patricke*, ſaith he, conuerted this nation to Chriſtianity, and they made a doubt and beleeued not that men ſhould be puniſhed for their ſinnes in the world to come, hee by earneſt praier obtained this place at the hand of God: the maner of the place is thus: There is a deepe pit or trench, encloſed round with a wall; there are alſo certaine Regular Canons: No man is ſo great a ſinner, to whom they enioine any greater penance, then to abide all one whole night in that purgatorie. If any man be deſirous to enter in, firſt, making his confeſſion, they adminiſter the ſacrament vnto him, they anoint him, perfume him and inſtruct him, thus: Thou ſhalt ſee this night ſay they, the aſſaults of the Deuill, and the horrible paines of hell, but they ſhall not hurt thee, if thou haue but the name of Ieſus alwaies in thy mouth: But if thou ſhalt yeeld to the flattering enticements, or terrible threatnings of the Deuill, and ſo ſhalt ceaſe to call vpon the name of Ieſus, thou art ſurely but a dead man. Then in the euening putting him into the pit, they ſhut vp the dore, and comming againe in the morning, if they preſently find him not, they looke no farther for him. Many haue died there, and many haue gone home againe, whoſe viſions haue been written of the foreſaied friers, and are ſhewed to ſuch as are deſirous to ſee them.

IRELAND, ſaith M. *Camden*, according to maners of the people, is diuided into *The wild Iriſh*, and *The Engliſh pale*: but according to the ancient iuriſdictions and naturall ſituation of it, it is more fitly diuided into fiue parts, (and indeed it once conteined fiue kingdomes) *Mounſter* in the South, *Leinſter* in the Eaſt, *Connagh* in the Weſt, *Vlſter* in the North, and *Methe* almoſt in the middeſt and heart of the land. MOVNSTER, *Momonia*, the Iriſh call it *Mown*, (ſometime diuided into Weſt *Mounſter*, which in *Ptolemeys* time the *Gangani*, *Luceni*, *Velabri* and *Iterni* did inhabit: and Eaſt *Mounſter*, poſſeſſed then of the *Vodiæ*,) comprehendeth now theſe ſeuen Shires; *Kerry*, *Limiricke*, *Corke*, *Tiparary*, *Holy croſſe*, *Waterford*, and *Deſmond*. Of which *Kerry* and *Tipararie* were ſometimes county Palatines. LEINSTER, *Lagenia*, (they call it *Leighnigls*) a fertile ſoile, and holeſome ſeat, poſſeſſed ſometime by the *Brigantes*, *Coriondi*, *Menapij*, *Cauci* and part of the *Eblani*. Now it is diuided into theſe counties, *Wexford*, *Caterlogh*, *Kilkenny*, *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *The Kings county*, *The Queenes county*, *Longford*, *Fernes*, & *Wicklo*. METHE, (*Media*, the Iriſh call it *Miyh*, in the mid ſt almoſt of the country,) the other part of the ancient poſſeſſions of the *Eblani*, for his great fertility, either for corn or graſſe, fiſh or fleſh, pleaſant ſituation & healthful aire, multitude of people, ſtrength of caſtels and towns, commonly called, as *Bartholomeys* Engliſh reporteth, *The chamber of Ireland*, was lately diuided into Eaſt *Methe* and Weſt *Methe*.

CONNAGH, *Connacia*, (they call it *Connaughty*) where long ſince were ſeated the *Auteri* and *Nagnatæ*: now it containeth theſe ſhires, *Clare*, *Letrimme*, *Gallawey*, *Roſecomin*, *Maio*, *Sligo*. The whole prouince although it be in many places fertile and pleaſant, yet it is euery where full of dangerous Bogges, darke Woods, Creeks and Baies, conuenient Stations and Harborough for ſhippes.

VLSTER, *Vltonia*, (the Iriſh call it *Cui Gully*, the Welſh *Wlw*,) a large country, euery where full of great Lakes, thicke and huge woods, in ſome place reſonably fruitfull, in others leane and hungry, but in all places greene and pleaſant to the eie, and therefore it maintaineth great plenty of cattell. Here in *Ptolemeys* time inhabited the *Voluntij*, *Darni*, *Robogdij*, *Vennicny*, and *Erdini*, at this day it conteineth theſe ſhires, *Louth*, *Down*, *Anwimme*, *Monalion*, *Tiroen*, *Armagh*, *Colrane*, *Donergall*, *Formanagh* and *Cauen*.

On all ſides round about *Ireland* in the ſea, (as alſo in the baies, riuers, lakes and freſh water) are heere and there many ſmall ilands, whereof ſome are fertile, others waſt and barren, of which to ſpeake ſeuerally would require a larger diſcourſe then heere we are allowed.

Cœleſtinus Pope of *Rome*, in the yeare of CHRIST, 431. ſent into *Britaine Paladius* a Biſhop, as *Proſper Aquitanus* writeth, to purge it of the Pelagian hereſie, wherewith it was but lately diſtained: and by this meanes alſo at the ſame time, cauſed Chriſtian religion to be planted in *Ireland*. *Palladius* died in *Britaine* before he had brought to paſſe that which he came for; whereupon *Patricke*, a Brittaine, and of kinne to *Martinus Turonenſis*, was by *Celeſtine* put in his place, who with ſuch wonderfull ſucceſſe did preach the Goſpell in *Ireland*, that he conuerted the greateſt part of that ile vnto Chriſtianity, that he well deſerued the name of *The Iriſh Apoſtle*. From hence after that at ſundrie times, diuers colonies, if I may ſo vſe the word, of learned and religious men, were ſent into ſundrie parts of *Europe*, and were not only the great patrons and planters of the Goſpell there, but founders of Monaſteries, cities, and towns, as ſchooles of that profeſsion. In thoſe bloudy warres of the barbarous Saxons, all ſcholes of learning in *Brittaine* were ſhut vp, and all religion almoſt wholly baniſhed, ſo that whoſoeuer was deſirous of inſtruction that way, was conſtrained to ſeeke for it in *Ireland*; and after theſe wars ended, thoſe which returned brought with them, not only the Iriſh letters, (which yet the ſame charecters common to both nations, do plainly ſhew) but alſo liberall arts and ſciences, which together with Chriſtianity they taught the Saxons.

To theſe the Reader may adioine ſuch things as *Henry* of *Huntington*, *Polydore Virgill*, *William Newbery*, *Iohn Maior*, and others haue written of this in their ſeuerall hiſtories. *Daniel Rogers* hath ſet forth a deſcription of this Iland in verſe dedicated to *Thomas Phediger*. And M. *William Camden* in proſe hath moſt exactly deſcribed the ſame in his *Britannia*. But *Richard Stanihurſt*, a worthy gentleman this countrie man borne, hath this other day put forth a ſeueral treatiſe of the hiſtory and ſtate of this iland. *Baptiſta Boazio* hath deſcribed it in a mappe apart by it ſelfe, dedicated to the late Queene *Elizabeth*: and my good friend M. *Speed*, with no leſſe care and diligence hath done the ſame in his *Imperium Britannicum*, or Empire of Great *Brittaine*, lately ſet forth and dedicated to his Highneſſe.

The Isles of the AZORES.

SOme are of opinion, that these Isles situate in the Atlantick or West Ocean, are so named by the Spaniards, from a kinde of Hauks which they call *Azor*. And in the plurall number *Açores*. One writes, but fondlie, that they are so called from the French word *Essorer*, which signifieth to drie or wither. In Latin a man may call them *Accipitrarias*, or the Isles of Hauks, and in Greeke ἱερακων νῆσοι. Our Netherlanders terme them **De vlaemsche eilanden**, that is, The flemish Islands, because they are thought first to haue beene discouered by certaine Flemish Marchants of *Bruges*. At that time (they said) they could find nothing vpon them but trees (especiallie great store of Cedars) and woods, and foules, of diuers sorts; and thither they sent inhabitants to possesse and manure the said Isles. Afterward they submitted themselues to the *Portugales*, vnder whose gouernement they yet remaine. *Lewes Marmolius* fol. 38. reports that they were discouered about the yeare 1455. Vndoubtedly auncient writers knew them not: yet might they name them perhaps. For whether they specified them vnder the name of *Cassiterides*, I cannot be assured. The Spanish fleets laden with *Indian* commodities, doe vsually in their returne touch at these Isles, before they ariue at *Lisbone*, or *Cales*. One strange thing haue I heard concerning the soile, or the heauenly influence, or (if I may so say) the *Genius* of these Isles: For sailing from these parts of the world towards *America*, so soone as you are past the said Isles, you are freed from gnats, fleas, lice, and all kinde of noisome vermin, which beyond the *Açores* doe immediately die, and come to nothing. They are in number nine, and thus called by the Portugales. The Isle of *S. Michael*, *Terçera*, *S. Georges* Isle, *Pico*, *Fayal*, *Flores*, *Cueruo*, and the Isle of *S. Marie*: all which we will particularly entreat of.

TERÇERA.

THis Isle is called *Terçera*, because it is the third in order as you saile from *Spaine*. And from this one, the common mariners confusedly call the whole nine by the name of *Terçeras*. It abounds with corne and fruits, neither is it destitute of wine. The Inhabitants are greatly inriched by their *Madder*, wherewith clothes are died red. In this Isle growes plenty of this commodity, especially about the places commonly called *Los Altares*, and *Falladores*. *Angra* the head city is most strongly fortified with an impregnable rocke or bulwarke called *Brazil*. This Isle also from the name of our blessed Sauiour the Spaniards call *Isola del buen Iesu*.

PICO.

THis Isle was so named from a mountaine therein rising sharpe in forme of a round Pyramis or Sugar-loafe. For whatsouer is naturally of that shape is by the Portugals called *Pico*. This hill is three miles high: within it is hollow, and full of darcke caues. At the foote of this mountaine Eastward, there is a spring of fresh water, which sometimes dischargeth fierie streames, and stones burning hoat; and that with so great force and violence, that it sends them packing as it were with a current, by steepe and lower places, euen to the sea, whereas of the multitude of these stones is made a promontory or headland commonly called *Misterij*. It is distant from the said fountaine 12. miles. At this present it stretcheth a mile and halfe further into the sea, in regard of the continual increase of this heape of stones. They are much deceiued which write that this Isle was so named from the bird called *Picus Martius*, in English the woodpecker.

FAYAL.

THis Isle is so named of the Beech-tree. For the Portugals call the Beech *Faya*: and a place planted with Beeches *Fayal*. That heere are yet in this Isle certaine families of the Flemish race which first inhabited the same, namely such as are called **Buyn, Utrecht**, &c. I haue learned from a Portugale of good creditte. *Linschott* also an eye-witnesse, in his Iournall published in Dutch, writeth that in this very Isle there is a riuer called by the Portugales *Ribera des Fiamengos*, or the riuer of Flemings; and saith further that all the Inhabitants of this Isle came originally out of Flanders, and that they doe as yet much fauour the Flemish nation.

Concerning the residue, namely *Flores*, so called of abundance of Flowers: *Cueruo*, of Crowes: *Gracioça*, of pleasantnesse: or the Isles of *S. George*, *S. Marie*, and *S. Michael*, so denominated of those saints (for it is vsuall with the Spaniards to name places after the same Saints vpon whose daies they finde them) I haue nothing to adde: saue that *Theuet* is mistaken, in that he falsly, and carelesly ascribes the same mountaine vnto *S. Michaels* Isle, which we haue truly and fully described in *Pico*. Of these Isles somewhat you may read in the Historie of *Ierome Conestagio*, touching the Vnion of the Kingdome of *Portugale* to the crowne of *Castile*. And also in the 97. Chapter of *Iohn Huighen van Linschoten* his East-Indian iournall.

Priuilegio Imp. et Reg. Maiest. necnon Ordinum Belgicor. ad decennium.

SEPTEMTRIO.

AÇORES INSV

Insula del Cuervo.

Insula de las Flores.

Insula Fyal

Insula del Pico.

OCCIDENS.

Has insulas perlustrauit summàque diligentia accuratissimè descripsit et delineauit Ludouicus Teisera Lusitanus, Regiæ Maiestatis cosmographus.

ANNO A CHRISTO NATO,

CIↃ. IↃ. LXXXIIII.

MERIDIES

MTRIO.

INSVLAE.

Longitudo huius descriptionis sumta est à meridiano I Ptolemæi, Occidentem versus.

Insula Terçera.

Insula S. Michaelis.

Le Hongre

Insula S. Maria.

Scala Leucarum 80

RIDIES.

SPAINE.

SPAINE is resembled by *Strabo* vnto an Ox-hide spred vpon the ground. It is around inuironed by the sea, saue only where it is diuided from *France* by the Pyreney-mountaines. On the East it hath the said Pyreney-mountaines, which from the Temple of *Venus*, or the Promontory stretched foorth neere *Illiberis* (now *Colibre*) runneth along to the British Ocean; and this is the very narrowest part of *Spaine*; insomuch (saith *Vaseus*) that when I trauelled thorow *Biscay*, I remember that from the hill of *S. Adrian*, if my sight deceiued me not, I saw both seas, namely the Ocean neere at hand: and as farre off as I could discerne, the foame-white waues of the Mediterran sea. North it is bounded by the Biscain sea; West, by the Western sea; and South, by the Streight of *Gibraltar*, and part of the Mediterran sea.

Spaine is diuided into three Prouinces; *Bætica*, *Lusitania*, and *Tarraconensis*. *Bætica* on the North is inclosed with the riuer *Anas*, now called *Guadiana*; West, with that part of the Atlantick Ocean, which is betweene the mouth of *Guadiana*, and the Streight of *Gibraltar*; South, with part of the Mediterran sea called of olde *Mare Balearicum*, extending from the Streight last mentioned, to the Promontory of *Charidómus*, now called *Cabo de Gata*; and Eastward it is bounded by an imaginary line, drawen from the said Promontory by the towne of *Castulo* to the riuer *Guadiana*. It is called *Bætica* of the famous riuer *Bætis* which cuts the whole Prouince in twaine. This riuer springing out of the wood or forest anciently called *Saltus Tygensis*, runneth into the Atlantick-ocean, and is at this day called by an Arabian name, *Guadalquibir*, that is to say, The great riuer. This prouince of later times, of the Vandal inhabitants, was called *Vandalicia*, & at this present by the same word corrupted *Andaluzia*. *Lusitania* confineth North vpon the riuer *Duero*, from the very mouth thereof, to the bridge ouer against *Simancas*; West it bordereth vpon that part of the Atlantick-ocean which ebs and flowes betweene the outlets of *Duero* and *Guadiana*; South, vpon *Andaluzia*; and East it fronteth *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now called *Castilia*, &c. euen from the ancient *Oretania* to the foresaid bridge ouer against *Simancas*. *Lusitania* was thus named from *Lusus* the sonne of *Bacchus*, and *Lysa*, one of *Bacchus* his companions: whereupon it is somtimes called of *Lusus*, *Lusitania*; and somtimes againe of *Lysa*, *Lysitania*. The residue of *Spaine* pertaineth to the prouince called *Tarraconensis*, of the city *Tarracona* which is the head of all that prouince; a city (saith *Strabo*) most notably fit for princes in their trauels to retire themselues: and here the Emperors kept their chiefe iurisdiction. This prouince containeth the kingdome of *Murcia*, & likewise *Valencia*, and *Arragon*, with *Catalonia*, also *Castilia Vieja*, the kingdome of *Nauarre*, part of *Portugale* between the riuers *Duero*, and *Minho*, the kingdome of *Gallicia*, *Asturia*, and all *Biscay*. Hitherto *Vaseus* in his chronicle of *Spaine*, who intreateth of this argument more at large. Read also *Marinæus Siculus*, *Marius Aretius*, *Damianus a Goës*, *Francis Taraffa*, the bishop of *Gerundo*, *Annius Viterbiensis*; and in Spanish *Florian del campo*, and after him *Ambrosio Morales*: with all those other Writers of *Spaine* that *Vaseus* in the fourth chapter of his Chronicle doth recite. *Stephan Garibayo* in his Chronicle of *Spain*, diuided into twenty books, describes the kingdome of *Nauarre*. *Iohn Mariana* likewise not long since published a volume concerning Spanish matters. Among the ancient Writers you must peruse *Cæsar*, *Strabo*, and the rest, which *Damianus a Goës* in his booke called *Hispania* doth nominate: also the Panegyrick speech of *Latinus Pacatus*, and *Claudianus de laude Serenæ*. Vnto these you may adde the first booke of *Laonicus*. There is extant also a little Trauellers Breuiate written in Spanish by *Alonço de Meneses*, containing almost all the ordinarie voyages in Spaine, wherein also are noted the distances of places.

Lusitania contcines Algarue and the greater part of Portugale.

Three memorable things (as writeth *Nauagierus*) are prouerbially spoken of *Spaine*: the first, A bridge, ouer which the water runneth (whereas it runnes vnder all other bridges) namely the water-conduct at *Segouia*: the second, a city compassed with fire, that is to say, *Madrid*, because the town-walles are of flint: and the third, a bridge, whereon are daily fed ten thousand head of cattel; whereby is signified the riuer *Guadiana*, which hiding it selfe vnder ground for the space of seuen miles, doth then breake forth againe. Albeit this last is a thing sprung rather out of the peoples vulgar opinion, than out of truth; as *Don George* of *Austria* Gouernour of *Harlebeck*, an eye-witnesse most worthy of credit, hath informed me, being a man conuersant in all kinde of history, and a a wonderfull searcher and admirer of naturall Philosophie.

The islands belonging vnto *Spaine*, wherof ancient writers haue made mention, at the Celtick promontory, or Cape Finister, are the *Cassiterides*, which at this present are not to be found in the ocean. Also *Insulæ Deorum*, otherwise called *Cicæ*, and of late times *Islas de Bayona*: *Londobris* named also *Erythia*, and now the *Burlings*: *Gades* in olde time dedicated to *Hercules*, now commonly called *Cales*. All these are in the Ocean. In the Mediterran sea you haue *Ophiusa* now called *Formentera*. As likewise the two *Gymnesiæ*, or *Baleares*, at this present called by distinct names, the one *Maiorca*, and the other *Minorca*. The coast of *Minorca* is beset round about with huge mountaines: but at the entrance of the hauen the roots of these mountaines are leuelled into a plaine, till they meet, at so narrow a distance, on the other side of the shore, that no ships can enter the harbor, but with a gentle gale of wind. The hauen is named *Mahon*, being a most beautifull, and commodious place; for it stretcheth almost foure miles in length, with many inlets, all which serue for the harboring of ships. From hence ariseth a perpetuall ridge of mountaines, on which the inhabitants cut downe great plenty of wood. At the vtmost part therof on the mountain-tops is built a city. Contrariwise the greater Island hath a plaine shore, and most high and barren mountaines in the middest. A city there is of one and the selfe name with the Island, very large and fairly built. They vse the lawes of the Castilians, and do much resemble them both in language and maners. This description of the isles *Maiorca* & *Minorca* we haue borrowed out of *N. Villagagnon* his discourse of the expedition to *Alger*. Who desires to know more of these isles, and of the inhabitants disposition, may reade *Bernardin Gomez* his sixt and seuenth books of the life of *Iames T.* King of *Arragon*. That *Philip* King of *Spaine* possesseth the greatest Empire in the world, since the worlds beginning, we haue proued in our Theatre printed in high Dutch.

CANTABRICVS OCEANVS

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

OCEANVS ATHLANTICVS

ASTV: RI' Ramaflor. AS.

GALI: TIA

GIO.

CASTILI: A NOVA

GAL:

POR'

ANTRETIO

GVADIANA

SILVIS LIA.

ALGE RBE'

IA Zebreros

ST: IL' Porte de pico

CA' Galistro

CIVITAS RODERICO

TOLEDO

CAMPO DE CALATRAVA

CAMPO DEL ALCOCER

ALCVDIA.

Sierra

GRANADA

ANDALVZ

MARE

BARBARIÆ SI: Tanga

Scala leucarum ST.

IBERICVM MA

SEPTEN TI

MERIDIE S.

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26

REGNI
HISPANIAE POST
OMNIVM EDITIO-
NES LOCVPLETISSI
MA DESCRIPTIO.

GALLIÆ PARS.

PARS.

Cum privilegio.

The Kingdome of PORTVGALE.

PORTVGALE *is vnproperly called* Lusitania; *for neither is all* Portugale *comprehended in* Lusitania, *nor all* Lusitania *in* Portugale: *yet can it not be denied, that the better part of* Lusitania *is subiect to the King of* Portugale. Portugale *is diuided into three regions*, Transtagana, *or that which lies beyond or South of* Tagus, *the riuer of* Lisbon, *as far as* Guadiana; Cistagana *situate on this side or North of* Tagus, *as far as the riuer* Douro; *and* Interamnis. Transtagana *borders vpon that part of* Andaluzia, *which from the riuer* Guadiana *extendeth to the limits of* Castilia Nuoua. Interamnis *I call that which lies between the riuers* Douro *and* Minho, *a region no lesse pleasant than fruitfull. This* Interamnis *or Riuerbounded prouince, is wholly out of the limits of* Lusitania; *vnlesse reiecting the former description, we will rather incline to* Strabo, *who saith that the greatest part of* Lusitania *is inhabited by the* Callaici. *The length of this region is twelue leagues, and the bredth, where it is largest, is twelue leagues also; being in other places but six or foure leagues ouer. And in this so small a portion of ground, besides the Metropolitan church of* Braga, *the Cathedrall of* Porto, *and other fiue Collegiate churches, there are aboue* 130. *monasteries, the greater part whereof are endowed with most ample reuenues: and also to the number of* 1460. *Parish churches, as one writeth. Certaine it is, that within the peculiar Dioceese of* Braga *there are accounted* 800. *Whereby you may easily coniecture both the fruitfulnesse of the soile, and the ancient deuotion of the inhabitants. But of the pleasantnesse what need we speake, whenas within this one prouince are found aboue fiue and twenty thousand springing fountaines; bridges most sumptuously built of square stone almost two hundred; and hauens for shipping to the number of six? These things therefore I thought not vnfit to be remembred, because the goodnesse and woorth of this Prouince is in a maner vnknowen. To the East hereof adioyneth the prouince called* Transmontana, *that is to say, on the other side of the mountaines; it aboundeth with excellent Wheat, and strong Wine, and containes within it the city* Bragança, *which is the head of a most large Dukedome. Thus much out of* Vaseus. Peter de Medina *reckoneth and nameth in this Kingdome of* Portugale *sixty seuen cities or walled townes.*

To the Kingdome of Portugale *at this present belongeth the Kingdome of* Algarue, *which is nothing els, but the South part of the whole Kingdome towards the sea. For the King entitles himselfe* King of Portugale, of Algarue, of Guinie, of Æthiopia, Persia and India. *This Kingdom first began about the yeere* 1100. *For vntill then, as also in ancient times, it went altogether vnder the name of* Spaine. Marinæus *thus writeth of it: One* Henry *Earle of* Loraigne, *a man of most vndoubted valour, comming out of* France *atchieued great exploits against the* Moores. *In regard wherof* Alonso *the sixt, King of* Castile *gaue him in marriage his base daughter called* Tiresia; *and assigned for her dowry part of* Gallicia *contained in the kingdome of* Portugale. *Of this marriage afterwards was born* Alphonsus, *the first King of* Portugale, *he that recouered* Lisbon *from the* Moores. *Who hauing vanquished fiue of their Kings in one battell, left vnto posterity, as a monument of this exploit, his armes consisting of fiue scutchions.* Oliuer à Marca *in his Chronicle published in French, more particularly blazeth the armes of this kingdome. At first he saith, it was a plaine siluer scutchion without any portrature; afterwards in regard of the fiue vanquished kings there were fiue scutchions imposed; and in euery of the fiue scutchions fiue siluer circles, in remembrance of the fiue wounds of our Sauior* CHRIST, *which in time of the battell miraculously appeared vnto* Alphonso *in the skies; or (as others report) for that being wounded with fiue mortall wounds, by the prouidence of Almighty God he escaped death.*

Reade also Ierome Osorius, Marinæus Siculus, *and* Sebastian Munster. *Of the originall of this Kingdome reade the first chapter of* Iohn Barros *his Decades of* Asia. Athenæus *in his eighth booke and first chapter writeth somewhat of the fruitfulnesse of this Region, and the excellent temperature of the aire.* Lisbon *the chiefe city of the Kingdome,* Damianus a Goes *describeth in a peculiar Treatise. Concerning the antiquities of* Portugale *there is a booke written by* Andrew Resende.

The Portugales Dominions at this present are very large; for they extend euen from the Streights of Gibraltar, *along all the Sea Prouinces, and the Islands adiacent, as farre as* China, *and the Isles called* Lequios.

OCCI

OCEANVS

SERA

CHIQ

Alferce

Silues

SERA DO

Os almargens

REI NO DO ALGAR

ERIDIZS

S. Miguel

Gibraltar

Moger

Asfigeira

Guadalquibir

Baetis fl.

Triana

C. Seuilla

Barbate

38.

Climatis

39

Principium

Climatis

S. Tiago de cacem

Grandola

Os colos

S. Lucia

Alcacer do sal

Cabreira

Porto dalmas

ANTRE TEIO E GVA DI ANA

SERA DESIOA

C. Beia

Ourique

Atagoya

Araiolos

Mertola

Serpa

Moura

Cofra

Terrinha

Langroal

Monforte

Estremoz

Arronches

Segura

Salua

Tejo

Anas

Tagus fl.

GVIDONI LAVCANTIO SFORTIANO SR.

CARTE-CANER

OCCIDENS

OCCIDENTALIS

PORTVGALLIAE

quę olim Lusitania, nouissima & exactissima descriptio, Auctore Vernando Aluaro Secco

SEPTENTRIO

REGNI LEGIONIS

REGNI CASTELLAE

ORIENS

41. gradus et 42. gradus et 43. sexti

Cum priuilegio

The Dioceſſe of SIVILL, being part of ANDALVZIA.

THE Dioceſſe of the Church of *Siuill* is ſituate in that prouince of *Spaine*, which in rich commodities, and a kinde of fruitfull and peculiar brauery excelleth all the reſt. This beautifull prouince the ancients, of the riuer *Bætis*, called *Bætica*: but late Writers haue named it *VVandalicia*, or *Andaluzia* of the Vandals, who about a thouſand yeres paſt ouerran the ſame. The ſaid Dioceſſe or territory, of all the regions and territories in *Spaine*, is rightly eſteemed the moſt happy, both in regard of the multitude and ciuility of the inhabitants, and of their riches, and ouerflowing abundance of all things; this being confirmed euen by the verſes of the Grecians, who attribute the Elizian pleaſures and delights vnto this tract, which bordereth vpon the Weſt Ocean. This territory containeth here & there almoſt 200. principall townes, beſides a great number of villages; ſo that there are now more townes vnder the iuriſdiction of this one dioceſſe or conuent, than there were of old in all foure together: for (as *Plinie* writeth) they preſcribed lawes but only to 175. townes. And how ſmall a number will theſe ſeeme to be, if thoſe hundred thouſand villages be accounted, which only in the territory of *Siuill*, called by the Arabians *Axarafi*, were by King *Ferdinand* receiued into loyall allegeance together with the city it ſelfe? which notwithſtanding after the departure of the Moores, became the greateſt part of them deſolate: howbeit the limits of this as they differ much from the ancient precincts of Spaniſh dioceſſes; ſo do they come neerer to the forme preſcribed by King *Vamba* vnto all the Cathedrals of *Spaine*. For this dioceſſe hath on the Eaſt the territory of *Corduba*; Weſt the frontiers of *Algarue*; North it lieth ouer againſt that part of *Portugale* which is called The gouernment of *Saint Iago*: but the reſidue toward the South is incloſed with the dioceſſe of *Cadiz* and the Ocean ſea. Principall townes here are very many, eſpecially the royall city of *Siuill*, moſt largely and pleaſantly ſituate vpon the banke of *Bætis*, and enuironed with beautifull and ſtately walles. This famous riuer *Bætis* or *Guadalquibir* ſpringing out of the foreſt called in times paſt *Saltus Tugienſis*, and holding on his courſe by the chiefe cities of his adopted prouince, doth from this noble city, knowen of olde by the name of *Colonia Romulea*, continue his ſtreames in a chanell nauigable and abounding with fiſh, to the Weſterne Ocean, for the ſpace of threeſcore miles, the banks on both ſides flouriſhing with Oliuets, Vineyards, and moſt admirable ſweet Gardens, perfumed with the delectable and fragrant odour of Citrons.

Now *Siuill* both for churches and houſes is the gallanteſt city in all *Spaine*, and for the neat attire of the Citizens, and a kinde of ſeemelineſſe to them only peculiar, is inferiour to no city in all the world. Here religion, the ſtudy of liberall arts and the practiſe of gentlemanlike exerciſes are in their prime. And ſo infinite are the riches and treaſures included within the walles of this city, as neuer the like in olde time could be found in any Kingdome or Empire how great ſoeuer, the Roman only excepted. For this being the richeſt of all the cities of *Europe*, largely diſtributes ouer all Chriſtendome that vnſpeakable wealth, and before theſe laſt times neuer dream't of, which it fetcheth as it were from another world, that from hence was firſt diſcouered. Wherewith alſo it abundantly furniſheth the very barbarous and ſauage nations, inhabiting the inmoſt part of *Africa* and *Aſia*. It is moſt apparent, that for certaine yeeres together in the account-books of the *Indies-contractation-houſe*, there was moſt faithfully regiſtred an hundred & more millions of gold. So that hence a man may coniecture, that ſo much more was concealed by thoſe that brought it, for feare leſt the King for ſome certaine time ſhould haue borrowed it. What may we then thinke of the infinit & incredible maſſe of riches which from their firſt diſcouery of *America* till this preſent, hath hither been tranſported; two fleets yeerely returning into *Spaine*, laden in a maner with no other kind of merchandiſe, but gold and ſiluer, and for the moſt part balaſted with both? But theſe (you wil ſay) are forren and far-fetcht commodities. It is ſo rich therefore of it ſelfe, that it payes for yeerely tribute vnto the King, to whom it is moſt loyally deuoted, a million and an halfe of golde: ſo much as many Princes can ſcarſe raiſe out of their whole kingdomes. Here reſide for traffike innumerable multitudes of ſtrangers, beſides whom of late yeres there haue been found 24000 Citizens houſholders, diuided into 28. wards. The firſt of theſe wards is famous both in regard of the name, and the church of *S. Mary*, than which all Chriſtendome hath not a more excellent, if you conſider the large and magnificent building with the beauteous and admirable ornaments, and the ſteeple likewiſe of exceeding higth, from whence ſignes are giuen at certaine houres, wherein ſtands a lofty pinacle of moſt curious workmanſhip, out of which you may behold a moſt glorious proſpect ouer all the city, and the fields adiacent. What ſhould I here deſcribe the royall magnificence of the kings caſtle; than which the Kings of *Spaine* haue none more gorgeouſly built, or pleaſantly ſituate? Or to what purpoſe ſhould I recount the ſumptuous palaces of Dukes, Earles and Nobles; or the neat houſes of Citizens, with their cryſtall fountains, greene arbours, and odoriferous gardens? with ſilence I omit the ancient water-ſtreames diffuſed by arches thorow all parts of the city; and thoſe later ones, which by the infinit coſt, and induſtry of the Senatours & Citizens of *Siuill*, haue for publicke delight beene conueyed to the place commonly called *Hercules pillars*; where by planting of trees they haue conuerted a large fenny quagmire into a moſt beautifull groue, leauing faire and broad ſpaces for men to walke, run, and diſport themſelues in. Now the gardens without the city, fraught with all variety of pleaſures, and thoſe ſtately houſes in the fields, bordering vpon *Bætis*, who can ſufficiently commend? Out of which they may dayly behold ſhips comming in both from the old and new world. For *Siuill* the queene of the Ocean, being placed as a mediatreſſe between both, conioines them together by proſperous nauigations, and rich traffics. Tedious it were to ſet forth the maieſtie of the Kings palace, or of his caſtle at *Triana*. This *Triana* is a faire ſuburbe on the farther ſide of *Bætis*, inhabited almoſt with three thouſand Citizens, and ioyned to the city by

Scala milliarium Hispanicorum, siue leucarum

1579

Pacensis dioc: cesis pars.

Siluensis di: oecesis par.

AND

El Con:

da:

do.

Las arenas gordas.

Xabugo.

Cumbres mayores.

Castil de las guardas.

Aestuarium, siue La Maresma.

OCCIDENS.

PTEMTRIO.
Magistratus S. Iacobi pars.
Privilegio Imp. et Regiæ Maiest.
Sierra Morena mons
Cordubensis dioeces pars
Gaditani dioeccesis pars.
Las Ronda.
cesis pars.
HISPALENSIS
CONVENTVS
DELINEATIO,
Auctore Hieronymo Chiaues
MERIDIE

by a bridge of timber. But whoſo conſiders the richneſſe and fertility of their fields, abounding with all kinde of graine, may iuſtly acknowledge it a moſt bountifull and prodigall worke of nature, which here aboue all other places ſeemes to muſter; and diſtribute her pleaſures and treaſures for the ſolace and benefit of mankinde.

Next vnto *Siuill* in authority and greatneſſe *Cæſariana*, alias *Xeres de la frontiera*, and *Iulia firmitas* now called *Aſtigi*, which in old times were colonies of the *Romans*, do excell all other townes & cities. *Carmona* and *Vtrera* may well be termed the two granaries and ſtorehouſes of *Siuill*. Next followes *Marchena*, called out of ancient ſtonie monuments, I know not how truly, *Martia Colonia*; and *Arçobriga*, being the lord-ſhip townes of the moſt illuſtrious ducal familie of the *Ponces*. To theſe you may adde *Vrſao*, called of old *Genua Vrbanorum*, and at this preſent *Oſſua*, the moſt honorable and rich dukedome of the *Girones*, ennobled with an Vniuerſitie. For oile, corne, and wine *Conſtantina*, *Caçalla*, and *Maroüio* do principally excell: *Nebriſa* likewiſe ſituate at the mouth of *Bætis*, the moſt happie natiue ſoile of *Aelius Antonius*, the reſtorer and author of the Latin tongue in *Spaine*, is famous for antiquity, and inferiour to none in plenty of Corne. Alſo in the very bay whereinto *Bætis* diſchargeth his ſtreames, vpon the headland called of old *Luciferi Promontorium*, ſtands the towne which we now call *Solucar* or *Sant lucar*, the rich mart-towne of the *Gothiſh Dukes*, and very commodious for the weſt-Indan fleets. Other principall townes of this Dioceſſe for breuities ſake I omit.

The ſoile in all this tract is moſt miraculouſly plentifull of wheat, wine, and oile, and of all kinde of graine, wherewith it ſupplieth remote and forrein countreies: and how deſeruedly might *Plinie* haue preferred this part before *Italie*, had not he, an Italian, caried a greater affection to his owne countrey? yet *Spaine* by him: whereſoeuer it borders vpon the ſea, is commended: which praiſe of his we vnderſtand eſpecially of that part of *Andaluzia*, which pertaines to the Dioceſſe of *Siuill*, becauſe it lies open to the maine Ocean, and to the gentle blaſts of the weſt. The skie here is moſt fauourable, ſmiling alwaies with a temperate and moſt amiable aſpect: the people borne to piety and good arts, excelling in ſharpneſſe of wit, and ſurpaſſing others in a bold kinde of courage and towardlineſſe of minde (which is in a manner peculiar, and hereditary to this nation) will in no caſe ſuffer themſelues either in offices of curteſie, or in exploit of warre, to be excelled by any nation.

The Archbiſhop of *Siuill*, next that of *Toledo*, is the higheſt prelacy in all *Spaine*; whilome it had eleuen ſuffragan Biſhops, as appeareth out of the ſubſcriptions of councells: namely, the Biſhop of *Corduba*, who now is vnder the Iuriſdiction of *Toledo*: The B. of *Iliberis*, who after the expulſion of the *Moores*, remoued to the Metropolitan ſea of *Granada*: The B. of *Ilipa* or *Elepla*, of late called *Pennaflor*, which towne is now deſtitute of a B. ſea, and ſubſcribes to the authority of the church of *Siuill*. The Biſhopricke of *Tuccitan*, now called *Martos*, and in old time *Auguſta Gemella Colonia*, at this preſent deſtitute of a B. and vnder the Iuriſdiction of *Gienna*. The Biſhopricke of *Malaga*, which now is ſuffragan to *Siuill*. The Biſhopricke of *Ægabria*, now called *Cabra*: it hath no prelate, but belongeth to the church of *Corduba*. The biſhopricke of *Aſindia* or *Aſidonia*, now called *Medina Sidonia*, ſubiect to the B. of *Cadiz*, the epiſcopall ſea being remoued from *Gadiſea*, others call it *Aſidonia*; it is now ſaid to ſtand not farre from that place, where *Xeres* is ſituate; vnleſſe you will ſay, that in the ſame tract it retained one and the ſelfe-ſame name. It had alſo the Biſhopricke of *Oſſonoba* nere *Pharo* a towne in *Algarue*, the Moores named it *Eruba*, afterwards it was incorporated into the church of *Siluis*, which before being a member of *Siuill*, was by Pope *Paul* the third made Suffragan to *Euora*, which himſelfe had aduanced to a Metropolitan ſea. The biſhopricke of *Abdera*, which was tranſlated to the ſea of *Almeria*, and is now Suffragan to *Granada*. The biſhopricke of *Aſtigi*, which now is ingraffed into the church of *Siuill*. The biſhopricke of *Italica*, ſeated in a moſt noble colonie of the Romans not only citizens, but alſo Emperors & Generals, which ſtanding ſix miles from *Siuill*, on the other ſide *Bætis*, was in ancient times, when *S. Gerontius* the martyr was biſhop, a place highly reuerenced. Out of this towne ſprang *Traianus*, *Hadrian*, and *Theodoſius*, three great and renowmed Emperors. It is commonly called Old *Siuill*, the vaſt ruines thereof being now ſcarſe extant, a wofull ſpectacle of the mutability of humane things, by ſo much the more to be lamented, in that the forlorne fragments of that moſt beautifull and large *Amphitheatrum*, which now lie ſcattered and diſiointed, renew a more ſad memory of the ancient greatneſſe and magnificence.

At this time the Archbiſhop of *Siuill* hath for ſuffragans the biſhops of *Malaga*, of *Cadiz*, and of the *Canary-iſles*. The maieſty, dignity & wealth of this church we cannot in few words decypher. Sufficeth that we do gather out of their own audits & accounts, that the archbiſhops yerely reuenues amount to aboue 100000. duckets. The principall of the church vnder him haue cleerely more than 30000: the whole ſociety of the church is allowed 120000. which are diuided among 40. Canons, 11. priuileged prieſts, 20. fellow-portionaries or penſioners, and ſo many halfe-penſioners; yet ſo, as the Canons and priuileged prieſts haue ſuch daily allowance, as by the yeere comes to 2000. duckats a man, the penſioners haue leſſe than ſo much by a fourth part, and the halfe-penſioners are allowed only a third part. Next vnto the Archbiſhop the greateſt authority remaines in the Deane, whoſe dignity is eſteemed worth 5000. duckats a yeere. Beſides, here are in this church 20. maſſe-prieſts, which from their number we call *Vicenarios*; who for their nightly and daily orizons, are allowed euery day amongſt them all 200. duckats and aboue: alſo there are 200. other prieſts, who out of their priuate chapels do raiſe ſtipends ſufficient for their maintenance. Rich benefices in this dioceſſe there are to the number of 600, many whereof are valued at 1000. ſome at 2000. duckats by the yeere: and of leſſer cures, which are called chapels or chanteries, almoſt 2000. Here are likewiſe many cloiſters of monks and nunnes, wherein their religion and the ſtudy of their diuinity flouriſheth, moſt of them in yeerely reuenues being able to diſpend 6000. duckats. There ſtands a monaſtery of Carthuſians moſt ſumptuouſly built vpon the banke of *Bætis* within view of *Siuill*, which hath 25000. duckats by the yeere. Long it were to recken vp all their hoſpitals, whenas within *Siuill* only there are aboue 120. very richly indowed, many with 8000. and ſome with 15000. duckats of yerely income. Thus much of this region or dioceſſe, out of the relation of *Don Franciſco Pacheco*. Concerning *Siuill* and the territory thereto adiacent you may reade at large in the Iournall of *Nauagierus*.

The Kingdome of VALENTIA.

Tolemey *calles the people inhabiting this part of* Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, Heditanos. Plinie *names the region* Edetania. *It ſeemes that in* Strabo *they are called* Sidetani, *and in* Liuy, Sedetani. (Plinie *alſo mentions the people* Sedetanos, *and the region* Sedetania, *but diuers from theſe; as appeareth out of his third booke and third chapter.*) *In this tract ſtands the city of* Valentia, *albeit* Ptolemey *aſcribes it to the* Coteſtani, *a nation bordering not farre off. From this city, as from the principall, all the whole region is denominated, and it containes the ancient* Hedetania, Coteſtania, *and part of* Ilercaonia. *This prouince put on the title of a kingdome, about the yeere of our Lord* 788. *as you may reade in* Peter de Medina, *and* Peter Antonie Beuthero.

It is ſituate vpon the Mediterran ſea, and is refreſhed with the ſtreames of Turia, *a riuer ſo called by* Saluſt, Priſcian, *and* Vibius: *by* Pomponius Mela, Durias, *and by* Plinie, Turium. *Now they call it* Guetalabiar, *which is an Arabicke name impoſed by the Moores, and in Engliſh is as much to ſay, as pure and cleare water. It is a riuer not very deepe; but in regard of the euerflouriſhing banks, bedecked with roſes and ſundry kinds of flowers, moſt exceeding pleaſant. It is on both ſides from the very fountaine to the outlet, naturally clad with beautifull and ſhadie woods: euery where you may behold the Withy, the Plane, the Pine-tree, and other trees, neuer diſrobed of their leaues: ſo that* Claudian *wrote moſt truly of it;* Faire *Duria,* with flowers and roſie banks adorn'd. *There is alſo the riuer* Sucro, *which by a new name they call* Xucar. *Two hilles here are among the reſt, one called* Mariola, *and the other* Penna goloſa, *that is, The rocke of dainties; wherunto from other places reſort great ſtore of Herbaliſts & Phyſicians: for vpon theſe hilles grow great abundance of very rare plants and herbs. They haue alſo a ſiluer-mine at a place called* Buriol, *in the way from* Valentia *to* Tortoſa. *In a place likewiſe named* Aioder *are found certaine ſtones interlaced with golden veines. At Cape* Finiſtrat *there are yron-mines, and ſo are there by* Iabea. *About* Segorbia, *there is yet mention of a quarrey, from whence Marble was wont to be conueyed to* Rome. *In* Picacent *they dig Alabaſter, and all the countrey ouer Allume, Oker, Lime, and Plaiſter in great abundance. But the greateſt riches of this countrey conſiſteth in earthen veſſels, which they call Porcellan: which may perhaps be the ſame that ancient Writers call* Vaſa Murrhina. *Theſe are made in diuers places of this kingdome ſo curiouſly, and with ſuch arte, as the beſt Porcellans in* Italie, (*whereof in all countreys ſuch reckening is made*) *can hardly be preferred before them. Who deſires to know more of the excellency of this region, and how fertile it is of all things, eſpecially of Sugar, Wine and Oile; let him reade the* 9. 12. *and* 13. *books written by* Bernardine Gomez, *concerning the life of* Iames *the firſt, King of* Aragon.

Among the cities of this kingdome, Valentia *is the principall, and the ſea of a biſhop; which biſhop* (*as* Marinæus Siculus *and* Damianus a Goes *do report*) *may diſpend* 13000. *duckats by the yeere. Amongſt all the Valentias of* Europe, *this* (*ſaith* Bernardin Gomez) *is called by the French,* Valentia *the great: for it containeth* 12000. *houſes, beſides the ſuburbs & gardens, which haue as many houſes almoſt as the city it ſelfe.* Peter de Medina *writeth, that in this city there are aboue* 10000. *welles of fountaine water. An exact deſcription thereof you may reade in* Iohn Mariana *his* 12. *booke and* 19. *chap. It is ſo beautifull, as the Spaniards in a common prouerbe ſay, Rich* Barçelona, *Plentifull* Saragoça, *and Faire* Valentia. Plinie *cals it a colonie of the Romans. He ſaith, it is three miles diſtant from the ſea. That this city of ancient time was called* Roma *of* Romus *the king of* Spaine, Annius *out of* Manethon, *and* Beutherus *out of the Annales do report: let themſelues auow it. In an ancient inſcription it is named* COLONIA IVLIA VALENTIA. *It retained the name of* Rome (*ſaith the ſame* Beutherus) *vntill the Romans ſubdued it. Who hauing inlarged & beautified the ſame, called it* Valentia, *a name ſignifying the quality of the place. Here was a councell held in the yere of our Lord* 466. *It is a city of venerable antiquity, where euen till theſe our dayes remaine many ancient marbles with inſcriptions of the Romans grauen vpon them, whereof ſome are in the cuſtody of the ſaid* Beutherus *and* Ambr. Morales.

The territory of this city is for the greateſt part inhabited by a people deſcended of the Moores, retaining as yet the ſpeech and conuerſation of their fathers and grandfathers, which I learned of that moſt worthie and famous man Frederick Furius Cæriolanus *naturall of* Valentia.

Cum priuilegio ad decennium 1584.

MVRCIAE PARS.

CASTEL=LA

Murcia

Orihuella

Almansa

Xella

Infula Valentiæ in Castellæ regione

Xalanse

Xara

Xarafuel

Ayora

Terresa

Boxet

Lamola

Cosentes

Xucar fl.

Las aguas

Font de la figuera

Villena

Monarcot

Salines

Casas de cas ta

Rodoua

Callosa

Albatera

Gramia

Cox

Cifra

Almoradi

Hoyales

Aspe

Elche

Alicante

Agost

Fuen calinte

Sierra del Cid

Petrin

Onil

Castalla

Ibi

Tibi

Xixona

Bugot

Agues

Cabeco de oro

Orchota

Alcoleia

Ares

Relleu

Sella

Tollo

Val de gal laterra

Val de gua lasosi

Rio Alica

Callosa

Orbeta

Atalaia

Altea

Cenisa

Pedreger

Benisa

Xabea

Tolada

Gata

Denia

Moxent

Molins de Tior

Bocayrent

Montesa

Enguerra

Vallbert

Gella

Sumacarcel

Tous

Terra bona

Bicory

Bernicorbi

Millares

Quesa

Navarres

Elsenda

Ollerias

Alcoy

Cocentaina

Belgida

Albaida

Benisado

Alfajorra

Benalopa

Frumella

Puente de uessa

Camelons

Las Salinas

Alcudia

Rafalez

Almoradi

Guardamar

Albufera de Oriola

S. Gines

Orihuella

Rodoua

Cox

Callosa

Gramia

Albatera

Cifra

Almoradi

Hoyales

Aspe

Novelda

Monforte

Elda

Petrin

Sierra del Cid

Onil

Castalla

Ibi

Tibi

Xixona

Bugot

Agues

Cabeco de oro

Orchota

Alcoleia

Ares

Relleu

Sella

Tollo

Val de gal laterra

Val de gua lasosi

Rio Alica

Callosa

Orbeta

Atalaia

Altea

Cenisa

Pedreger

Benisa

Xabea

Tolada

Gata

Denia

Moxent

Molins de Tior

Bocayrent

Montesa

Enguerra

Vallbert

Gella

Sumacarcel

Tous

Terra bona

Bicory

Bernicorbi

Millares

Quesa

Navarres

Elsenda

Ollerias

Alcoy

Cocentaina

Belgida

Albaida

Benisado

Alfajorra

Benalopa

Frumella

Puente de uessa

Camelons

Las Salinas

Alcudia

Rafalez

Almoradi

Guardamar

Albufera de Oriola

S. Gines

Segura flu. Sorabis olim.

Xucar flu.

Meridies.

13

14

39

Oc

Scala leucarum Hyſpanicarum

1 2 4 6 8

MARIS MEDI

Occidens. 40

A E PARS.

ARRAGO=
NIAE
PARS.

Septentrio.

ALENTIAE REGNI,
olim
TESTANQRVM SI PTO=
MAEO, EDETANORVM
PLINIO CREDIMVS
TYPVS.

TERRA MEDIA

ARRA=
GONI=
AE
RA.

Oriens. 40

GADES: otherwiſe called CADIZ, CALIZ, or CALIS-MALIS.

NDer the name of *Gades*, *Strabo*, *Plinie*, and ſome other Writers giue notice of two iſlands. *Mela*, *Solimus*, *Dionyſius* and *Ptolemey* make mention but of one, which together with the city, they call *Gadira*. They that will haue two *Gades*, call the one, *The greater*, and the other, *The leſſer*. This (as writeth *Plinie* out of *Philiſtides*, *Timæus*, and *Silenus*; and *Strabo* out of *Pherecides*) was named *Erythia*, and *Aphrodiſea*, and they call it alſo *Iunoes* Iſland. By the inhabitants alſo it was properly called *Erythia*, and *Cotinuſa*, by the Carthaginians *Gadir*, and the Romans named it *Tarteſſon*, as the ſame *Plinie* writeth. At this preſent there is but one only iſle (and that verie much diminiſhed by the oceans violent waues) which the Spaniards call *Cadiz*, and corruptly *Caliz*, and our countrymen (I know not vpon what ground) *Calis-Malis*. In the leſſer of the two foreſaid iſles ſtood the towne of *Gades*; and in the greater, *Iulia Gaditana Auguſta*; which before, as appeareth out of *Strabo*, was called *Neapolis*. Now they call both towne and iſland *Cadiz*. It is the ſeat of a Biſhop, who alſo is intitled Biſhop of *Alger*.

This Iſle was firſt diſcouered and inhabited by certaine Phœnicians of *Tyrus*, as is euident out of moſt ancient records. Vpon this iſle ſome are of opinion, that the Geryones afterward planted themſelues, whoſe droues the Ægyptian or Tyrian *Hercules* forcibly draue away. At one corner of the iſle ſtood the temple of this *Hercules*, famous both for builders, ſuperſtition, riches and antiquity. Why it ſhould be holy (ſaith *Mela*) his bones there buried are a ſufficient cauſe. Vpon the other corner *Strabo* affirmes the temple of *Saturne* to haue been erected. In the ſaid temple of *Hercules*, *Cæſar* found the image of *Alexander* the great, as *Suetonius* in his liſe reporteth. A fountaine there was very holſome to drinke, which with a ſtrange kind of contrariety diminiſhed at the floud, and increaſed at the ebbe of the ſea. In this temple (as the ſame author affirmeth) were certaine brazen pillars of eight cubits, wheron were ingrauen the coſts beſtowed in building of the ſame. Here alſo the ſame author out of *Artemidorus* acknowledgeth a temple dedicated to *Iuno*. *Dionyſius* deſcribes therein the temple of Age and of Death, and tels of certaine altars conſecrated to the Yere, to the Moneth, to Arte, and to Pouerty. *Hercules* pillars are here extant (ſaith *Iſidore*) and here growes a kind of tree like a palme, with the gum whereof the glaſſe of *Epyrus* being mingled, is turned into a precious ſtone.

The inhabitants of old were famous for their skill in nauigation, and from this their ancient trauerſing of the ſeas, they do not as yet degenerate. But their principall gaine conſiſteth in making of Salt, and in catching of Tunies: for which they haue euery yeere an ordinary fiſhing. Theſe fiſhes being cut in pieces, pouldred and barrelled, are diſperſed all *Europe* ouer.

This iſle was eſteemed by antiquitie the worlds extreame Weſterne limit; whereupon ſaith *Silius Italicus* in his firſt booke, *And* Gades *the vtmoſt bounds of men, &c.* Alſo in his 17. booke: Gades *lands fartheſt end*; *And* Calpe, *bounding* Hercules;

And Bætis *cryſtall ſtreames, That bathe* Apolloes *ſteeds.*

For here the Poets faine, that the Sun being weary of his dayes labour, drencheth himſelfe in the Ocean, and takes his reſt: wherefore *Statius* alſo calles it, *Gades the Sunnes ſoft bed*. Yea at this very time our Netherlandiſh Mariners call the Weſtermoſt Cape of this iſle (which by the inhabitants is named *El cabo de San Sebaſtian*) **het einde der Werelt**, that is to ſay, *The Worlds end*. This ancient inſcription found vpon this iſle, is by *Appianus* in his booke of Inſcriptions alleged out of *Cyriacus* of *Ancona*, as followeth: HELIODORVS INSANVS CARTHAGINIENSIS AD EXTREMVM ORBIS SARCOPHAGO TESTAMENTO ME HOC IVSSI CONDIER, VT VIDEREM SI QVISQVAM INSANIOR AD ME VISENDVM, VSQVE AD HAEC LOCA PENETRARET. In Engliſh thus: *I* Heliodorus, *a mad Carthaginian commanded in my laſt will, that they ſhould in this tombe bury me at the worlds end; to ſee if any more franticke than my ſelfe would come thus farre to viſit me.* But that all this inſcription is counterfeit and new, I learne out of *Anthony Auguſtinus* his eleuenth chapter of ancient coines. Concerning this iſle you may reade more at large in *Strabo*, and *Philoſtratus*. And of the city reade *Brunus* in his volume of cities.

GVIPVSCO.

GVIPVSCO is a part of that Northerne tract of *Spaine* called of olde, *Cantabria*; it borders vpon the kingdome of *Nauarre*, and the Pyreney mountaines, which diuide it from *France*, and it is bounded Weſtard by the prouince of *Biſcay*.

The inhabitants in *Ptolemey* are called *Varduli*. At this preſent ſome call it *Lipuſcoa*, others *Lepuſcoa*, but corruptly, as *Stephan Garibaio*, borne in the country, writeth. Some ancient records of this country do not vndeſeruedly name it The wall and fortreſſe of *Caſtile* and *Leon*. It is a mountainous place, euery where ſo abounding with yron and ſteele, that for quantity and goodneſſe of this mettall it is excelled by no other region in the world. Wherefore from hence to their great commodity, all the neighbour-countries are abundantly ſupplied with all kind of iron-tooles and inſtruments. Here likewiſe they make warlike armour and artillery, as namely Great ordonance, Harquebuzes, Caliuers, Harneſſe, Swords, &c. ſo good, and in ſuch plenty, as people of all nations are deſirous to haue them. They themſelues alſo are a people very warlike. So that this region a man may rightly call *Mars* his armory, and the inhabitants his workemen. Such as dwell vpon the coaſts, ſpending the greateſt part of their time at ſea, reape vnto themſelues great profit, by taking Newfoundland fiſh called *Baccalaos*, and Whales; of whoſe fat they make great quantitie of Traine-oile. Heere alſo they boile Salt, mixing it (I know not for what purpoſe) with Oats, and with Hempe-ſeed.

The head citie is *Tholoſa*, ſituate at the confluence of the riuers *Araxis* and *Oria*: others there are alſo of note, as *Placencia*, ſwarming with Smiths: *Motrico*, or rather *Monte de Trico*, ſo called of the rocke *Trico*, that hangs ouer it. The port of *Sant Sebaſtian*, which is the largeſt & moſt commodious vpon all the coaſt. Hither people of ſundry nations do trafficke. At firſt it was called *Hicuru*, afterward *Don Baſtia*, and corruptly *Donaſtia*, which in ſignification is all one with *Sant Sebaſtian*. For *Don* in the Biſcain tongue ſignifieth Saint, as *Santo* in Spaniſh. But by the inhabitants it is commonly called *Vrumea*. For this region differing altogether in language from the reſidue of *Spaine*, hath many townes called by diuers names, according to the difference of languages; ſome whereof I thought good here to note, for the benefit of thoſe that reade hiſtories. The ſundry names therefore of diuers townes in *Guipuſco* are theſe that follow:

- *Salinas*, alias *Gaza*, both ſignifying ſalt.
- *Mendragon*, alias *Arraſale*.
- *Monreal*, alias *Dena*.
- *Aſpeitia*, alias *Vraſueitia*, & *Saluatierra de Traurgui*.
- *Olite*, alias *Ariuierri*.
- *Renteria*, alias *Villa nueua de Oiarcum*.
- *Penna Oradada*, alias *Puerto de Sant Adrian*.
- *Elicaur*, alias *Licaur*.
- *Marquina*, alias *Elgoiuar*.
- *Azcoytia*, alias *Vrazgoitia*, & *Miranda de Traurgui*.
- *Araxa*, *Arayça*.

Alſo the hill *Aralar* is called *Arara*, and the riuer *Vidoſo*, *Vidorſo*, and *Alduida*, and *Beyouia*. This riuer runnes betweene *Spaine* and *France*. In deſcribing this region *Stephan Garibayo* is very copious, in the 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. and 14. chapters of his 15. booke. And *Florian del Campo* writes ſomewhat of it in his firſt and ſecond chapter. And *Nauagierus* in his Iournall affirmeth, that there is ſo much yron and ſteele dig'd out of the mines of *Guipuſco*, as yeeldeth 80000. duckats of yerely gaine. The words of *Plinie* in his 34. booke and 14. chapter, are not (I thinke) to this place impertinent. Vpon the coaſt of *Cantabria* (ſaith he) which the Ocean affronteth, there is a craggie high mountaine, a thing very admirable, wholly conſiſting of the ſame matter [he meaneth yron.]

CARPETANIA.

THis region lies in the very heart of *Spaine*, which *Plinie* & *Liuie* call *Carpetania*. The people called *Carpetani* were knowen vnto *Strabo*, and the *Carpitani* with .i. by *Ptolemey*. *Polybius* calles them *Carpeſtos*; and ſo doth *Liuie* in ſome places. Their chiefe citie is *Toledo*. The deſcription whereof you may reade in *Nauagierus*, *Pedro de Medina*, and *George Brunus*. All *Carpetania* is not ſet downe in this Table, but that part only from *Toledo* Eaſtward. Concerning *Toledo*, becauſe I haue not read it in any other authour, I will adde that which *Roger Houeden* in the ſecond booke of his Chronicle of *England* reporteth: He calles it *Tulette*, and theſe be his words: In this city there is an hill, out of which are daily taken aboue a thouſand camels loads of earth, and yet it neuer decreaſeth: for though you dig neuer ſo deepe an hole, yet by the morow, if any raine fall, it will be filled vp againe. The earth taken out of this hill is tranſported to the neighbour prouinces, and ſold, to waſh mens heads, and their apparell, aſwell Chriſtians as Pagans. The ſaid *Roger* liued about the yeere 1200.

Cum priuilegio Imp. et Belgico, ad decennium.

CARPETANIÆ PARTIS DESCR. 1584.

Septemtrio.

Occidens.

Oriens.

Meridies.

Leganes. Separum hic magnus prouentus.

Echetaff.

Ouanes.

Perle.

Pinto, caseo opt. celebris.

Coubas.

Caranq.

Torejon. Salsamentorum piscium emporium.

Val de Moro.

Palamero.

Yellescas.

Yeles.

Hasayna.

Esquivias, nobilis. hinc vinum.

Sesena.

Spartines.

Villa longa.

Pantoja.

Borox

Cauana.

Cohezas.

Almeda.

Magana.

Oljas.

Villa Seca.

Monsejon.

Molinos de Brille.

Anouer.

Puente.

Villa Mejor.

TOLETVM. Toledo.

Cast. de Higard.

Tagus flu. hodie Tayo.

Mascarabasus.

Val de cana.

Venta de Vela.

Glycerisa maximus hic prouentus.

Monasterium S. Hieronymi. Las Cizlas.

Scala milliarium.

Yepes.

Caraenas.

Morata.

Tarauna flu.

S. Martin de Vega.

Castillo de la Sola.

Molinos de Henar.

Cinpuerzelos.

Soto de Galgo.

Cinchon.

Villa Conejo.

Colmenar.

Tayo flu.

Orexa.

Villa Rubea.

Alpajes.

Antigola.

Ocana. Olcades hic olim habitasse dit Nebrissensis.

Ceruelos.

Terra firma

Puerto S. Maria

Rotta

Los puercos.

Cadiz urbs olim Gades

Hic olim fuisse vrbem, indicant ruinæ ingentes

OCEANVS

ATLAN

Longitudo vnius milliaris Hispanici, siue leucae.

Septemtrio.

CANTABRICVS OCEANVS.

Vardulorum, siue

GVI PVS COAE REGIONIS TYPVS.

REGNI NAVARRAE CONFINIA.

Occidens.

Oriens.

Meridies.

PARTE DE ALABA.

Hispanicarum

BISCAIAE PARS.

Elcano. Lauram. Ayala. Vronica. Alaiz. Elduayen. Gastula. Orsua. Aranzola. Asteguieta. Carn. Arriaran. Andaga. Olaeta. Atutiola. Legaspia. Eibar. Elgoibar. Mendaro. Mutrico. Motrico. Antigarbi ou. Elarnago. Arrona. Ogoma. Asteasu. Alcuiza. Alquiza. Elosua. Vergara. Galarra. Gaillao. Aparza. Arrazola. Escoriaza. Mezieta. Marin. Salinas. Carinus. Christobul. Arrnaca. Veruxola. Vedona. Gamboa. Ayala. Ysasi. Ysasondo. Lezama. Ysasiaga. Ysasmendi. Ysasmendiaga. Ysasmendiaga. Ysasmendiaga

FRANCE.

All that tract of land from the riuer of *Rhene* included by the Ocean, the Pyreney mountaines, the ſea Mediterran, and mount *Appennine*, as farre as *Ancona*, the ancient Writers by one generall name called *Gallia*. For Weſtward by the Pyreney hilles it is diſioyned from *Spaine*: North it borders vpon the French and Britiſh Ocean: Eaſt the riuer *Rhene* and the *Alpes* from ſea to ſea include it, in like maner as the Pyreney mountaines doe Weſt: South it is accoaſted by part of the Mediterran ſea ouer againſt *Prouence*. It was called *Gallia*, in regard of the peoples whiteneſſe: for the high mountaines and the heauens rigour exclude the heat of the Sunne from this part: hereof it comes, that their white bodies change not colour. Wherefore the Græcians name the Gaules or ancient inhabitants of *France*, Galatas, in regard of their milke-white colour: for γάλα in Greeke, ſignifieth Milke; from which name the Latines haue called them *Gallos*. This deriuation the greateſt parts of Writers doe approue: yet ſome there are that deride it, ſuppoſing them rather to be ſo called of raine, which in Hebrew is *Galah*, and in the olde Britiſh language *Glau*, as who ſhould ſay, A moſt ancient nation, rain'd vpon, and drenched in the very floud of *Noah*. This region of theirs was of olde diuided into *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which in regard of vs lieth beyond the *Alpes*, being that part of *Italie*, which at this preſent is called *Lombardie*: and *Tranſalpina*, which is included within theſe fiue bounds, namely, the riuer *Rhene*, the Ocean, the Pyreney mountaines, the Mediterran ſea, and the *Alpes*. This *Gallia Tranſalpina* by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries is diuided into three parts: *Belgica*, *Celtica*, and *Aquitanica*. *Belgica* which is enuironed by the Ocean ſea, and the riuers of *Rhene*, *Marne*, and *Senie*, vſing moſt part the Dutch tongue, and at this preſent called the *Low-countries*. *Celtica* or *Lugdunenſis*, which is comprehended within the riuers *Garomne*, *Marne*, *Senie*, and *Rhoſne*. It is now called *France*. For the *Celtæ* were ſubdued by the Francks of *Germany*: ſo that at length they were named Weſterne Francks, from whom the prouince it ſelfe is denominated. *Aquitanica* before named *Aremorica*, which extendeth from the riuer *Garomne* to the Ocean, and to the Pyreney mountaines. Weſt and by North it is confined with that part of the Ocean which is called the Bay of *Aquitane*. Weſtward it hath *Spaine*: North, *Celtica* or *France* properly ſo called: and South, the country of *Prouence*. It is now called *Gaſcoine*, and the inhabitants differ both in ſtature, and language from the reſidue of *France*.

Theſe are the ancient limits of the Gaules. Howbeit the countrey of the French, which at this day beares the title of a Kingdome, and is commonly called the Kingdome of *France*; hath not ſo large extenſion: but towards the North only is ſo much the narower, as it is cut off by an imaginary line from *Strasbourg* vpon *Rhene* to the port of *Calais*; and it comprehends all that tract of land, which is conteined within this line, the Ocean ſea, the Pyreney mountaines, the ſea Mediterran, and the *Alpes*.

Poſtellus in his booke of the whole world, reckons vp the peculiar Shires, or Prouinces of this Kingdome in maner following: In the Eaſt it hath *Prouence*, *Sauoie*, *Swiſſerland*, *Breſsia*, *Borgogne*, *Lorraigne*, *Champanie*, *Henault*, *Cleue*, and *Flanders*: on the North, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Bretaigne*: on the Weſt, *Bretaigne*, *Aniou*, *Poictou*, *Xantoigne*, and *Gaſcoigne*: and on the South, *Gaſcoigne*, *Bearne*, *Rouſsillon*, *Dauphnie*, *Vellay*, *Foreſt*, *Auuergne*, *Limoſni*, *Perigort*, and *Angoleſme*. Eaſt of *Poictou* lie the prouinces of *Bourges*, *Bourbon*, *Beaioulois*, *Lionnois*, the Countie of *Burgundy*, *Auxerrois*, *Niuernois*, *Berry*, *Tours*, *Vendoſme* beyond *Aniou*, *le Beaulſe*, *Gaſtinois*, *Valois* beyond *Sens*, and not farre off *le Perche*, *Druiſe*, and *le Mans* neere *Bretaigne*. And thus at this preſent are theſe Prouinces named. But albeit *Poſtellus* accounteth *Sauoy*, *Swizzerland*, *Loraigne*, *Henault*, *Cleue*, and *Flanders* among the Prouinces of *France*, yet are they not now vnder the gouernment of this Kingdome: for all of them haue peculiar princes, not ſubiect to the crowne of *France*.

Concerning the French King, *Villa Nueua* reports two memorable things: Firſt, That in the Church of *Rhemes* there is a veſſell full of neuer-decaying oile, ſent from heauen, to anoint the Kings of *France* at their coronation. Secondly, That the ſame Kings doe heale the diſeaſe called in Engliſh, *The Queenes euill*, only with touching the place affected.

All *France* is deſcribed in a large volume, by *Robert Cænalis*; reade alſo concerning the ſame argument *Gilbert Cognatus Nazorenus*; *Iohannes Marius*; *Chaſſanæus* in his twelfth booke *De gloria mundi*; *Poſtellus* in his booke Of the whole world; *Aimon* in the beginning of his ſtorie of the Franks; *Sebaſtian Munſter*; *Belleforeſt*; *Theuet*; and other Deſcribers of the world. Touching this region alſo, and the diſpoſition of the inhabitants, you may learne ſomewhat out of the ſecond booke of *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* of *Athens*. Of ancient Writers *Cæſar* ſurpaſſeth all. *Diodorus Siculus* in his fifth booke, and *Amm. Marcelinus* in his fifteenth booke haue many notable things concerning this region. Likewiſe *Claudius Champier* of *Lions* wrote in French a Treatiſe of the firſt originals of the principall townes in all *France*: *Symphoricanus*, father to this man, diſcourſeth of the riuers, and the miracles of waters and fountaines in *France*. The city of *Paris* is deſcribed in verſe by *Euſtathius à Knobelſdorf*; and the city of *Lions* by *Champier*.

GALLIAE REGNI

ANGLIAE PARS

MARE BRITANNICVM

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

HISPANIAE PARS.

Basse Bretaigne

Les landes de Bretaigne.

Haulte Bretaigne

Normandie

Caux

Rouen

Constantin

Auge

le maine

la beausse

Gastinois

Tourayne

Nantes

Poictou.

Limosin

Bourbonois

Forest.

Auuergne

Perigort.

Quercy

Vellay.

Languedoc

Guienne

Armaignac

Gascoigne

Bigorre

Commynges

Conserans

Nauarre

Pampelona

Arragon.

Boulonnois

Vlandre

Niuernois

France

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 SEPT 25

51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 MERI

GRIPTIO IOANNE IOLIVETO AVCTORE

Candido lectori S.D.

Gallia tota iam olim non ob opes solum, & virtutem bellicam, quibus semper præstitit, verum etiam ob continentiam & disciplinam, quæ summum apud illos locum habuit celebris fuit. Nam & artium illustrium, et Græcæ etiam linguæ peritia excelluit, matre vt arbitror Massilia Græca vrbe, in maritima ora Provinciæ sita, ad quam quondã disciplinarũ gratia vel ex ipsa vrbe Roma missi sũt qui docerẽtur.

GERMANIAE PARS.

ITALIAE PARS.

Milliaria Gallica communia

MARE MEDITERRANEVM

ORIENS

MERIDIES.

BRETAIGNE and NORMANDY.

HIS Table repreſenteth that part of *Gallia Lugdunenſis* which ſtretcheth toward the Weſterne Ocean. The ancients named it *Armorica*. Heere ſtandeth *Neuſtria*, corruptly ſo called of late yeeres for *Veſtria* or rather *Weſtria*, (according to ſome, *Weſtraſia*) as much to ſay, as a Weſterne region. The occaſion of this errour both in pronunciation and writing, was for that the French wanting a double V, doe alwayes in ſtead thereof write a ſingle V: and becauſe u in this ſmall forme differs not much from n, hereupon it is likely that *Weſtria* was prodigiouſly changed into *Neuſtria*. In which *Neuſtria* at this preſent are ſituate the regions of *Bretaigne* and *Normandie*, which in this Table we preſent vnto your view. NORMANDIA ſo called of the Northerne people that ouer-ranne it (for *Nord* in Dutch ſignifieth North, and *mannen* men) which Northerne people were Danes and Noruegians: who hauing by force ſubdued this region, planted themſelues here in the time of *Lotharius* the Emperour. Concerning the ſituation and nature of this place, theſe are the words of *Gaguinus* in his ſeuenth booke: *Normandie* is adorned and fortified with one Metropolitan, ſix cities, and ninetie foure ſtrong townes and caſtles: moſt of their villages alſo being built citie-like: thorow which Prouince a ſpeedie traueller ſhall hardlie paſſe in ſix dayes: it aboundeth with fiſh, cattell, and plentie of corne; being in all places ſo fraught with peares and apples, that the people make all their drinke of the ſame; and yet ſend great quantitie to other countreys. They exerciſe clothing, and are notable quaffers of cyder. They are naturally a wilie people; ſubiect to no forren lawes; liuing after their owne faſhions and cuſtomes, which they moſt obſtinately maintaine: cunning they are in ſleights and ſutes of law; whereupon ſtrangers are loth to haue any dealings with them; being otherwiſe well addicted to learning and religion. Moreouer, they are very apt and valiant in the warres, many of whoſe worthy acts againſt ſtrangers are recorded. Thus farre *Gaguinus*. Of the qualitie of this region you may more largely informe your ſelfe out of *Henry Altiſſiodorenſis* his fifth booke of the life of *S. German*. It aboundeth, as *Canalis* makes report, with all things neceſſary for mans life, wine only excepted, which the ſoile doth not yeeld. The chiefe city is *Rouen* (in Engliſh commonly called *Roan*) which hath a moſt learned Senate, or Court of Parliament, that execute iuſtice, and decide the controuerſies of the whole Prouince. Heere are alſo great Merchants, by meanes of whoſe trafficke the citie is knowen farre and neere. In this citie there is a church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, beautified with a moſt lofty ſteeple, wherin hangs the greateſt bell in all *France*, weighing forty thouſand pounds, as theſe French verſes grauen thereupon do teſtifie.

Ie ſuis nominée George *d' Amboiſe,*
Qui plus que trente ſix mil poiſe:
Et ſi qui bien me poyſera
Quarante mil y trouuera.

In Engliſh:

George de Amboiſe my name rightly ſounds,
I weigh more than thirtie ſix thouſand pounds:
Whoſo poiſeth me well
Fortie thouſand may tell.

This *George*, after whoſe name the bell is called, was Archbiſhop of *Roan*, about the yeere 1500. who conſidering that in his Dioceſſe (ſuch was the ſcarſitie of oile, as it would hardly be ſufficient for the time of Lent) granted to his Dioceſſans in ſtead thereof the vſe of butter, conditionally that they ſhould pay ſix halfepence Tournois a piece: with which ſumme of money he cauſed the ſaid ſteeple to be built; which thereupon is yet called *Latour de beur*; that is, The ſteeple of butter. The antiquities, and other memorable matters of this city, *F. Noel Taillipied* hath deſcribed in French in a peculiar Treatiſe. Thus much of *Normandie*.

BRETAIGNE bordering vpon the coaſt of *Normandie*, is the vtmoſt prouince of *France* toward the Ocean. Some thinke that this was of old called *Aremorica*. Sure I am that *Cæſar* deſcribeth cities which he calleth *Aremericas* vpon this coaſt. But *Plinie* and *Sidonius* do name the inhabitants *Britannos*, placing them vpon the riuer of *Loire*. The Middle-age writers call them *Brittones*, which name they yet retaine. *Plinie* moſt aptly calles this region, The godlieſt Peninſula of *Gallia Lugdunenſis*. In a fragment of the Frankes hiſtory I reade that it was once called *The horne of France*; from the ſhape thereof, as I ſuppoſe. *Robert Canalis* is of opinion, that the Brittons being named *Hermiones*, tooke occaſion by way of alluſion vnto this name, to make choiſe of thoſe armes which they now beare, commonly called *Ermines*, with weaſels tailes, and the native colour of blacke in a field argent &c. This region he ſaith is ſomewhat drie, and not very fruitfull; more apt to beare millet than wheat. Their fields (ſaith he) they call lands. It ſeemeth more properly to be named *Eremorica* than *Aremorica*. For they make larger leagues betweene towne and towne, namely of three miles; which is no ſlight argument of a barren ſoile. Hereof the coniecture ſeemes not improbable, that it was called *Brutannia*, of nouriſhing or feeding brute beaſts. So many of their townes (as antiquity reports) are denominated from flocks and droues: as for example, *Pullinaicum, à pullis equinis*, from horſe-coltes; *Filicieria*, now called *Fulgeria*, alias *Foulgeres*, of braky grounds; alſo *Rhedones, à Rhedis*, that is to ſay, of carts which cary commodities long and tedious iourneys: which I rather beleeue, than that it firſt borrowed the name from *Brutus*. Thus farre *Canalis*: let the trueth thereof ſtand or fall vpon his credit. More concerning theſe countries you may reade in the ſame authour, and in *Belleforeſt*; but eſpecially in *Bertrand Argentré*, who hath publiſhed a large volume of the ſame in French. Reade alſo *Elias Vinetus* vpon *Auſonius* his poem of *Cupid* crucified.

LA MANS; the inhabitants whereof were in old time called CENOMANI.

PLinie in his third booke and ninth chapter putteth the *Cenomani* amongſt the *Volſci* neere *Maſſilia*. *Ptolemey* and *Strabo* doe place them about *Brixia* in *Italia Tranſalpina*, which is on this ſide *Padus*. Other *Cenomani* be found in *Gallia Lugdunenſi*, by *Ptolemey* and *Plinie lib.4. cap.15.* or by *Cæſar* in his ſeuenth booke *De bello Gall.* Howbeit the latter two call them alſo by a ſurname *Aulercos*. And theſe are they, whoſe region we propound in this Table. The inhabitants now call it *La Mans*. The ſituation of this countrey, and of the ſeuerall townes, you may reade in *Theuet*, *Belleforeſt*, and *Canalis*; out of whom I thought good to borow this one ſpeciall note concerning a certeine riuer and a lake. His words be theſe [ſpeaking of *Sarte* a riuer in this Prouince:] *Sarte* being come to the bridge commonly called *Noien*, as farre as the towne of *Malicorne*, how plentifully and miraculouſly it aboundeth with fiſh, may appeare by this one example; that not many yeeres paſt contrary to mens vſuall expectation, here was taken a carpe of an ell and handfull long: his tongue (if we may beleeue the common report) weighed ſix pounds: which is confirmed alſo by a monument written vpon the Biſhops palace. They ſay, that not farre from this place in the tract of *Sagona*, there is an exceeding deepe lake, (it is named The *cauſey-foord*, for it ends at the place commonly called *Gay Chaucey*) out of which lake are taken carpes of ſo huge bigneſſe, that one of them will ſuffice a meane family for an whole weeke together: the experience whereof, following the Court, I learned in the towne of *Blois*. Hitherto *Robert Canalis* in his ſtory of *France*.

CENOMANORVM Galliæ regionis, typus.

Auctore Matthęo Ogerio.

ORIENS.

SEPTEMTRIO.

OCCIDENS.

Andegauensium pars.

Britanniae pars.

Vendomois.

Le Bas Vendomois.

Le pais de Fertois.

La Mans.

Belleme

Vignobles

Visconte de Bresteau.

Landes.

LA MANS

Vignobles

Landes.

Vignobles.

PAIS DE SON: NOIS.

ALENÇON

FRESNAI

DVCHE DE BEAVMONT

CONTE DE LA SVSA

Vignobles.

BARONNIE DE SABLE.

SABLE.

LE PAIS DE CHARNIE.

du Pais du defert.

Le bas pais du Maine.

CONTE DE DOMFRONT.

LA DVCHE MAYNE.

ENNE.

LA VAL.

CONTE DE LA VAL.

Tourraine.

Scala milliarium

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

PICARDIAE.

ORIENS.

FRANCE.

Neuſtria.

BRITANNIAE et NORMANDIAE TYPVS. 1594.

NOR:

La Beaulse.

Caux.

Le Perche.

Auge.

Bessin.

Constantin.

DI:

MAN

ANIOV, Sive ANDEGAVENSES.

AE

BRE:

TAIG:

te.

Haul

NE.

Baſ

Tour:

raine.

MERIDIES.

MER

Gallica com: munia.

POICTOV.

Mongſt the people of *Aquitaigne* ſome there are called by *Ptolemey* and *Plinie*, *Pictones*; by *Cæſar* and *Strabo*, *Pictones* with i in the firſt ſyllable; and by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Pictauos*: *Auſonius* names the countrey *Pictonicam regionem*: but later Writers call it in Latine *Pictauia*. The inhabitants in their owne language, terme themſelues *Poicteuins*, the region *Poictou*, and the head city *Poictiers*, which perhaps is all one with *Ptolemey* his *Auguſtoritum*. The opinion of ſome who affirme it was thus named of the Pictes, I holde altogether fabulous: for out of Claſſicall writers it is apparent that *Pictones* is an ancienter name than *Picti*. *Poictou* is now diuided into the Lower and the Vpper: The Lower *Poictou* we call that which ends Weſtward vpon the ſea of *Aquitaigne*: and the Vpper, which lieth Eaſtward towards *Tourain* and *Berry*: South it confines vpon *Xantoigne*, *Angoleſme*, and *Limoſin*: and North vpon *Brettaigne* and *Aniou*. It is a countrey moſt fertile of corne and cattell; rich in wheat and wine; and abounding with fiſh. Wild-fowle and beaſts heere are great plenty, and for that cauſe much hunting and hauking.

In this region are conteined 1200. Pariſhes vnder three Biſhopricks, namely *Poictiers*, *Luçon* and *Maillezais*. The principall places beſides theſe, are *Roch-ſur-yon*, *Talmont*, *Meroil*, *Vouuant*, *Meruant*, *Breſuire*, *Lodun*, *Fontenay le Conte*: All which be in the Vpper *Poictou*. In the Lower are ſituate *Niort*, *Partenay*, *Touars*, *Moncontoul*, *Hernault*, *Mirebeau*, *Chalſtelleraudt*, &c. The head of all theſe is *Poictiers*, which next vnto *Paris* is the principall citie in all *France*, and is for the moſt part enuironed by the riuer *Clain*. The antiquity of this towne ſufficiently appeareth out of the Theater (commonly called *Arenas*) as likewiſe out of *Gallienus* his Palace, and the Arches of Water-conducts as yet extant, which the inhabitants call *Arceaux de Parignè*: all which are Monuments of the Romans gouernment in this place. Howbeit before their comming, this citie was ſeated vpon another plot of ground, as may be gathered out of the writings of *Ammonius* and *Ado*. For they make mention of a place called Olde *Poictiers*, whereat (they ſay) was the diuiſion of the kingdome betweene *Charlemaine* and *Pipin* Kings of the Frankes. Alſo in this table vpon the very ſame riuer of *Clain* towards *Chaſtellerault*, you may ſee a place called *Vieu Poictiers*, that is to ſay, *Old Poictiers*. The towne of *Talmont* or rather *Talon du Monde*; (in Engliſh, *The heele of the World*) is ſo called by the French, becauſe it ſtands vpon the vtmoſt border of this countrey towards the Ocean: as if therefore it were to be eſteemed the extreame part of the World.

Ouer againſt the ſhore of *Poictou* lie theſe iſlands: *Oleron*, (by *Plinie* named *Uliarius*) at the mouth of the riuer *Charente*, called by *Auſonius Charantonus fluuius*, and by *Ptolemey*, *Canentelum*. *L'iſle de Rez*, oppoſite to *Rochell*, abounding with wine, wherof it is named. The iſle *Noir*, or *Marmonſtier*, which yeeldeth plenty of ſalt. The iſle *Aulonne* which in this Table is rather a Peninſula, this aboundeth with wine and ſalt: as doth another little iſle called *Chauet*. The Mappe alſo repreſents vnto you *L'iſle de Dieu*, or *Gods iſle*: and that likewiſe which is called *Noſtre-dame de Bouin*. By Saint *Hillary* the Apoſtle of *Aquitaigne*, Eccleſiaſticall Writers affirme, that this region was conuerted to Chriſtianity. A more exact deſcription hereof you may reade in *Belleforreſt*, who will referre you from himſelfe to *Iohn Bouchet* his Chronicle of *Aquitaigne*. Something you may learne out of *Antony Pinetius* in his deſcription of Cities. *Theuet* likewiſe is to be peruſed. Concerning this region alſo *Iohn de la Haye* wrote a peculiar Treatiſe in French.

Septemtrio.

POICT

BR ÉTAI GNE.

NANTES

ANIOV.

Loyre flu.

Cliſſon.

Tiffauges.

Roche

Les Eſtats.

Bourneuf.

Luſſon.

Maillezay.

Niort.

Marans

La Rochelle.

AUNIS.

XAN:

Oleron.

Mares Salant.

Sainctes.

TONGE

Pons

Chaſteau neuf

Angouleſme

ANGOV:

La Broconne ſylua.

Meridies.

Milliaria Pictonica communia et magna.

emtrio.

Cum Imp. et Regię Mts
priuilegio ad decennium.
·1579·

PICTONVM VICINARVM QVE REGIONVM FIDISS DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore
Nobili Dño Petro Rogiero
Pictone, Regię Mtis Galliae
consiliario, etc.

TOV.

unois.

TOVRAINE.

BERRI.

Bridiers.

et

basse

Mar.

LIMOV.

SIN.

MOIS.

Roche

idies.

Orien.

che.

rt.

Fontenay Abb. f.
Maulevrier
Cayus
Chauigny
Chaſtelleraudois.
balais
La Haye en Touraine.
Guierche.
La Roche Posay.
Maille.
Angle
Sauzay
Le Blanc.
Argenton.
S. Gaultier.
Bellines.
Ligire.
Chaſteau guillo.
S. Benoiſt du Sault.
Perne.
Le chaſteau au Vicomte.
Mondon.
Piegu.
Ciuray.
S. Sauueur.
Le Dorat.
La Souſtraine.
S. Brice la feuille.
Fleurſac.
Morteron
Chambonnant de Boniuet.
Irzerables.
Fromental.
Pontarion.
Bourganeuf.
S. Hurdeus.
Videillac.
Montoil.
S. Martin.
Peyrat.
Lymoges.
La Vienne flu.
Pont de Cicollen.
Rochefoucault.
Rian ſylua.
Sauagnac
Les Salles
S. Mathieu.
Confoulant
Germain.
Champagne Mouton
Granor.
Chaſteauneuf.
Chaſſenon.
S. Iulien.
S. Victurnien.
Cheuſſe.
Cheuſſe ſur Gorre
Gorre flu.
Pont Charraut.
Rochechouart.
Chauigny.
Mont morillon.
Le bourg Archambault.
Laſſay.
Nſre Dame de Plaingez
Maſſigny.
Buſſiere.
Abrien.
Laulne
Buſſiere Poiteuines
Pont S. Marin.
Montigerier.
Pont de gurat.
Belac.
Ennisse
Bonnac au fou.
S. Sauuin.
Ingrande
S. Hilaire de Bonnieut.
Mortemar.
Chaſſenon.
Chaſtelleraudois.
Les Barres
Les Roches
Les Ormes
Les Rochers
Les Ecluſes
Les Moulins
Les Bordes
Les Granges
Les Fontaines
Les Bois
Les Prés
Les Champs
Les Vignes
Les Jardins
Les Vergers
Les Pâturages
Les Terres
Les Landes
Les Marais
Les Étangs
Les Rivières
Les Ruisseaux
Les Sources
Les Puits
Les Fontaines
Les Moulins
Les Ponts
Les Chemins
Les Routes
Les Villages
Les Hameaux
Les Maisons
Les Églises
Les Cimetières
Les Châteaux
Les Tours
Les Murailles
Les Portes
Les Fossés
Les Remparts
Les Bastions
Les Courtines
Les Demi-lunes
Les Ouvrages à corne
Les Ouvrages à couronne
Les Ouvrages à contre-garde
Les Ouvrages à contre-mine
Les Ouvrages à contre-approche
Les Ouvrages à contre-batterie
Les Ouvrages à contre-escarpe
Les Ouvrages à contre-fossé
Les Ouvrages à contre-parapet
Les Ouvrages à contre-rempart
Les Ouvrages à contre-talus
Les Ouvrages à contre-terrasse
Les Ouvrages à contre-tranchée
Les Ouvrages à contre-vallation
Les Ouvrages à contre-vallation

The region of BERRY, called of olde BITVRIGES.

THe people Bituriges are mentioned in moſt of the ancient Geographers. *Plinie* calles them *Liberos*: and ſaith they were alſo named *Cubos*. The country is now diuided into the Vpper & the Lower. The principall citie (called at this preſent *Bourges*) was named by *Cæſar* (as ſome thinke) *Auaricum*. *Theobald Fagotius* citizen of the ſame, writeth that the territory adiacent is exceeding fruitfull, and wanteth nothing that all *France* may affoord; that the city is ancient, as appeareth by diuers notable monuments; that it is a towne of great trafficke; that they haue an Vniuerſitie flouriſhing with all kinde of learning, inſomuch as it may well be called *The Honour of the liberall Arts*, and *A Mart of learned men*. But concerning the originall of this citie, and the deriuation of the name, let vs giue eare to *Iohn Calmey*, who writes thereof in maner following.

In the yeere of the worlds creation 1791. one *Gomer* of the nation of the Gaules, bringing a Colonie into this region of the Bituriges, planted the ſame in the chiefe citie, the name of *Ogygis* being by *Noah* his grandfather impoſed for honours ſake vpon the inhabitants: which by them for the fauor and loue they bare to their founder deſcended of *Ogygis*, was afterward changed: and they named themſelues *Bitogyges*, which in the Armenian tongue ſignifies, *The poſteritie of* Ogygis. But as words by cuſtome are often times corrupted, (for, to make them familiar, or more proper, we will not ſticke to adde, detract, or alter ſome letters or ſyllables) ſo the name of this countrey and of the chiefe citie, either by the force thereof, or by the appointment of a certaine Prince named *Biturix*, changed the name of *Bitogyges* into *Bituriges*. Amongſt other opinions ſome hold that it was called *Bituris quaſi Biturris*, of two ancient Towers which ſometimes ſtood in this citie: whereupon a certaine Grammarian hath written this verſe; *Turribus à binis, inde vocor* Bituris; that is, *Of Towers twaine* Bituris *I was nam'd*. Thus much out of *Iohn Calamæus* his booke of the originall of the Bituriges, from whence alſo we haue borrowed this Table.

LIMAIGNE.

THe length of all this region which ſome *ab alimonijs* or victuals call *Alimonia*; others of the fat & ſlimie ſoile *Limaigne*, being part of *Auuergne*, which for ſhortneſſe of time, and in regard of the high hilles and low valleys, and the crooked windings and turnings, we could not exactly meaſure. The length hereof (I ſay) from the bridge of olde *Briuata*, as farre as *Ganao* (abounding with Corne, Wine, Honie, Cattell, Horſes, Saffron, Nuts, Pot-hearbs, Paſtures, Woods, Fountaines, Riuers, Bathes, Marle, Lakes, Siluer-mines, Honourable families, Strong fortreſſes, and Rich merchandize) ſtretcheth about twenty leagues; and the bredth almoſt eight leagues. But we deſcribing only the more fruitfull and inhabited part, do in the Table following comprehend about eight leagues in length, and almoſt ſeuen in bredth, placing the townes and villages, according to the ſcale vnder-annexed. Thus farre the Authour in a Treatiſe intituled, *A godlie and ſpeculatiue Dialogue*, by him written in Italian, where you may ſee the very Table which I haue here put downe.

In the lower part of this Table ſtands a mountaine with a ſmall towne named *Gergoie*. This is *Gergouia* in *Aruernis*, neere the riuer *Elauer*, whereof *Cæſar* in his ſeuenth booke of the French warres maketh mention.

REGI ONIS:
BITVRIGVM EXACTISS:
DESCRIPTIO PER D. IO:
ANNEM. CALAMAEVM

SEPTENTRIO.

Turribus a binis, indu

BEAVLSE

SOVLOIGNE

SOVLOIGNE BITVRIGVM

HVREPOIS

BOVRBONOIS.

LA MARCHE DE LIMOSIN.

MERIDIES.

Souldre maior fl.

Souldre minor fl.

Cher fl.

Indre fl.

Creuse minor

Scala leucarum

s a bimis, inde vocor Bituris.

NIVER:

NOIS.

La Charite

Loire fl. olim Ligeris

ENS.

Neuers

ORI

Lançons.

Allier fluuius

OIS.

Molins.

Cum priuilegio.

Scala leucarum Gallicarum

LIMANIAE TOPOGRAPHIA
GABRIELE SYMEONEO AVCT.

SEPTENTRIO

Elaueri fl.

Randen

S. Clement

Clementelle

Yure

Aigueperse

Turet

Beaumont

Bessiere

Dyeri fluuius

Nesle

Mer grogon

Paludes.

Charlieu

Marigny

Sabyssat

Tigny

Puyssaleure

Lisi

Clermont

Belime

Moulte ribe

Croyx

Perrigny

Issoire

Gondole

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

MERIDIE

1 3 5

The Dukedome of ANIOV.

THe people and countrey of the *Andegauenſes*, are by *Ptolemey* placed in *Gallia Lugdunenſi*. The countrey at this preſent is called *Aniou*, and the people *Angeuins*. In times paſt it went vnder the name of an Earledome, but ſince the yeare 1350. it hath beene adorn'd with the title of a Dukedome. Eaſt it confineth vpon *Tourain* and *Vendoſme*. Weſt it bordereth vpon *Bretaigne*. *Poictou* bounds it Southward, and the Counties of *Maine* and *La Val* on the North.

It is a country not very large, but for fruitfulneſſe inferior to none other in *France*: the wine of *Anjou* excelleth all other French wines. Neither is it deſtitute of other commodities requiſite either for the neceſsity or the pleaſure of mans life, being euery where beautified with Riuers, Mountaines, Woods, and Medowes. It aboundeth with cattell great and ſmall, and with fiſh. All this their Riuers and Medowes affoord them. Out of their Mountaines they digge Marble, and a kinde of blew Slates, wherewith they couer Churches and houſes. The common people call them *Ardoiſes*.

This Region is watered with ſo many Riuers, Freſhets, Fountaines, Fiſh-pooles, Lakes, and Pondes, that ſome are of opinion, it was heeretofore called *Æguada*, or *Aguada*, of the abundance of waters: for in the Aquitaigne tongue they call Water, *Aigues*. The principall Riuers, beſides others, are *Ligeris*, which the inhabitants do name *Loire*, calling it likewiſe *The Father of French riuers*. Into this Riuer, within the compaſſe of *Anjou*, do fall the riuers *Vienne*, *Diue*, *Thouets*, *Layon*, *Leure*, *Guiuatte*, *Maine*, *Seure*, *Loir* (a riuer diuers from *Ligeris*, for it falles thereinto, and is called by late Writers *Ledus*) *Aution*, *Oudon*, *Maienne*, *Brionneau*, *Loſſe*, and *Erdret*, &c. So that there runne about fortie Riuers thorow this Prouince.

It hath diuers faire cities, the principall whereof is called *Angiers*: perhaps the ſame which in *Ptolemey* is named *Juliomagus*. This being the head citie of all the Region, is built on either ſide the riuer *Meduan*, and ioyned together by a ſtone bridge. The antiquitie hereof is euident out of certaine ancient ruines of a Theater which hang ouer the Citie, and are called by the common people *Brohan*. Heere ſometimes are olde coines found. *Lewis* the ſecond in the yeere 1389. eſtabliſhed an Vniuerſitie in this place. There be alſo other townes of note, as *Saumur*, *Beufort*, *Bauga*, &c. Moſt of the premiſſes for the illuſtration of this Table, we haue tranſlated out of *Belleforeſt* his French *Munſter*. To whom, he that will, may adde *Theuet*.

SEPTE
OCCIDENS.
1. Lisle de S. Au
2. Bataylé.
3. Mergeru.
4. Iauzre.
5. Laurose.
6. Deserté.
7. Candau.
8. Bewart.
9. Valeé.
10. Merdiere.
11. Longisle.
12. Auguineau.
13. Marconay.
14. Rideau.
BRITANNIA
PARS.
Poictou.
ANGIERS.
MEN
Milliaria communia.
Milliaria grandia.

SEPTEMTRIO.

La Maine.

Anjou.

ANDEGAVEN-
SIVM DITIO-
NIS VERA ET
INTEGRA DE-
SCRIPTIO.

Licino Guyeto
Andegauense
auctore.

Cum Priuilegio. 1579.

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

Ludo:

nais.

La

Mar:

che.

Prelium hic commissum,
quod Monsontour vulgo
nomen habet.

The territorie of PARIS:

commonly called,

THE ISLE OF *France.*

IN a certaine Iournall of *France* I reade this deſcription of the territorie of *Paris*. The Iſle of *France* ſtretcheth from the towne of *Saint Denis* as far as *Roſſy* and *Montmorency* : and ſo it comprehends all the land within the winding nookes of *Seine*, towards *Normandie* one way, and towards *Picardie* another way. The occaſions of this name were (as *Andrew Theuet* reporteth) in that the Frankes comming out of *Germanie* planted themſelues firſt in this place, and here their Captaines tooke vpon them the title of Kings: and alſo for that the Riuers *Marne, Seine* & *Oyſe* do in a maner compaſſe it around. Yet all the Region being comprized within theſe three Riuers pertaineth not to the ſaid iſle, but only that part which is neere vnto *Paris*. My opinion is, that this diuiſion might be made, when the ſonnes of *Clouis* ſharing the whole Kingdome, limited and included within theſe bounds the dominions of him who bare rule at *Paris*, and was only called the King of *France*. Howbeit, now this diuiſion is not obſerued, ſeeing that certaine Cities of *Picardie*, *Briè*, and other Prouinces are comprehended within the ſame. But let vs heare the opinion of *Belleforeſt* alſo : After the death of the great King *Clouis*, *France* was diuided after a new maner; for out of one King ſprang many, and he only was called The King of *France*, who gouerned at *Paris*: wherefore the Iſle of *France* is the true and ancient iuriſdiction of our Kings; albeit *Pipins* poſteritie beganne to neglect it, and afterwards the Pariſian territorie fell to them by inheritance, who enioyed the Crowne of all *France*.

L'Isle de France.

PARISIENSIS AGRI DESCRIP.

PICARDIE.

Fr. Guilloterius Biturix Viu. describebat,
et
CL.V. Petro Pithoeo
I. C. dedicabat.

OCCIDENS.

SEPTE

LA FRANCE.

MER

Cum Privilegio decennali
Imp. Reg. et Brab. 1598.

Scala Leucarum

SEPTEMTRIO.

VALOIS.

LA GOELE.

LE MVLTIEN.

L'AVLNAY.

LE PARISIS.

LA BRIE.

MERIDIES.

ORIENS.

MEAVX

Fouchere

Clos Bernard

Rozziers

Prüy

Nre Dame des champs

S. Vincent

Anger S. Marc

Villers

La folie

Ormoy le Davien

Berny

Ville neufue

Torcy

Antilly

Collinance

S. Hom

Croisy

Estauegny

Milly

Bes

Mitvis

Serviller

Chenevieres

Frefnoy les Gombrils

Montagny S. Felix

Rozziers

Eus

Silly

Dry

Pizeu

Chef fleury

Fontenes les Nonains

S. Fargeau

Borny

Estrepilly

S. Souplet

Torcy

Le Plaßier

Orfey

Goele

Fecpais

Mouſſy le vieil

Mouſſy le neuf

Mont Orſſin

Villeron

Choizy aux bœufs

Maurepard

Espies

Louures

Mortieres

Tremblay

Meſnil Maulame

Rance

Stain

Thieux

Ville neufue

Vinantes

Chaire fontaine

S. Marc

Iuilly

Compans

Nantouillet

Mitry

Roſſby

Vaudetlan

Ville preuue

Saaign

Mory

Chiauc

Vineuil

S. Meſmes

La Villette

Monceleux

Aulnay

Blanc meſnil

Fontenay

Seuran

Sablonnieres

Bois le vicomte

Greſſy

Meſſy

Cluchy

Rougemont

Vaujour

Ville Periſis

Nonneuille

Souilly

Drancy

Groslay

Moulin neuf

Ville neufue

Villenade

Liury

Eaubonne

Bobigny

Les Raiſins

Montubon

Clichy

Nouy le ſec

Bondis

Pontin

Remouille

Roigny

Merlan

Ville momble

Mont fermeil

Gagny

Ville neufue

Chaprin

Maiſon rouge

Le Chefne

Polagny

Noiſy le grand

Chenevieres

Suſſy

Bry

Torcy

Rantilly

Bufſy

Conche

Le Buiſſon

Genetoy

Buſſy S. Martin

Le Plaßis

Iſſery

Mont lyon

Aſnieres

Le Treſle

Choizy le temple

Charny

Monſtery

Monterin

Chelſer

Checy

Serry

La Motte

Coupevré

Ville neufue le Comte

Verlangy

Ville neufue S. Denis

Forest de Crec

Meaux

S. Saturny

Le Chaſle

Trilbardou

Chauconin

Nanteuil

Marcuil

Bolmy

Quincy

Couilly

Pont au Dames

Crecy

L'hermitage

Lefche

Bailly

Leiten

Montigny

Lambdens

Anet

Couberon

Mouſay

Le Pin

Maiſon Mahault

Merlan

Brou

Bourdon

Pomponne

Vert

Chaliffert

Monſtery

Ville neufue le Comte

Forest de Crec

Meaux

Nanteuil

Marcuil

Bolmy

Quincy

Couilly

Pont au Dames

Crecy

L'hermitage

Lefche

Bailly

Leiten

Montigny

Lambdens

Anet

Couberon

Mouſay

Le Pin

Maiſon Mahault

Merlan

Brou

Bourdon

Pomponne

Vert

Chaliffert

Monſtery

Ville neufue le Comte

Forest de Crec

The Dukedome of TOVRAIN.

His region is not very large, being on euery ſide ſo reſtrained with bordering Prouinces. Weſt thereof lieth Anjou *and part of* Poictou; *from the firſt it is ſeuered by the confines of* Saumure; *and from the ſecond by the riuer* Creuſe: *whereupon ſtands the city of* Chinon *ſubiect to this Dukedome of* Tourain. *South alſo lies part of* Poictou, *along the riuer* Creuſe, *to* La port de Pilles, *which diuides* Guienne *from* Tourain: *and* Berry *in like ſort from whence it is ſeparated by* Chaſtillon *ſituate vpon the riuer* Indre. *Eaſt, not far from* Loire, *the riuer of* Cher *diuides it from the prouince of* Blois, *and from part of* Berry: *and North it is ſeuered from the territories of* Maine *and* Vendoſmois *by the riuer* Loire: *vpon which riuer is built the citie of* Tours, *and it imbraceth the ſame on the part of* S. Lazarus *ſuburbs. This riuer alſo bends his courſe to the towne of* S. Anne, *and to the ſuburbe called* Rich: *for Eaſt, Weſt, and South it toucheth the riuer* Indre; *and North, all the region towards* Anjou *and* Maine. *To the Dukedome and gouernment of* Tourain *are ſubiect theſe cities,* Chinon, Lodun, Touars, Langeſtz, Amboiſe, Loches, Chaſtillon *vpon* Indre, Montrichard, *beſides other places and fortreſſes of Barons. But the cities which I haue named are of beſt note, and as it were the principall members of the whole Dukedome. Concerning euery of which I will ſpeake more largely, hauing ſaid ſomwhat of the Metropolitan: whereunto belong the third part of Biſhop-townes, which in times paſt were vnder the ancient iuriſdiction of* Lugdune. *For vnder the third receiued diuiſion of Dioceſſes apperteining to the Primacie of* Lugdune *or* Lions, *are comprehended* Tours, La Mans, Angiers, Rhenes, Nants, Cornevaile, Vannes, S. Poll de Leon, Tregoir, Dol, S. Malo, S. Brieu. *The Turones therefore of ſuch antiquitie, and their city the head of ſo many Nations,* Iulius Cæſar *reckoneth in the firſt rancke of the people of* France: *and ſo likewiſe do other ancient Writers.* Ptolemey *placeth them vpon the riuer* Ligeris: *and* Ammianus Marcellinus *in* Secundâ Lugdunenſi. *But in* Cæſar *they are oftener mentioned, and that very plainly, eſpecially at the end of his eleuenth booke* De bello Gallico. This done *(ſaith he)* and all *France* being at quiet, ſo great an opinion of this war ſurprized the Barbarians, that euen thoſe nations which inhabited beyond *Rhene,* ſent ambaſſadours vnto *Cæſar,* promiſing to giue him pledges, and to obey his commandements. He therefore hauing ended his warres, and put his legions in gariſon among the Carnutes, Andes, and Turones, which were cities neere vnto theſe places, departed for *Italie. Hence you may gather, that they were not enemies to the Romans, but rather* Cæſars *followers.* Gregory Turonenſis *often calles them* Senatores Romanos, *for they enioyed the libertie of Free-denizens, which was granted to none but ſuch as were the Romans deere friends, and linked vnto them in moſt firme league. The Touranois are held to be one of the richeſt people in all* France, *both for the fruitfulneſſe of their fields (which they deſeruedly call* The Kings garden) *and alſo for their excellent maner of gouernment, and the induſtry of their Citizens, who are eſpecially addicted to traffique, for which purpoſe their nauigable riuer ſtands them in great ſtead. They haue alſo attempted of late to make ſilke, than which* Italie *affoords no better. At the Eaſt part of* Tourain, *vpon the riuer* Loire, *ſtands* Amboiſe, *built in a moſt excellent and choiſe ſeat, and a delicate pure aire: ſo that this place eſpecially, the French Kings haue choſen to retire and ſolace themſelues in. The city of* Montrichard *ſituate on a plaine, is on the one ſide fortified with Rocks and Woods, and hem'd in on the other ſide with Medowes and delightſome Fields. Without the city are houſes vnder ground with Gardens and Vineyards on the tops of them.* Loches *vpon the riuer of* Indre, *hath a caſtle both for pleaſantneſſe, largeneſſe, munition and ſituation, almoſt incomparable: for ſituation (I ſay) both by Arte and Nature impregnable.* Pautruy, Chaſtillon, Cormery, Beaulieu, *and other cities of this Dukedome, are deſcribed by* Belleforeſt, *vnto whom I referre the Reader.*

Les Isles de Loire,

1. Chaumont
2. Des Chams
3. S. Iehan
4. Le Chaſtelier
5. Tribon et du Ianover
6. Mahondeau
7. Roche corbon
8. Torcay
9. Vaugon eſt
10. Maille
11. Buyſſon Bretenay
12. Drevineau
13. Bec decher
14. Voletz
15. S. Martin
16. Cappel blanche
17. Petit S. Martin
18. Sauget
19. Les Iſles de choſe
20. Monſoreau.

PARTIE D'ANJOV.

ANIOV.

PARTIE DV POICTOV.

Perluſtrata & deſcripta hęc regio eſt ab Yſaaco Franco Regio Aedili, nec non in ea provincia Viarum magiſtro. Anno Domini CIↃ. IↃ. XCII.

SEPTEMTRIO.

Touraine.

TVRONENSIS DVCATVS et CONFINIVM GALLIAE CELTICAE DESCRIPTIO.

LE VENDOMOIS.

LE BLAISOIS.

PARTIE DV BERRI.

LE BERRI.

Complectitur hic ducatus latitudo ab æquinoctiali versus Arctoum ad 47. gradum, 49 minutes porrigitur. Longitudo vero ab Occidente in Orientem ad 21. gradum & 27. minutes extenditur.

Scala Leucarum.

0 1 2 3 4 5

Loyre flu.

Cher flu.

Indre flu.

Creuse flu.

Brenne flu.

Claise flu.

Le Grais flu.

Le Lezon flu.

Le Nahon flu.

Le Beuvron flu.

Le Bievre flu.

Le Cosson flu.

Le Cisse flu.

Le Loir flu.

Tour

Chaumont

Chailles

Sellette

Fougeres

Montrichart

Chenonceau

Franquel

Chisseau

Chissé

Bourray

Montou

S. Roumain

Bleré

Athee

Cigongne

Truye

Courfay

Cormery

Tossigny

S. Bault

Azay le Chetif

Dolus

Chambort

Beautertre

Chanseaux

Mouzay

Vou

Loches

Perrusson

S. Jehan

Senoch

Grillemont

Varennes

Le Bridoré

Clere la Riviere

S. Sourlain

Azay le Ferron

Aubeterre

Cleré du bois

S. Lasmier

Chemizay

S. Michel des landes

Preuilly

Boussay

Esclaye

Le Blivin

Martisay

Mezieres en brene

Sentray

Villiers

Arsuelle

S. Genoust

Esbrés

Argy

Sauge

Pulurin

Villegry

Palluau

Jemalaye

Selles sur Nahon

Bourneuf

Palmiere

Buzancays

Chambon

Ville Dieu

Artenay

Meusne

Selles en berry

La Vernelle

Chaillé

Nouan

Coullangé

Montrefer

Ville Loin ab.

Tauxelles en berry

Clemé

Ecuilley

S. Gervais

Mejeray

Les pruneaux

Pescaux

Ville domain

Herueaux

Le Trangé

Ville bernin

Chastillon sur Indre

La Chese

S. Gemme

Arsuelle

Villiers

Burlande

Nau

Morefin

Meur

Semilly

Chezy

Ozoer

Les Chartreux

Aubigne

Ferieres sur Beaulieu

Beaulieu

Vilfroy

Baugenay ab.

Seché

S. Germain sur Indre

La Chappelle S. Ursoline

S. Cyre du Jambre

S. Martin de Vertuy

Verneuil

S. Martin de Sarzay

Chaumeçon

Montrichart

Chissé

Vineuil

Dyerre

La Tourdaisiere

Le Blanc

Ligueil

Esue le monstier

Les Petits Pretigny

Brigueil flu.

grand Pretigny

S. Martin de Sablons

Preuilly

Esclaye

Chemillé

Les Chartreux

Aubigne

Ecuilley

S. Gervais

Mejeray

Les pruneaux

Pescaux

Ville domain

Herueaux

Le Trangé

Ville bernin

Chastillon sur Indre

Palluau

Jemalaye

Selles sur Nahon

Bourneuf

Palmiere

Buzancays

Chambon

Ville Dieu

Artenay

Meusne

Selles en berry

La Vernelle

Chaillé

Nouan

Coullangé

Montrefer

Ville Loin ab.

Tauxelles en berry

Clemé

Brenar

Sellette

Fougeres

Montrichart

Chenonceau

Franquel

Chisseau

Chissé

Bourray

Montou

S. Roumain

Bleré

Athee

Cigongne

Truye

Courfay

Cormery

Tossigny

S. Bault

Azay le Chetif

Dolus

Chambort

Beautertre

Chanseaux

Mouzay

Vou

Loches

Perrusson

S. Jehan

Senoch

Grillemont

Varennes

Le Bridoré

Clere la Riviere

S. Sourlain

Azay le Ferron

Aubeterre

Cleré du bois

S. Lasmier

Chemizay

S. Michel des landes

Preuilly

Boussay

Esclaye

Le Blivin

Martisay

Mezieres en brene

Sentray

Villiers

Arsuelle

S. Genoust

Esbrés

Argy

Sauge

Pulurin

Villegry

BLAISOIS, or the territory of BLOIS.

His territorie of *Blois* confineth East vpon *Orleans* and part of *Gastinois*; West vpon *Tourain*; South vpon *Salloigne* and part of *Berry*; and North vpon *Vendosmois* and *Le Beaulse*. That portion of the citie of *Blois* which looketh towards *Le Beaulse*, stands partly vpon hilles and rocks, and partly vpon plaine ground; which vneuen situation maketh the wayes and passages somewhat vneasie. Howbeit this inconuenience is no disgrace to the Citie, nor discourageth Trauellers to frequent it: for the fruitfulnesse and faire beautie of the whole Prouince mákes it amiable, and the excellent temper of the aire, populous: It being for plentie of Wheat, Wine, and other necessaries for mans life, to no Prouince inferiour: for it is all shadie, and full of Woods, Vineyards, Riuers, Brooks, Pooles and Fountaines: so that Nature hath infused a wonderfull fatnesse into this soile, with such a temper of heat vpon the hilles neere about the citie, as causeth their Vineyards exceedingly to prosper. Wherefore this Prouince participating with *Le Beaulse* and *Salloigne*, excelleth them both in their owne commodities. For abounding with Wheat no lesse than *Le Beaulse*, it farre surpasseth the same in Wines, in other kinds of graine, and in plenty of water. For pleasantnesse it matcheth *Salloigne*, from whence, though it be seuered but the bredth of the riuer *Loire*, yet is not the fruitfulnesse thereof empair'd by the others sandie barrennesse. Wherefore that part of *Le Beaulse* wherein *Blois* is situate, hath more abundance of wood and water than the residue; and the frontiers of *Salloigne* next adioyning may ascribe their fruitfulnesse to the good neighbourhood of this territory. Neither can the olde said saw, That it is best dwelling in *Salloigne*, and best inheriting in *Le Baulse*, be seuerally, but iointly applied to *Blois*. That the aire is most holsome and temperate, I appeale to multitudes of great and honourable personages, who being oppressed with most grieuous diseases, do repaire especially to this Prouince for the recouery of their health. Yea the Kings children are nursed & trained vp in the city of *Blois*: for which cause it is called *The Kings city*. Amongst the rarities of this prouince, one there is that can hardly be found in the whole Kingdome besides, namely a veine of that earth, which is commonly called *Terra Lemnia* or *Sigillata*, being of the same force and efficacie with the true earth of *Lemnos*. All this description we haue taken out of *Belleforest*.

LEMOSIN.

He Prouince of *Lemosin* consisteth of two Regions, the Higher and the Lower; both being subiect to one gouernment. They are diuided insunder by the castles of *Massere*, the riuers *Bresdasque* and *Bezerre*, and those of the region called *La Marche de Lemosin*. The higher part extendeth from *Puy*, the first village in the way to *Paris*, as farre as the riuer *Bredasque*, for the space of nineteene leagues or fortie French leagues. The very same distance it hath from *Vareille* (which stands a mile from *Souterane*) to the foresaid riuer. It is plentifully watered by the riuer *Vienne*, which the inhabitants call *Vignana*, and *Bezerre* abounding with riuers, crabs, and by other small Freshets: so that all the whole country is very moist and fertile, and excellent pasture ground for great and small cattell, which do here mightily increase. The principall citie of the higher prouince called *Limoges* is accounted one of the most famous and ancient cities of all *France*: situate partly in a valley towards the riuer of *Vienne*, and the towne and church of *S. Stephen*; and partly on an hill, towards the suburbe of *S. Martiall*. The length farre surpasseth the bredth, extending North and South. It is strongly fortified with walles and ditches, and abounds with water deriued from a notable Fountaine in the highest part of the citie, which serues likewise both to water their horses, and to clense their streets. But the ruines of the ancient walles, yet standing in the next Vineyards, do plainly shew, that the Citie in times past, was much larger than at this present. For first the Romans surprized it, and afterwards the Gothes, as witnesseth *Sidonius Apollinaris*, when he hath reckoned vp all the cities of *Aquitaigne* sacked and destroyed by them. The Francks also miserably afflicted it. After them *Charles Martell* laid it waste. And lastly, the English made spoile thereof. Notwithstanding at this time, for the bignesse, it is accounted one of the richest cities in the whole Kingdome; being very well ordered and gouerned in regard of the Court of Parliament there, as likewise the authoritie of the Vicount, the Kings Eschequer, and the assembly of the Consuls in Merchants affaires, which they commonly call The Burse. Thus much and more, concerning this region, writeth *Belleforest*.

Blaisois.

BLESIENSIS TERRITORII

hanc tabulam, describebat Ioannes Temporius Blesis, anno Messiæ nati 1592. epochæ Christianæ 1590. Mundi 5610.

La forte Bernard

SEPTENTRIO.

Scala Leucarum

LE MANS.

Bron

Jliers

Dangeau

Chastillon

Artenay

ORLEANS

Clery

Mesas

Mirun

Olivet

Bangenci

Loire Riviere

La Porte S. Aulbin

Le Coysbon Riviere

Montivrien

Millancé

Marmagne

Pierre fitte

Clemon

Brinon

Conflant

Salbris

Arbelon

Le Gratiere

La Chapelle d'anguillon

S. Laurent

S. Palais

Viarzon

Foizy

Mirun

Marmagne

Ruilli

Lazenay

Ville Nesfue

S. Florent

BOVRGES

Charroux

S. Gaupais

Soux

Jevre R.

Le Cher R.

Le Loir R.

Le Sondre R.

La Raize R.

Arnay

Sourdon

Chaon

Sancé

Sancerre R.

Le Beuvron

Le Grand Sancé

Le Petit Sancé

Le Sondre R.

Le Sondre R.

Le Port de Sen

Le Port de Sen

Le Port Lambert

Le Port de Salbris

Le Port de Salbris

Le Port de Salbris

LEMOVICVM TOTIVS ET CONFINIVM PROVINCIARVM QVANTVM AD DIOE= CESIM LEMOVICENSEM SPECTANT NOVISSIMA ET FIDISSIMA DESCRIPTIO.

Homere Demosthene et Archimede ensemble
Lymoges á nourry où la Vertu sʼassemble,
Muret, Dorat, Fayen, trois excellens Esprits:
Muret son Demosthene et Dorat son Homere.
Fayen son Archimede ayant sa ville Mere
Sa Prouince et son Plan heureusement compris.

IOACHIN BLANCHON.

CALAIS and BOVLONGNE.

His Cart conteineth the deſcription of that North-weſtern part of *France*, which the Engliſh were maſters of from the yere 1347. vntil the yere 1557. At what time the Duke of *Guiſe* Lieutenant for the French King tooke it by force of armes. The townes of *Calais*, *Guiſnes*, and *Ardres* the Engliſh from time to time haue furniſhed with able gariſons. And *Calais* hath heretofore beene the Staple for Woolles and other Engliſh commodities. Concerning the tract of *Boulongne*, thus ſaith *Robert Cænalis*, in his 2. book, and 3. Perioche *De re Gallica*. Of *Geſſoriacum*, a port of the *Morini*, I may well ſay with *Meierus*, that it is now truely called *Boulongne* vpon the ſea ſhore, from whence there is a very ſhort cut to *Douer* on the Engliſh coaſt. But the Docke or place for building ſhips (called *Nauale Geſſoriacum*, which *Bilibaldus* falſely affirmes to be *Gaunt*) I thinke rather to be *Caſtellum*, now named *Caſſell*. Some by another name call it *Petreſſa* and *Scalas*, commonly *Scales*. Moreouer, by the ſituation of *Boulongne* one may eaſily coniecture, whether it were *Portus Iccius* or no. Wherein that no man may doubt, let vs learne this one thing out of *Strabo*, That the ſea between *Portus Iccius* and *England*, was iuſt 320. *ſtadia* or furlongs ouer: which make in all 40. miles. But the later Maps containe betweene *Boulongne* and *Douer* 17. Engliſh, which are longer than Italian miles, and from *Calais* 18. Whereby it is manifeſt, that from *Boulongne* to *Douer* it is but a very ſhort cut: wherefore *Portus Geſſoriacus* the hauen, and *Nauale Geſſoriacum* the docke, are not all one: which docke whoſo thinketh ſtood where *Calais* now ſtands, I will not greatly contradict him. Thus farre *Cænalis*.

This very place of *Boulongne* is deſcribed by *Arnoldus Ferronius* (who continued the French hiſtory of *Paulus Æmilius* till his owne time) in maner following. There is (ſaith he) *Baſe Boulongne*, and *High Boulongne*. The baſe towne was vnwalled before the comming of the Engliſh. There ſtands the church of *S. Nicholas*, and a cloiſter of Franciſcans: the Engliſh ſea beateth vpon this towne. Neere vnto this Frierie, which is not farre from the ſea, there is a very commodious place to paſſe for *England*. It is diſtant from the higher *Boulongne* about 100. paſes or ſomewhat more. But *Boulongne* the higher is inuironed with moſt ſtrong walles, and with high ditches compaſsing the walles. All this region is full of that ſand, which thoſe that dwell on the coaſt call hot ſand. Whereupon they will haue the name of *Boulongne* to be deriued of the French word that ſignifies ſuch kinde of ſand, notwithſtanding we know it out of *Ammianus Marcellinus* to be an ancient name. Thus much out of *Ferronius*. Concerning theſe matters reade *Diuæus* alſo.

VERMANDOIS.

THis Region which of olde the *Veromandui* inhabited, ſtill retaining the ancient name, is at this preſent called *Vermandois*. From hence the riuers of *Some* and *Schelde* fetch their originall. Here in times paſt (as *Robert Cænalis* witneſſeth) ſtood the city called *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, now raced all ſaue a Monaſterie which remaineth. This citie was the ſea of a Biſhop, but vnder *Medardus* the Biſhop thereof it was tranſlated to *Noion*, as *Carolus Bouillus* reporteth. Howbeit the place yet holdeth the ancient name, and is called *Vermand-abbey*. Wherefore they ſeeme to be in an errour, that thinke the towne of *S. Quintins* to haue beene *Auguſta Veromanduorum*. Concerning the people of this region, reade *Peter Diuæus* in his booke of the antiquities of *Gallia Belgica*.

CALE:
TENSIVM
ET BONONI:
ENSIVM DITI:
ONIS ACCVRA:
TA DELINE:
ATIO.

SEPTENTRIO.

CAM;

BRE;

ARTE;

VEROMANDVORVM EORVMQVE CONFINIVM EXACTISSIMA DESCRIPT. Iohanne Surhonio Antuerp.

CAMBRAI.

Fontaine noſtre Dame.

Cantmerle.

Montay.

Premi.

Cantigneul

CHATEAV EN CAMBRESIS.

Promville

Rumillie

Ayne

Ribeauville.

Noielle

Ledan

Bouſſi

Creuecœur

Wallincourt

Canan

Mamere

Wagni.

SIAE

Mamon

Vauchelle abbaije

Ribecourt

SIS.

Hauricour

Lauacherie

Banteulle

Villers outre eaue

Villerplom

Scaldis flu.

Aubensien

Gonlieu

Verderuille

PARS.

Gouzeucourt

Honde court

Meſſencourteux

Hanay

Bartincour

Wantencourt

Lesquille

CHATELET

Sebourg

Behouri

La cenſe de mal voiſine

S. Souphi

Croix

Ferrieres

Grugi

Neurleu.

Eſpehi

Abbaie S. Martin.

La motte

Fonſomme

Wiencourt.

Eſmi le petit.

Villerfaucon

Courſelle.

GVISE.

Eſcourt le grand

VER;

Iancourt.

Raſſoie

Ermancourt

Mont S. Quintin

Templeux le foſſe

Grincourt.

Lédain.

Bernon.

Noefuille.

Bouchi

Trincourt le grand

Liramont

Petit Frannoy.

Couigni.

Buſſu

Maquegnie

Praſſieu.

Trincourt le petit.

Berue.

Pont Troet.

Graucourt

Oruſſi.

MA;

PERONE.

Cartigni.

Puellie.

Roucroye.

Marchie.

Moulin

Bertaucourt.

Harlye.

Orgui.

Eſtres.

Collincourt

Villeveſq.

Maiſnil.

S. QVINTIN.

S. Eloy.

Hombelicrt.

Mons de la Trinite

Vermand abbaye.

Mons en cauchie.

Marteuille.

Hudon.

Abbaye S. Pris.

La Maiſon

Tenelle.

Tertri.

Beauois.

Raulcourt

Maulin.

Rachamont.

S. Quintin en leaue.

Monſſi le gaſte

Dalon

Ripemont chaſteau.

Haphincourt.

Germain.

Eſtrelli.

Gauchi.

Villers le ſec.

Falay.

La cenſe de tombe

Roupi.

Chenchri.

Lancy.

Auroet

Douſtre.

Fontaine le clerc.

Maſiere.

Monſeaux le vieulx

Qiaueir.

Melignieau.

Vuregni.

Catte.

Eruillers.

Serq.

Le Maiſni.

Sauij.

Le ferte.

Mathegni.

Crois.

Aurey.

Sauy.

Eſmi le grand

Pomeri.

Ferquiers.

Hapencourt

Vendeul chaſteau

Doulli.

Corbeni.

Straucourt le petit.

Creſſi.

Aubigni aquaine.

Straucourt le grand.

Acherie.

Fontaine.

Arten.

Creſſi.

Achi.

Ecoulli.

Bray.

Traſegni.

Sencourt.

Omeri.

S. Simon.

Piton.

Monhegni.

Sart.

Moienpont.

Yacourt.

Liſcerolle.

Alli.

Braſſi.

Flaville mart.

Warli.

Cugni.

Liez

Denifi.

Gaulencourt.

Mont S. Gillis.

Beaumont.

Genlis

S. Lambert.

Villeſerne

Furnier.

Terigni.

Neuville en Baine

Egliſe S. Martin.

Egliſe N. Dame.

S. Gaubain

Chalanchi.

Maretz.

Follembray.

Couſſy.

PARS.

DIAE

Noxon.

Babus.

Varen.

Scala leucarum.

MERIDIES.

PICARDIE.

THe name of *Picardie*, as all that write of *France* do affirme not to be ancient; ſo the originall or deriuation thereof none of them can render. *Cænalis* dares not ſay, that it was ſo called of the Begardes. *Belleforeſt* flatly denies it, ſuppoſing the Picardes to be ſomewhat ancienter than the Begardes. Some thinke that they were ſo named of the warlike weapon called the Pike; which, as they imagine, was here firſt inuented. Certaine it is, that the prouince of *Picardy* was larger in times paſt: for we reade that *Artois*, with a part of *Flanders*, as farre as the riuer *Lis*, and the countie of *Boulogne*, were all comprehended vnder the name of *Picardy*. The region which is now properly called *Picardy*, extends not ſo farre as the Map it ſelfe.

This Region is part of *Gallia Belgica*, whilom inhabited by the Ambiani, Bellouaci, and Veromandui, or (as *Ptolemey* calles them) Romandui. The riuer *Somme*, which ſome thinke to be *Ptolemey* his Phrudis, refreſheth the wole countrey, and makes it moſt fertile of all kinde of graine, and the townes and cities to abound with all neceſſaries: for it yeeldeth ſuch plentie of wheat, as it is called by an vſuall prouerbe, The Barne or Granarie of *Paris*. It hath no vineyards; which defect ſome thinke is rather to be imputed to the ſloth of the inhabitants, than to the intemperature either of the ſoile, or of the climate.

The cities here, of principall note, are *Amiens*, in Latine *Ambianum*, famous both for antiquitie and the Epiſcopall ſea. It is enuironed around with the riuer *Somme*. Wherefore ſome fondly thinke it to be named *Ambianum, ab ambitu aquarum*, becauſe it is compaſſed with waters. It is one of the ſtrongeſt townes in all *France*. The vulgar ſuppoſe it to haue beene built by the ſouldiers of *Alexander* the great. Vnder the dioceſſe of *Amiens* is *Abbeuile*, the name whereof is new, as appeareth by the deriuation, which in Latine is *Abbatis villa*, that is, The Abbats towne: for out of an Abbey it increaſed at length to the greatneſſe and forme of a citie. It is now the head citie of the county *Ponthieu*; which region is ſo called, *à multitudine pontium*, of the multitude of bridges; becauſe it is in diuers places peſtered with Marſhes and Fennes. *Picquenie* ſtands in this prouince alſo; built as the common ſort imagine by one *Pignon* a principall ſouldier of *Alexander* the great. Likewiſe in *Vermandois* you haue the towne of *S. Quintins*, which many ſuppoſe to haue beene *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, being the ancient ſeat of the Earles of *Vermandois*, and the head of that region. *Peronne* ſo often ſpoiled in warres, who can be ignorant of? *Guiſe* alſo ſeemes to be a Fort againſt *Lutzenburgh*. Hence the Guiſian familie deriue their name. Other cities there be of leſſe moment, as *Corbie*, *Roye*, *Nelle*, *Hen*, *Cattelette*, *Mondidier*, &c.

In a little French pamphlet intitled *Chemins de France*, or the wayes of *France*, *Picardy* is diuided into three parts; The Lower, The Higher, and *Picardy* properly ſo called: wherein are contained the Regions of *Vermandois*, *Retelois*, *Tartenois*, and *Tiraſſe*. *Picardy* properly ſo called is deſcribed in this our Table.

SEPT
Allegre de Hellin.
Asuefne le conte
Coulermont
Pas
Nemus
VIMEVX
COM.
Watrouille
Abbeville
Caubert
Loupre
Berragne
S. Larmin
Molliens le Vidam
Miraumont
Poiet
Inual
Berona
Senerpont
Maisnil
Clery
Tigny
S. Puiseu
Corbie
Villers bertonneux
Domart
Nouuion
Surdon
Ayby
Donoeul
Vrdoeul
Rinual
La Salaye
Paillarde
Fouaulle
Capelay
Britteux Abb:
Mondidier
Le Sauoy
Pierrepont
Boulogne la grace
SAN
TERRI
BEAV:
VOIS.
Champagnæ pars.
MER
PI:
CARDIAE,
Belgicæ regio:
nis descriptio.
Joanne Surhonio
auctore.
Cum Imp. et Reg.
priuilegio denuo.
1579.

EPTENTRIO

ARTESIA

PARS

Scala milliariorum.

Cambray

Cambresis.

HANNONIAE

PARS

ORIENS.

Bapaumes

Chasteau en Cambresy.

Landrecy

Doren

TERRACHE.

TARTENOIS.

CHAMPAGNE

PARS

Laon

PROVENCE.

That portion of *France* which ancient Writers called *Narbonenſem* and *Bracchatam*, *Cæſar* and *Plinie* doe comprehend vnder the name of *Prouincia*: part whereof is conteined within the riuers *Roſne* and *Durance*, the *Alpes*, the riuer *Varo*, and the Mediterran ſea, the inhabitants as yet call by the name of PROVENCE. *Petrarch* writes it was ſometimes called *Regnum Arelatenſe*. The middle-age writers call it *Prouinciam Viennenſem tertiam*. It bordereth Weſt vpon *Languedoc*, North vpon *Daulphine*, Eaſt it is confined by *Piemont*, and South by the Mediterran ſea, and the Iſles *Stœchades*. This euer was and now is accounted the moſt fertile region of *France*: for *Strabo* ſaith it yeelds all ſorts of fruits that *Italie* affoordeth. If we may credit *Belleforeſt*, it beareth ſugar about the towne of *Yeres*. *Manna* is here gathered, as the ſame authour affirmeth. The principall cities of this prouince are *Maſſilia*, commonly *Marſeille*, which was the ancient *Ionica Colonia*, of the Phocæan Greeks, being as *Cæſar* 5. *Ciuil.* reports, compaſſed by the ſea on three ſides; and on the fourth ſide, hauing a paſſage to the land. *Strabo* writes, that the hauen is in forme of a Theater, and that within compaſſe thereof they haue docks for the building, and a ſtorehouſe for the furniſhing of ſhips. Here was a temple of the Epheſian *Diana*, and another of *Apollo Delphicus*. The cituzens were treble-tongued, ſpeaking Greeke, Latine, and French, as *S. Ierome* reporteth out of *Varro*. Of this citie reade more largely in the 43. booke of *Trogus Pompeius*, and in a Panegyricke ſpeech vttered before *Conſtantine* the great by *Anonymus* or one vnnamed. The citie *Arelatum* commonly *Arles*, vpon the riuer of *Rhoſne*; which by *Auſonius* is named *Arelas* or *Gallula Roma*; as likewiſe double *Arelas*, becauſe (as learned *Vinetus* obſerueth) it was heretofore by the ſaid riuer diuided in twaine. Now it may well be called ſingle *Arelas*, looking of a farre other ſhape, and all ſituate vpon that ſide of the riuer which is towards *Italie*. This, *Ammianus* makes the renowme of many cities. And *Suetonius* ſaith, that heere was a Romane colonie planted by *Tiberius* the Emperor his father. *Procopius* affirmes, that it was heretofore the head citie of the Burgundians. Next followes *Aquæ Sextiæ*, ſo called (ſaith *Strabo*) becauſe that very *Sextius* which ſubdued *Salyes*, built this citie after his owne name, and after the name of certaine hot bathes in the ſame place. Now it is corruptly called *Aix*. Theſe bathes *Strabo* in his time ſuppoſeth to haue turned colde, and ſo *Robert Cænalis* at this preſent affirmeth, that they haue loſt their ancient vertue. The Parliament of the whole prouince is here reſident. Of this citie *Gabriel Simeonius* writeth, that he neuer ſaw either a more pleaſant place, or a more courteous people. Then haue you the citie *Cabellio*, now called *Cauaillon*. *Taraſcon* retaining ſtill the ancient name. *Carpentoracte* commonly *Carpentras*. *Vaſio* now *Voiton*: the ſame with *Forum Vocontiorum*, as ſome thinke. *Taurentum* and *Telo Martius*, which ſome now interpret to be *Toulon*. *Forum Iulij*, now *Frejus*. *Olbia* which perhaps is *Yeres*. *Antipolis*, *Antibe*. *Seguſteron*, *Ciſteron*. *Vintium*, *Venze*. *Glanatica*, *Glandeues*. *Dinia*, *Digne*. *Tecolata* thought to be *S. Maximines*. *Grinicenſis*, *Graſſe*. All famous for antiquitie. Moreouer, here is the towne of *S. Baume*, ſituate vpon a craggie hill, in which is a caue; where, the inhabitants hold opinion, that *Mary Magdalen* did penance, and ended her dayes. Likewiſe at the mouth of *Rhoſne* the reader may ſee on the one ſide the field called *La Craux*; and on the other ſide *La Camargo* This laſt named (they ſay) is miraculouſly fertile of wheat. And *Belleforeſt* thinks it to be called *Camargo*, *à caſtris Marij*, of the campe of *Marius* here pitched. Whereas the other named *La Craux*, is out of meaſure barren, yeelding nought but ſtones: for which cauſe it is by ancient Writers moſt aptly called *Campus Lapideus*, or The ſtonie field. The iſles adiacent to this prouince are the Stœchades, diſperſed, as *Pomponius* writeth, from the ſhore of *Liguria* or *Genoa* as farre as *Marſeille*. *Plinie* makes them three in number, naming ech. And *Strabo* ſaith there are three of importance, and two ſmall ones, not worthy to be mentioned. About theſe iſles growes moſt excellent Corrall, as *Plinie* witneſſeth, which *Belleforeſt* reporteth ſtill to continue. In commendation of this prouince, *Petrus Quinqueranus* Biſhop of *Sens*, hath written a peculiar volume.

On this ſide the riuer *Durance*, this Region bordereth vpon that part of the Popes iuriſdiction, which is commonly called *Conte de Venacin*, in Latine *Comitatus Venuxinus*, and *Veneticus*, wherein ſtands the Citie and Vniuerſitie of *Auignon*, which in times paſt was the Papall ſea, namely from Pope *Clement* the fift in the yeere 1300. till *Gregorie* the ſecond, for the ſpace of 60. yeeres. *Petrarch* then called it The French and Weſterne *Babylon*. Beſides other notable things in this citie, ſeuen there are, ſeuen times told, right worthy the admiration; namely, ſeuen Palaces, ſeuen Hoſpitals, ſeuen Pariſhes, ſeuen Nunries, ſeuen Colleges, ſeuen Frieries, and ſeuen gates. Not farre from hence is the valley of *Chiſa* at the head of the riuer *Sorgues*, a place ſo highly magnified by *Petrarch*, as he often calles it his *Helicon* and *Pernaſſus*. This he made choiſe of as an hermitage to weane himſelfe from worldly cogitations. A man (in my conceit) not of the ordinary caſt of Writers, and whom I may boldly and deſeruedly call, The Chriſtian *Seneca*.

PROVINCIAE, Regionis Galliæ, vera exactissimaq; descriptio.

Petro Ioanne Bomparlo auctore.

DAVLPHI:

SEPTEMTRIO.

LANGVE: DOC.

CONTE DE VENAI:

CONTE DE SAVLT

LE BERO NMONT.

OCCIDENS.

LA CAM: AR GO.

Les Tigres

MERIDIES.

Cum Privilegio decennali Imp. Reg. et Brab. 1594.

Milliaria Provincial. Gallic. Italica.

TEMTRIO.

N.E.

CONTE

BVELL.

Val de Blora.

CONTE

DE

NICE

PARTE DE PIEMONTE

LE S TE

RELL

RIDIES.

The coast of NARBONNE.

HE principall places along this coast *William Paradine* describes in these words: *Arles* was a colonie of the Sextaine, as some Writers doe affirme. Standing vpon *Rhosne* it is enuironed with Marshes; wherein at this present are a breed of fierce and vntamed Kine. Whilome it was a famous Mart-towne, as *Strabo* writes in maner following: *Narbo* (saith he) the most frequented Mart of this Region, standeth at the outlet of the riuer *Araxis*, by the lake *Narbonensis*: but vpon *Rhodanus* the towne of *Arles*, a Mart of no small importance, is situate. Neere vnto *Arles* are those hot bathes, where *Sextius* (saith *Strabo*) built a towne after his owne name, calling it *Aquæ Sextiæ*. The cause why he built it was to place a Roman garrison there. Here were the Cimbri slaine by *Marius*, as writeth *S. Ierome*. *Aurasio*, now called *Orange*, famous in times past for the gouernment of the Gabali, or Cabilonenses; wherin I saw the ruines of an huge Theater, and a mightie wall excellently built of square stone, the like whereof I doubt whether all *France* can affoord. There stands also at the gate towards *Lions* a triumphall arche, with a tilt or turniment of horsmen ingrauen thereupon, which we long beheld with great delight. To this citie belongeth *Nemausum*, now called *Arenas*, a place renowmed for the ancient Theater there extant. Heere is a most woonderfull passage vnder ground, passing thwart vnder the very chanell of *Rhodanus*, to the citie which standeth afarre off. Heere likewise you may see the Palace of *Plotina*, built by *Adrian* the Emperour, as *Spartianus* reporteth, &c. Thus much out of *Paradine*. But of all others, most exactly *Iohn Poldo d'Albena* hath described this citie, and set forth the antiquities in picture, with the situations and ancient names of the places adiacent. Of this argument reade *Strabo* in his fourth booke: and *Gunterus* a Poet of *Genoa*. The originall of this Table my friend M^r. *Carolus Clusius* of *Arras* gaue me drawen with his owne hand.

SAVOIE.

SAVOIE standeth on this side the Alpes, the Prince whereof called the Duke of *Sauoie*, is Lord of the Region of *Piemont*. The head citie is *Chamberi* (of olde, as saith *Canalis*, called *Ciuaro*) wherein the Senate or Parliament resideth. This region some thinke was named *Sabaudia* from certaine people called *Sebusiani*, and as others suppose, of the Sabbatian fourds. But *Bouillus* renders another reason of this name. For this region (saith he) in regard of the narrow passages (as being situate among the Alpes) and of the scarsitie of inhabitants was all ouer-pestered with theeues, which either robbed or murdered such trauellers as passed that way. Hereupon a certaine Nobleman hauing obtained it of the Emperour vnder the title of a Dukedome, expelled by force of armes all the said theeues and robbers, and made the way most secure for trauellers. This done, he caused it afterward to be named *Salua via*, commonly *Sauluoy*, that is, The safe way, which before was called *Mala via*, alias *Maulvoy*, The euill or dangerous way: hence the Latines call it *Sabaudia*. Hitherto *Carolus Bouillus*. Whether it be a fable or an historie, I appeale to the authours credit. This one thing I am sure of, that the word SAPAVDIA is often vsed in the booke called *Notitia prouinciarum*, for a name of one of the prouinces of *Gallia Narbonensis*.

But here also I thinke it not amisse to annex the description of this prouince out of the history which *Paradine* wrote of it. His words be these: That region which in Latine is now called *Sabaudia* (commonly *Sauoy*) ancient Writers named *Allobroges*. And it containeth all that tract, which in times past the *Sabbatij*, *Ingauni*, *Intimelij*, *Hiconij*, *Tricorij*, *Vicontij*, *Lepontij*, *Latobrigi*, *Medualli*, *Centrones*, *Catoriges*, *Veragri*, *Nantuarij*, *Salassi*, *Tharantasij*, and *Seduni* inhabited. The regions therein comprised at this present are thus named: *Sauoy*, the countie of *Geneua*, the Marquisat of *Susa*, the countie of *Morienne*, the Baronisse of *Tharentaise*, *Brengeois*, *Foucigni*, *Chablais*, *Val de Oste*, *Pais de Vaul*, *Pais de Geis*, and some others. The Duchie of *Sauoy* hath vnder it the region of *Piemont*, adorned with the title of a Princedome. Also the region of *Bresse*, wherein are the counties of *Varax*, *Mountrueil*, *Pont de Vaulx*, *Bagey*, &c. Out of ancient monuments it is apparent, that this region in times past bare the name of a Kingdome; especially in the dayes of *Hannibal*: who being ordained vmpire betweene *Bronchus* and his brother about the gouernment of this countrey, compounded their quarrell, and restored the kingdome to the eldest, whom his yonger brother had expelled; as *Liuie* reports in his 21. booke. *Florus* also affirmeth, that *Betultus* (or as some reade it *Betuitus*) the King of this place, was taken captiue by *Fabius Maximus*. And sundrie authours doe make mention of King *Cottius* in the time of the Emperour *Augustus*, of whom the neighbour-alpes were called *Cottiæ*. More concerning this region you may reade in *Philibert Pingonicus*.

The Countie of VENACIN.

THE Countie of *Venacin*, named in Latine *Comitatus* VENVXINVS, and by *Canalis* VENETICVS, and the Popes territory also, because it is vnder his iurisdiction; is part of that region in *France* now called *Prouence*, and of olde *Narbonensis secunda*. The principall citie is *Auignon* situate vpon the *Rhosne*. It is the Popes towne, and held for a while the Papall sea. In this countie are three Bishopricks, where law-matters also are decided, namely *Carpentras*, *Cauaglion*, or *L'isle*, and *Vaurias*. In this Table is comprehended also the Princedome of *Orange*, so called of *Orange* the chiefe citie, being famous in *Sidonius* and *Ptolemey* vnder the name of *Arausio*. *Plinie* and *Pomponius* call it *Arausia Secundanorum*. COL. ARAVSIO SECVNDANOR. COH. 33. VOLVNT. is found grauen vpon an ancient stone. More concerning this region you may reade in *Belleforest* and *Thenet*.

LANGVEDOC.
Septemtrio.
PROVENCE.
GALLIA NARBONENS.
VIVARETZ.
Occidens
HISPA
NIAE
PARS
Dousin.
Campendut.
Carcassone
Aude flu.
Aras larrens
Pas du Loup.
Orbe flu.
Cassieres.
Oranges.
Carom.
Carpentras.
Valeron.
Mont Girard.
Vaucluse. locus vbi Petrarcha magnam partem carminum suorum compositit
Le Colon.
Cauallon.
Durance flu.
Aix. Aquæ Sextiæ
Salon.
S. Martin.
Tour vous arx cum pago
Campus lapidolus. Strabonis
Archiepiscopatus
Episcopatus
Oppida
Pagi
MARE GALLICVM
Meridies
DIOECESIS COMITATVS
Septentrio
BVRGVN-
DVCATVS
PARS.
HEL
VE
TI
Scala milliarium
5
10
Breſse.
Dombe.
Lani
Bourg en Bresse Forum Segusianorum
Cerdon
S. Iohan.
Verpillieres
Bourg.
Thoirette
Beaurepaire
Tullins
Grenoble
Romans
Vesille.
Argentine
Chapelle
Linet.
Blagonois.
Isere flu.
Sure flu.
PROVINCIAE
PARS.
Cierge
Lolanna
Nyuſtat
Sion.
Gundis
Rhoſne flu.
Martigny
Pierre
Grand Bernrdt m.
Petit Bernard
Sentron
Monſtier
Taran taiſe.
La Madeleine
Pont Amufroy
La Chambre.
S. Andre.
La Morienne.
S. Ian de Morienne
Bourget.
Arch flu.
Aigue belle.
Chamez.
Oriens
Augusta Prætoria
Oſta
Mont Iouet
Lagronne.
Sefuna
Vſſes
Salaberton
Inſilles.
Suze
Boſſolen
Brianconnois.
Druenza flu.
SABAVDIAE DVCAT.
Auctore Aegidio Bolonio Bafo.
PEDEMONTII PARS.

DELPHINATVS PARS

SEPTEMTRIO.

OCCIDENS.

LAN= GVE= DOC.

ORIENS.

PRO= VINCI= AE PARS.

Scala milliarium Gallicorum.

VENVXINI COMITA= TVS NOVA DESCR.

Auctore Stephano Ghebellino.

Cum Priuilegio ad decennium.

LORRAIN.

THE bounds of *Lorrain* in times past extended much farther, for it comprehended in a maner all the whole region lying betweene the riuer *Rhene*, and *Scheld*, and the mountaine *Vogasius*. All which was diuided into the higher, and the lower. The lower *Lorrain* contained *Brabant*, *Haspengow*, *Guelders*, and *Cleue*. In the higher were the Bishopricke of *Liege*, with the counties of *Lutzenburg*, and *Limburg*: as likewise the duchy of *Maesland*, the countie Palantine vpon *Sur*, and the territorie of *Hundsruge*: together with this present Dukedome of *Lorrain* retaining as yet the ancient name *Lotharingia*, imposed by *Lotharius* sonne to *Ludouicus Pius*, vnto whose share it befell: lying in the midst between *Westrasia* (or as some vnskilfully call it *Noastria*) which fell to *Charles*, and *Austrasia* to *Lewis Lotharius* Brethren. This therefore I thinke not amisse more largely to describe, not in mine owne wordes, but in the wordes of *Symphorianus Campegius*, sometimes a famous Physition of *Lorrain*, LORRAIN (saith he) ioineth East vpon *Alsatia*, commonly *Elsas*, South vpon *Burgundy*, West vpon *Champaigne*, & North it is bounded vpon the Forest *Arduenna*. This region albeit compassed with loftie Alpes, is notwithstanding so fat and fertile, as it need no supply from the neighbour-prouinces: it abounds with cattell great and small, with meadowes, corne, wine, fishpooles, high woods, healthfull bathes, saltpits, yron, copper, lead, tinne, siluer, precious stones, looking glasses, Calcidons, and is watered by sundrie riuers: foure whereof are famous aboue the rest. *Mosa* the first of these foure springing out of mount *Vogesus* (of which mountaine a great and a good part of *Lorraine* is named *Le bois*, and *Le foreſt de Voige*) and running along by *Neufchastean*, a towne very commodious both for pleasant situation, and wholesome ayer: diuideth the duchie of *Barre* from *Lorraine*, and casteth it selfe into one of the chanels of *Rhene*, before it falleth into the sea. *Mosella* the second beginneth Southeast, not far from the towne of *Rimeremont*; wherein is a monastery of Nunnes, all gentlewomen, endowed with large reuenues. About six miles from hence are certaine hot-bathes whereunto resort great multitudes of people to cure themselues of sundrie diseases. Then runnes it along with swift streames to the townes of *Espinall*, *Charmes*, *Toul* (which in olde time was called *Leuca*) and *Mediomatrices*, now called *Metz*: not farre from whence it falls into the *Rhene*, at a city of *Germany* called of olde *Confluentia*, and now *Cobolentz*. Betweene these two riuers neere the towne of *Vitell*, is a double fountaine seuered like a mans nosethrills, from whence the small riuer *Vena* issueth: which sometimes is sandy, and sometimes miry, and for the most part very vnseemely and forlorne: the waters whereof are commonly dried vp in *Iune*, except the pooles, which the swelling and violent streames haue made so deepe. *Murtha* the third riuer falling from certaine rockes of siluer-mines, holdeth on his course through the valley of *S. Didier*, wherein is *S. Godeberts* fountaine, which is generally reported to be medicinable for many diseases. The said riuer runnes along by the towne of *S. Didier*, and then by the townes of *Raon* and *Luneuill*: all which both for naturall situation, and for rampiers, and walles are places of singular defence. Then followes the towne of *S. Nicholas* generally famous both for abundance of marchandise, and multitudes of miracles. Lower downe the riuer stands *Nancey*, the principall towne of *Lorraine*, a place for munition, and fortification of great importance. First it is compassed with two ditches of exceeding depth, and a double wall: also it hath foure most admirable bulwarks, with plenty of warlike engins and artillery. *Murtha* falles into *Mosell*. And *Sartha* the fourth riuer running along the confines of *Westereich*, a prouince subiect to *Lorraine* towards the East, holdeth on his course by the townes of *Sarburg*, *Saralben*, *Sarprucke*, with others, and then falles into *Mosell*.

Now whereas *Lorraine* aboundeth all ouer with speciall commodities; many of them we will omit, and speake only of the most principall. First therefore the mountaines of this prouince doe in all kind of mineralls excell euen the *Pyreney* mountaines: wherein, not to speake of the rest, there are diuers siluer-mines, so abounding with that kinde of mettall, as it is incredible what commoditie it yeelds to the whole countrey.

There are also salt-mines, out of which is digged most pure, sauorie, and snow-white salt: which yeeldeth yerely to the Duke, all charges deducted, 100000. francks.

Heere is found likewise a kind of matter, whereof they make looking glasses and drinking glasses, the best, by all mens confession, in *Europe*: nor is there in any place the like to be had.

Also *Calcidons* of so extraordinarie bignesse, that I my selfe saw at the Bishops of *Toul*, a great cuppe made of one whole piece.

Item, the *Lazul* (or *Azure* stone) representing most excellent colours. A minerall out of which the miners raise exceeding gaine.

In the valley of *Voige* are fountaines (a matter memorable, and not to be omitted) so abounding with a kinde of pearles, and precious stones, as the greater part of *Germanie* doth vse them: which all Lapidaries and Iewellers of other countries do not only approue, but also preferre before the stones and pearles of the *Indies*.

There is a lake of foureteene miles in compasse, stored with carps of huge bignesse; for they are generally of three foot long, and a foot broad; which for pleasantnesse of taste, are (in mine opinion) to be preferred before all other standing-water-carps in *Europe*. The lake is fished with nets euery third yeere; the fishing whereof (as euery man knowes) yeeldeth the Duke of *Lorrain* 16000. francks.

Moreouer, *Lorrain* aboundeth with wheat, wine, cattell of all sorts, woods, excellent horses, which surpasse the Turkish horses in courage, the Spanish in swiftnesse, and the English in stature. In briefe, for tall men and beautifull women; and all things necessary for mans life, it is inferiour to no other countrie. Thus farre *Symphorianus*.

Francis Roseus very lately wrote a large volume of the pedegree, and famous acts of the Dukes of *Lorraine*. And I my selfe in mine *Itinerarium*, or Iournall, haue published some things of this Region not vnworthie the remembrance.

Lorraine.

LOTHARINGIAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

Westereych çonfinia.

Treuirensis prouinciae

pars.

Lutzenburgi

pars.

Barrois.

Terre de la Vaiure.

Warnet-

Crehange

Boys de S.

Metz

Marcheinville

SEPTEM TRIO

Alsatiæ pars.

Scala milliariorum Lotharingicorum.

1587

Le boys de Mortaigne.

La haulte de Ruppy.

Le boys Doleyne.

Le boys de la Voyge.

Burgundiæ comitatus pars.

Le forest de la Voyge.

Boys de Heyde.

Le Sanc.

Cum Priuilegio decennali

Ab. Ortelius excudebat.

OCCIDENS.

MERIDIES.

The County of BVRGVNDIE.

Here are two *Burgundies*; the lower called *Regia*, intitled with the name of a Dukedome; whilome the countrey of the *Ædui*: and the higher named *Imperatoria*, adorned with the title of a Countie or Earledome, commonly called LA FRANCHE COMTE, that is to say, The free Countie. This of old the *Sequani* inhabited. It is represented in this Table. The confines hereof to the North are *Lorraine* and vpper *Germany*: to the South, *Sauoy*, and *Bresse*: to the West, the lower *Burgundie*: and to the East, part of *Switzerland*. It is at this present diuided into three partitions or gouernments; The Vpper, the Lower, and that of *Dole*. The cities of the vpper are GRAY, one of the principall of the whole gouernment, situate vpon the riuer *Araris*, or *Saone*, rich in sundry kindes of merchandise, and brauely built. On the one side it is endowed with most large and fruitfull fields. VESOVL. It hath strong walles, beautifull houses, and faire vineyards. MOMBOSON, IVSSEY, and PALMA standing vpon the riuer *Dubis*, or *Doux*. PORT-SVR-SAONE, vpon the riuer *Araris*, or *Saone*, with CROMARAY, MONTGVSTIN, and FAVLCOGNEY. The cities of the lower *Burgundie* are: SALINS, a large citie, so named in regard of certaine salt and high fountaines; for here is excellent white salt made, which is carried hence in carts to the neighbour countries, and yeelds great reuenue to this region: SCODINGA, situate in a long streight valley, extending in length betweene a double ridge of high mountaines, which beare vines in such places as are most open to the Sunne: it is exceeding strong, being fortified with two castles, and diuers lostie turrets. ARBOIS, seated in a most pleasant soile, and abounding with all necessaries, especially with excellent and durable wine. It hath large suburbs on all sides. It is enuironed with ditches, but such as they make gardens vpon. Round about it are mountaines of most beautifull prospect, watered with cleare springs, and clad with fruitfull vines, and sightly woods. It is called *Arbois ab Arboribus*, because it is so planted with trees: POLIGNY a faire towne, fortified with stately walles and towers; the castle called *Grimonia* lying within it: and on the one side it hath mountaines of woods; and on the other side hilles set with vines, the wine whereof is principall good. PONTARLIER, situate in a low valley betweene two mountaines, on the bancke of *Dubis*. Not farre hence stands the strong castle of *Iura* or *Ioux*, on the top of an exceeding high hill; so that for situation it is impregnable. NOZEROY, founded vpon an open hill, in the very nauell or midst of this region. All the houses in a maner are built of stone: the Prince of the countrey hath here a castle, called The Leaden castle, because it is couered with lead. Here is a Faire kept foure times in the yere. In times past this towne, before it was walled, was named *Nucillum*, of the abundance of hazel-nuts that grew round about it. CHASTEL CHALON, built and named by the Emperour *Charlemaine*, both pleasantly and strongly situate. MONTMOROT, vpon a steepe mountaine planted with vines. ORGELET, abounding with merchandise. The inhabitants are industrious and painfull, and exercise themselues in clothing. Their fields are barren, for they are full of hilles and craggie rocks; whereupon is grounded a common prouerbe, which saith, That *Orgelet* hath fields without grasse, riuers without fish, and mountaines without woods and groues. The cities of *Dole*, are first, DOLE it selfe, the head citie of the prouince, a nurse of all learning, and especially of the ciuill law, most pleasantly situate vpon the riuer *Dubis*, adorn'd with bridges, walles, and inuincible forts. The houses, churches and schooles, both for greatnesse and curious building are most delightfull to the beholders. QVINGEY, a most ancient towne, situate vpon the bancke of *Louë*. ORNANS, standing also among high mountaines by the riuer *Louë*. LA LOY, a most ample village. ROCHFORT a pretie litle towne. VERCELLES with ruinous and deformed walles. In this countie stands BESANÇON, a citie Imperiall, and Metropolitan of both *Burgundies*: the description whereof, because I cannot condignly expresse in this page, being exactly performed by *Gilbert Cognatus*, *Paradine*, and *George Bruno* in his volume of cities; I cease here to speake any farther. For sith their books are so easie to be had, I referre all students to them. To these also you may adde *Robert Cænalis*. It were to be wished that *Cognatus* had not frustrated the hope of students: for he promised in a booke, to restore and bring to light ancient *Burgundie*, together with a particular Map, and the olde and new names of places. But we haue hitherto expected him in vaine. Howbeit, not long since *Lewis Gollusius* published concerning this Countie in French, a great and peculiar volume.

ALLEMAIG NIE.

Ferrette.

Suiſses.

Elsace.

Lor

raı

ne.

Bourgoig

Lan grois.

Baſsigni.

Biel

Morat

Pourrentruy

Iura

mons

Neufchaſtel

Franquemont

Vautravers

S. Hippo lite

Corte fontaine

Mortan

Benoye

Neufchatel

Venne

Orchan

Pampre

Le Vaulx de Sanſa

Biſe

Monbenoi

Pont Arlier

Montbeliart

Liſle

Paſſavent

Vercel

Ericourt

Les 3. roys

Ounan

Villedieu

Deſeviller

Livye

Gounan

Clermont

Membrey

Vaulaſſan

Flage

S. Anne

Maran

Grange

Tercena

Cleron

Fartan

Chaſtillon

Lure

Regiment

Naiſey

Monfort

Salins

Monmartin

Villerſuſe

Monboſon

Raine

Bouidoncourt

Anglie

Quingey

Buſier

Luſeul

Pontgnon flu.

Orſelay

Chaſtillon le duc

Ran

Four

Piele

Creman

Conflans

Velleſon

Voiney

Rie

Peſmagin

Ruffe

Roche

Chiſle

Veſoul

Granvelle

Le Pin

Orchau

Eſclan

Demonio uelle

Flagi

Charie

Fondreman

Marney

Balanſon

Bourguignon

Choie

Aſſe

Roche fort

S. Remy

Gy

Moiſſe

Amance

Luſſe

Trave

Veleme

Venere

Sonnolle

Sone flu.

Pemme

Rove

Dole

Voiſe

Vavillers

Chauuirey

Ray

Seveuſe

Corneu

Champagney

Charlou

La Charite

Gray

Aſpremont

Chantonay

Moure

Autrey

Vauconcourt

Fouvan

Champlite

Ponterle ſur Sone

Bourguignon

Langres

Dijon

Chaumont

15 89.
Cum Privilegijs Imp. Regis, et Brabantiæ. ad decennium.

Scala Milliarium Burgund.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

ORIENS.

Sauoye.

Pais d' Aut

Hugo Cusi-
nus, ſive Cog-
natus pa-
triam ſu-
am ſic
deſcribebat.

Sauoye.

La Breſſe.

Daulphine.

MERIDIES.

Viscon: te d' Au:
ſone.

ne duché.

Charlois.

joulois

Au
ergne

BVRGVN:
DIÆ COMITATVS.

OCCIDENS.

The Dukedome of BVRGVNDIE.

That part of *France* which the *Ædui* whilome enioyed is now called The Dukedome of *Burgundie*. It is limited North by *Champaigne* and *Gastinois* : West, by *Niuernois* and *Burbonnois*: South, it borders vpon *Lionnois* : and East the riuer *Rhosne* diuides it from *Sauoy* and the county of *Burgundy*. The head citie in times past was *Augustodunum*: but now *Diuio*, or *Diuionum*, as *Gregory Turonensis* in his third booke calles it, or as the inhabitants, *Digion* hath gotten the superiority; for here the supreme court of Parliament for the whole Dukedome is holden. It is seated on the bancke of *Oscarus* (commonly *Ousch*) a riuer abounding with fish, in a fertile and plentifull soile, the mountaines adiacent yeelding strong and excellent wines: as the said *Turonensis* reporteth, who most learnedly describes it. Some thinke it was built by the Emperour *Aurelian*; but others affirme it to be much ancienter. It is a citie both by arte and nature most strongly fortified against all hostile attempts, certaine new forts being lately added. *Belna* (commonly *Beaulne*) is the second citie of the Dukedome, famous for the wines of *Beaulne*, which all men commend. This Citie is fairely built, being impregnable in regard of a Castle which *Lewis* the twelfth erected here. It hath an hospitall comparable for building to any Kings Palace. Here also is the seat of the high court of Chancery. In the territorie adiacent was built by Duke *Otho* about the yeere of our Lord 1098. the abbey of *Cistertium*; in a woody and clammy soile, which some thinke was so called in regard of certaine Cisternes there digged. Vnder the iurisdiction of this Monasterie *Belleforest* reporteth, that there are 1800. other Monasteries of Friers, and as many of Nunnes.

Next followes *Augustodunum* (which some, though vpon no sufficient grounds of antiquitie, suppose to haue beene called *Bibracte*) now *Auttun*. That this citie of ancient times was most large and populous, it is euident out of sundry authours, and especially out of *Cæsar*. Here are yet extant mightie ruines of a Theater, of Statues, Pillars, Water-chanels, Pyramides, and many other monuments of antiquitie. Likewise here are dayly digged vp coines, little vessels, and other such ancient fragments. This citie hath endured two memorable ouerthrowes: one by *Cæsar* in his French warres; and the other about the time of *Galienus* the Emperour. But it was afterward reedified by *Constantine* the sonne of *Claudius*, as the Panegyrick of *Eumenius*, calling it *Flauiam Heduorum*, doth testifie. And at this very day it is adorned with stately temples, and other buildings for publicke vses.

Then haue you *Matiscona Cæsaris*, or *Matisconense castrum Antonini*, where he placeth in garrison the tenth Roman legion. It is now called *Mascon*. Of olde it was graced with the title of an Earledome. It ioyneth the bancks of *Araris* by a bridge. Here, the Lords day of the Christians began first to be hallowed, as *Paradine* reporteth out of the Edict of *Guntram*. The relation of the citie of *Mascon*, *Philip Bugnonius* hath elegantly, and briefly set downe. *Cabilonum*, now *Chalon*, vpon the bancke of *Araris* also, anciently called *Orbandale*, as reporteth *Peter Sanjulian*. By *Antoninus* the foureteenth Roman legion was here put in garrison. It was of olde the royall seat of *Guntram*, which notwithstanding afterward *Lotharius* sonne to *Ludouicus Pius* so destroyed and abolished with fire, as he left no mention at all of a citie: yet now it is very rich, and a place of great trafficke. Also toward the North you haue *Semur*, a faire towne built vpon an high ground. As like *Castillon*, *Flauigni*, *Soloigne*, *Noiers*, with others, the description whereof, because this page cannot well containe, I referre the Reader to *Belleforest*, a diligent Surueyer of these parts. Only one thing I will adde out of the foresaid *Sanjulian*. He against the opinion of all other Writers, deriueth this word *Burgundie*, not *à burgis*, that is, from the boroughs or incorporate townes built in this region, but from one particular place called *Burg Ogne*. In the territorie of *Langren* about the riuer *Tille*, betweene *Luz* and *Tille-castle*, he saith there is a plaine which the inhabitants call by no other name but *Val d'Ogne* : where in times past stood a famous borough or city. Hence without all question he affirmes, that the Burgundians, or as they are commonly called *Burgognons*, do borow their name; and holds those Writers much deceiued, that report them, as vagabond people, to haue come out of *Sarmatia*, *Scandia*, or the fennes of *Meotis* to inhabit this region; indeuouring to persuade all men that they were the first and most ancient inhabiters of this countrey.

The limits of *Burgundie* were larger in times past, as appeareth out of sundrie authours. For some there are that bound it South by the Mediterran sea; East, by the Alpes and the riuer *Rhene*; North, by mount *Vogesus*; and West, by the riuer of *Loire*, and *Seine*. Then, classicke Writers record, that it was gouerned by Kings, whose royall seat was *Arles*. It was diuided into the Duchie and Countie of *Burgundie*, about the yeere 1034. as the Chronicle of *Æmilius* testifieth. Of the Burgundians *Paradine* and *Nicolas Vignier* haue professedly written in Latine, and *Peter Sanjulian* in French. Of the ancient *Ædui* reade *Nazarius* his Panegyricke pronounced before *Constantine* the Emperour.

BVRGVNDIAE INFERIORIS, QVÆ DVCATVS NOMINE CENSETVR, DES.

1584.

CVM PRIVILEGIO IMPERIALI ET BELGICO AD DECENNIVM

SEPTEMTRIO.

NIVERNOIS.

OCCIDENS.

BORBONNOIS.

MERIDIE

Pays de Combraille.

Auxerre. Tonnerres. Irry. Tanlay. S. Villemy. Armançon fluuius. La Cure fluuius. Serain fluuius. Creuant. Noiers. Montot. Stoam. Chablis. Vromenton. Ioux. Aisy. Monreal. Genoully. Girole. Pisy. Le Vaulx. Chastelet. Verelay. La cure. Aualon. Regny. Perfier. Marcuy. Villarnoua. Harsy. Dombres. Pesu. Lasi. Arroux fluu. Toudon. Bor. bon Lancy. Larby. Leigne. Iulli. Seuemy. Rauieres. Rochefort. Montot. Villers lez aux. Reggmont. Mombard. Semur. Montier S. Ian Bourg. Vsy. Girolle. Bourbilly. Vielchastau. Beaumy. Aisey. Tal. Les bas. Veisey. Niteau. Flauigni. Sorey. Prasange. Ducy. Pisy. Chastellux. Lucany. Vsygnol. Arroux fluu. Plain. Auttun. Champmolon. Lage. Dyme. Cluny. Bralute. Pourcherasse. Le Lam. Fougerotte. Marny. Long champs. Monsery. Nagny. Chastena. Conforgion. Abigny. Chessy. Viange. Lagny. Menessaire. Latornelle. Gorny. Sully. La Ly. Champ. Souly. Tintery. Epry. Saligny lysten. Mesuy. Poully. Chamesson. Villers le duc. Aisle le duc. Nesle. Puys. Rochefort. Sauzy. Charneton. Villaine. Lasseny. Menstier. Loue. Darcy. Griffon. Cheuigny. Vmary. Lully. Sorey. Toste. Bourbilly. Vielchastau. Las bas. Veisey. Niteau

Scala milliarium Burgundicorum.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

BASSIGNY.

Selogne

S. Seigne

Viteau.

Digion.

Beaumont.

Seure.

Visconte d'
Auxonne.

Verdun.

Chalons.

Tornus

FRANCE. CONTE.

RIDIES.

GERMANIE.

GERMANIE, the greateſt and largeſt countrey of *Europe*, is diſtinguiſhed by many names: the limits whereof by authours, according to euery ones ſeuerall time, are ſo diuerſly deſcribed, as they ſeeme, applying themſelues to the peculiar ages wherein they liued, to giue notice of a threefold *Germanie*; namely, the ancient, that of middle ages, and *Germanie* as it is now taken. The ancient is that of *Beroſus*, which he circumſcribeth by the *Rhene*, the Ocean, the riuer *Tanais*, the Euxine ſea, and the riuer *Danubius*. That of middle ages is the ſame which *Tacitus*, *Ptolemey*, and *Plinie*, all of one time acknowledged: whereof, becauſe it is ſufficiently knowen out of the authours themſelues, I hold it needleſſe in this place to make any deſcription. But *Germanie* as it is now taken, we do confine by the German or Dutch tongue; which learned *Goropius Becanus* in his volume of the antiquities of nations, moſt wittily and learnedly ſheweth to be the ancienteſt language in the world. Wherfore all thoſe countries which at this day vſe the ſame language, we comprehend vnder the name of *Germany*. And ſo the greateſt length thereof ſtretcheth from *Calais* on the Weſt to the riuer *Viſtula* or *VVixel* Eaſtward: and the largeſt bredth from the German and Baltick ſeas to the Alpes. The names of the ſeuerall regions are theſe, *Flanders* (the moſt Weſterly) *Brabant*, *Zeland*, *Holland*, *Friſland*, *Denmarke*, *Meckleburgh*, *Pomerland*, *Pruſsia*, which extendeth beyond the riuer *Viſtula* towards the Baltick ſea: as likewiſe the ancient and new Marqueſates, *Saxonie*, *VVeſtphalia*, *Gelders*, *Cleueland*, *Iuliers*, the Biſhopricke of *Colen*, *Heſſen*, *Turingen*, *Miſnia*, *Luſatia*, *Sileſia*, *Morauia*, *Bohemia*, *Franconia*, the Biſhopricke of *Mentz*, *Lutzenburg*, the Biſhopricke of *Triers*, the Countie Palatine, *Elſas*, *VVertenberg*, *Sueuia*, *Bauaria*, *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Tirolis*, and *Switzerland* next vnto *France*. There be alſo more names of pettie regions, but ſuch as are either of no great moment, or comprehended vnder the former. And albeit *Bohemia* ſpeaketh not the German but the Sclauonian tongue, yet becauſe it is ſituate in the midſt of *Germanie*, and the King thereof is one of the Prince-electours, it is alſo numbred amongſt the German prouinces.

This countrey of *Germanie*, which for the preſent is adorned with the title of the Roman Empire, is ſo repleniſhed with beautifull and ſtrong cities, caſtles, villages and inhabitants, as it is no whit inferiour to *Italie*, *France*, or *Spaine*: for corne, wine, and riuers abounding with fiſh, it may compare with the moſt fruitfull regions Here are fountaines of water, hot bathes, and ſalt-mines in abundance: and for plentie of mettals, namely, gold, ſiluer, lead, tinne, braſſe, and iron, no countrey ſhall euer go beyond it. Moreouer, you ſhall no where finde more courteous and ciuill behauiour, more honeſt and comly attire, more skill and furniture for the warres, nor greater ſtore of nobilitie. This is the place that whilome (as *Cornelius Tacitus* affirmeth) was either darkened with woods, or drowned with fennes. *Such changes can ſucceeding times affourd*, as ſaith the Poet.

Of late Writers it hath beene diligently deſcribed by *Beatus Rhenanus*, *Munſter* in his Coſmography, *Franciſcus Irenicus*, *Iohannes Auentinus* in his Chronicle of *Lyonnois*: Briefly by *Bilibaldus Pirkeimerus*, *Iohannes Bohemus Aubames*: *Gerardus Nouiomagus*, *Conradus Peutingerus*, *Conradus Celtes* a Poet, *Iacobus VVimfelingius* of *Sletſtade*, *Aimon* in the beginning of his French ſtorie, and *Henry Pantalion* at the entrance of his firſt booke of *Proſopographia*. *Sebaſtian Brand* hath ſet downe many iourneys, diſtances of places, and courſes of riuers in this countrey. The riuer *Rhene* is deſcribed by *Bernard Mollerus* in verſe, and by *Magnus Gruberus* in proſe. *Iohn Herold* hath written two ſhort Treatiſes of this region: one of the Romans moſt ancient ſtations in olde *Germanie*; and another of certeine colonies of theirs on the ſhore of *Rhætia*. *Gaſpar Bruſchius* publiſhed a volume of the monaſteries of *Germanie*. Of ancient writers *Cornelius Tacitus* moſt exactly deſcribed it in a peculiar Treatiſe: whereon *Andræas Althamerus*, *Iodocus VVillichius*, and lately *Iuſtus Lipſius* haue written moſt learned Commentaries. Diuers other Writers of *Germanie*, which we haue not as yet ſeene, are reckened vp by *Francis Irenicus*, in the firſt booke and ſecond chapter of his Expoſition of *Germanie*. But here I thinke it not amiſſe to alledge the teſtimonie of *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* a ſtranger, namely of *Athens*, concerning this countrey and the inhabitants. Thus therefore he writeth in his ſecond booke: This nation is gouerned with better lawes than any other of thoſe regi- »
ons or peoples that inhabit towards the North or Weſt. It hath many noble and flouriſhing cities, »
which vſe their owne lawes, moſt agreeable to equitie. It is diuided into ſundry principalities, and is »
ſubiect to Prieſts and Biſhops adhering to the Biſhop of *Rome*. The moſt famous and wel-gouerned »
cities in the vpper and lower *Germanie*, are *Norinberg* a rich city, *Straſburg*, *Hamburg*, &c. The nation is »
very populous and mighty; ruleth farre and wide all the world ouer; and in greatneſſe is ſecond to »
the Scythians or Tartars. Wherefore if they were at concord and vnder one Prince, then might they »
well be deemed inuincible, and the moſt puiſſant of nations. As touching their bodies, they are verie »
healthfull, and want nothing. Nor is there any nation that I know gouerned by better lawes. Thus »
much and more concerning this people and countrey, who liſt may reade in the ſame authour.

OCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS.

SEPTENTRIO.

ARC

DENEM

KEN.

HOL

SATIA.

ANGLIAE PAR S.

Norwich

Colchester

Dover

GAL

LIA

IDENTA

LVX

BOR

CONIA

ALSA

Dole

BVR

Agendicum

GVNDIA.

SABAVDI

LOM

AE

MERIDIES.

Deutschlandt

GERMANIAE TYPVS.

Per Franciscum Hogenbergium concinnatus
Anno partus salutis CIↃ. D. LXXXVI
Vbiorum Coloniæ.

Cum Gratia et Priuilegio.

Scala miliariu
Germanicorum,
continens mi:
nima, mediocria,
maiora et
maxima.

TRIO.

MARE GERMANICVM, vulgo Oostsee.

ORIENS.

Magnifico, Nobili, ac Præcellenti viro ac Domino, D. Constantino a Lyskirchen, florentissimæ Agrippinensis Reipub. Consuli Seniori, Franciscus Hogenbergius nuncupat.

SINVS HADRIATICI PARS.

DIES.

GERMANIE on this ſide RHENE,
commonly called THE NETHERLANDS or THE LOW COVNTRIES.

THis Table repreſenteth not all the Lower *Germanie*, but only that part which King *Philip*, ſonne to *Charles* the fifth, challenged by right of inheritance. And it conteineth theſe 17. Prouinces; the Dukedomes of *Brabant*, *Limburgh*, *Lutzenburg*, and *Guelders*; the Earledomes of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Henault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namur*, *Zutfen*; the Marqueſat of the ſacred Empire; the Signiories of *Friſland*, *Mechlin*, *Vtreight*, *Outriſſell*, and *Groemingen*. Regions as ciuill and as well manured as any in the world; wherein (according to *Guicciardin*) are to the number of 208. cities fortified with walles, rampiers, or ditches; and villages with churches aboue 6300, beſides a great number of hamlets, caſtles and forts. And this tract (beginning from the Eaſt maretine part at the riuer *Amiſus*, commonly *Eems*, the bound hereof towards the Ocean) hath theſe bordering Princes: the Earle of Eaſt *Friez*, the Biſhop of *Munſter*, the Duke of *Cleue*, the Archbiſhops of *Colen* and *Triers*, and the French King, along the Southweſterne ſhore as farre as the riuer *Aa*, the extreame Weſterne bound of theſe Prouinces. The aire, though it may ſeeme ouer-moiſt, is notwithſtanding moſt healthfull, and agreeable to the conſtitution and digeſtion of the inhabitants; who are heere very long-liued eſpecially in *Kempenland*, the Northermoſt part of *Brabant*. It is euery where watered with riuers; and ſufficiently adorned with woods and groues, either for paſtime of hunting, or beautifull proſpect. Mountaines it hath none, ſaue only about *Lutzenburg*, *Namur*, and in *Henault*, where it riſeth in ſome places into hilles. It aboundeth with corne and fruits of all ſorts, and medicinable herbs. Here alſo groweth great plentie of that graine, which commonly is called *Buckwey*, but the people corruptly pronounce it *Bockwey*; as if you would ſay, The Beech-herbe: for the ſeed or graine (albeit leſſe in forme) is three-ſquare, altogether like the nut of the Beech. So as it may truely be called Beech-maſt, or if you will πυρος. Whether this ſimple were knowen of ancient times, let Herbaliſts enquire. Howbeit, in ſome ſandie places, which the inhabitants, in regard of abundance of heath or linge, call Heath-ground; as in *Kempenland* the North part of *Brabant*, it growes not in ſuch plentie. But this kinde of heath yeeldes ſuch excellent feed for cattell, as (by the confeſſion of neighbour-countries) their fleſh is as pleaſant and delectable to a mans taſte, as any other. This region I ſuppoſe, that *Plinie* in his 17. booke and 4. chapter moſt truely deſcribeth, when he ſaith: *What better feed than the paſtures of* Germanie? *And yet vnder a thin flag you haue immediatly a mould of barren ſand.* It breedeth no creatures hurtfull to mankinde.

All the foreſaid regions, the greateſt part of ſtrangers (moſt ignorantly miſtaking part for the whole) call by the name of *Flanders*, and the inhabitants Flemings, whereas *Flanders* is but a part only, and but one Prouince of the ſeuenteene; as in the Table you may plainly ſee. Theſe therefore are in as great an error, as if a man, to ſignifie *Spaine*, ſhould name *Caſtilia*, *Andaluzia*, or any other particular Prouince: or ſpeaking of *Italie*, ſhould mention *Tuſcan* or *Calabria* &c. or diſcourſing of the whole kingdome of *France*, ſhould nominate only *Normandy* or *Bretaigne*, &c. and ſo ſhould imagine himſelfe to haue ſpoken of all *Spaine*, all *Italie*, or all *France*.

Theſe regions *Iohn Goropius Becanus* in his *Becceſelanis* hath moſt learnedly deſcribed, as likewiſe *Peter Diuæus* of *Louaine*, and *Hubert Thomas* of *Liege*. *Iohannes Caluetus Stella*, a Spaniard, writ in his owne language a Iournall of King *Philips* progreſſe thorow all theſe Prouinces; wherein you ſhall finde many particulars worth the reading, that giue great light to the knowledge of theſe countries and cities. But whoſo deſires to haue more full and abſolute inſtructions of theſe places, let him peruſe *Guicciardin*; and he will then thinke, that he hath not read of theſe Prouinces, but ſeene them with his eyes. Lately alſo *Dauid Chitræus* in his Saxon hiſtorie hath written both largely and learnedly of the ſame argument.

Whereas the inhabitants in moſt places ſpeake both the Dutch and French languages, and the countrey for traffique and other occaſions is frequented by Spaniards and ſtrangers of ſundry nations; hence it is that diuers cities, townes, and riuers, are called by more names than one: for euery man calles them according to his owne language, by a name much differing from the proper name vſed by the inhabitants. The ignorance of which multiplicitie of names hath made ſome authours (otherwiſe not to be diſcommended) to fall into intolerable errours: and amongſt the reſidue, *Dominicus Niger* in his Geographie; who puts downe *Anuerſa* in ſtead of *Tarauanna*; and *Antorpia* (which notwithſtanding in the copie printed by *Henrick Peterſon* he corruptly calles *Antropicia*) he placeth vpon the banke of *Tabuda*, thirty leagues from *Tarauanna*; whereas all men know, that *Antorpia* and *Anuerſa* ſignifie one and the ſame citie of *Antwerpe*. Likewiſe *Machelen* and *Malines*, *Leodium* and *Liege*, *Nouiomagum* and *Nieumeghen*, *Traiectum* on the *Maeſe* and *Trait* (for which he falſly writes *Trecia*) he ſuppoſeth to be two ſeuerall townes, ech couple; whereas in very deed they ſignifie but one. The citie *Raremutium* alſo he moſt groſly affirmeth to be called *Liege*: and in another place he will needs haue the ſame *Raremutium* to be named *Rhamon*: but by his deſcription I coniecture, that he meanes by his *Raremutium* and *Rhamon* nothing els but the towne of *Ruermond*. So *Rhenen* a citie of Guelders ſtanding on the banke of the riuer *Rhene*, in regard of the affinitie of name, he takes to be all one with the Biſhopricke of *Rhemes* in the Prouince of *Champaigne* in *France*. But being vtterly vnacquainted with the ſtate of our countries, his errors may ſeeme the more pardonable. Howbeit, leſt others, ſtudious in Geography, ſhould fall into the like abſurdities, I thought good to annex vnto this page the cõmon ſynonymas or ſundry names of certaine particular places.

Antwerpen in Low Dutch, in Latine *Antuerpia* and *Andouarpia*; in High Dutch **Antorff**, whereof in Latine they call it alſo *Antorpia*; the Italians terme it *Anuerſa*; the Spaniards and French men *Enberes* and *Anuers*.

Aken in Dutch, in French *Aix*, and in Latine *Aquiſgranum*.

Hertoghenboſche, in French *Boiſſeduc*, and in Latine *Silua ducalis*.

Loenen, in Latine called *Louanium*, and in French *Louuain*.

Liſle, in High Dutch **Riſſel**, in Latine *Inſula*.

Liege, in High Dutch **Luyck**, in Latine *Leodium*.

Coelen ſo called by the inhabitants, in French *Cologne*, and in Latine *Colonia Agrippina*.

Dordrecht, by contraction we call *Dort*, in Latine *Dordracum*.

Machelen, in Latine *Mechlinia*, and in French *Malines*.

Tournay, in High Dutch **Doznicke**, and in Latine *Tornacum*.

Arras in French, **Vtrecht** in Flemiſh, and in Latine *Atrebates*.

Mabeuge, in Latine they call *Malbodium*.

Tienen, in French *Tirlemont*.

Namur, the Brabanters call *Namen*, in Latine *Namurcum*.

Maestricht, and by contraction *Trichs*, is by ancient Latine writers named *Traiectum ad Moſam*.

Viſet, in High Dutch **Weſet**.

S. Truyen, in French *Centron*.

Thionuille in French, **Ditenhoſen** in High Dutch, and in Latine *Theodonis villa*.

Terrewanen and **Terrenbozch** in Flemiſh, *Teroueanne* in French: *Tarwanna* in ancient Latine writers. It was wont to be the ſeat of a Biſhop, but now it hath the name only.

Gulick, in French *Iuliers*, in Latine *Iuliacum*.

Mons, the Flemings call **Bergen**.

Geersberge, which I heare is alſo called *S. Adrians*, and in French *Grammont*.

Ioudoigne, thoſe Brabanters that ſpeake High Dutch call **Geldenaken**.

Gembleurs, an abbey with a ſmall citie, in Latine *Gemblacum*.

Soignes in French, *in Flemiſh* **Dennck**.

Halle, in French *Noſtre Dame de Haulx*.

Cortrick, *Courtray* in French, *Cortracum* in Latine.

Comene, in French *Comines*.

The riuer **Maeſe**, in French is called *Meuſe*, and in Latine *Moſa*.

The riuer **Scheldt**, in French *Eſcault*, is by Iulius Cæſar and Plinie called *Scaldis*.

The riuer *Liege* in French, is in Flemiſh named **Leye**.

OCCI DENS.

DES
GERMAN

Millaria Germanica, Magnæ Communia, & parua.

SEPTENTRIO.

DESCRIP:
RMANIAE INF
SEPT.
ENTRIO
Moord.
ORI
ENS.
Oce

The Dukedome of LVTZENBVRG.

His region as we ſee many others, is ſo named of Lutzenburg *the principall citie: but why it ſhould be thus called, we cannot eaſilie coniecture. At firſt it went vnder the title of an Earledome, and afterward was aduanced to the dignitie of a Dukedome, and ſo till this preſent continueth. Some ſay it was thus aduanced by* Wenceſlaus *King of the Romans; others, by* Charles *the fourth: howbeit* Conradus Vercerius *aſcribes it to* Henry *the ſeuenth, the firſt Romane Emperour of that family. I finde in ancient manuſcripts, that the firſt Earle of* Lutzenburg *was one* Sigisfridus, *and that he was the ſonne of* Tacuinus *Duke of* Maeſland.

In former times Lutzenburg *was part of* Triers. *It ſtretcheth from the wood* Arduenna *to* Moſella (*a riuer by* Auſonius *much celebrated.*) *The countries bordering vpon this Prouince, are part of* France, Loraigne, Metz, Triers, Mamure, *and* Liege. *It is in moſt places mountainous and woodie; but here and there alſo well manured: and of late we ſee their woods euery where turned vp and conuerted into moſt fruitfull fields. The people are for the greateſt part Dutch, and yet their countrie ioyneth hard vpon* France, *and they are accuſtomed to the language and faſhions of the* French. *This Dukedome conteineth in compaſſe, as ſaith* Guicciardin, *ſeuentie of our Flemiſh miles. Within it are ſeuen Earledomes, many Baronies, and great ſtore of gentlemen. Cities there are with ſtone walles to the number of twentie three, beſides thoſe that the furie of warre hath layd deſolate: with* 1168. *villages, and ſundrie caſtles of importance.*

The principall citie is called Lutzenburg *or* Lucemburg; *for I find it both wayes written, but without any choice: becauſe both the true maner of writing and the deriuation is vncertaine. Some thinke of the riuer* Elza *running by this citie (which perhaps was* Antoninus *his* Alizontia) *that it might be called* Elzenburg, *and corruptly* Lelzenburg. *Others referre it to the fabulous hiſtorie of the Inchantreſſe* Meluſina. *But my purpoſe is neither to proue nor diſproue ſuch opinions. Here reſideth the chiefe Counſell, and the higheſt Court of iuſtice. The citie is of ſufficient force, but vnequally ſituate: for ſtanding partly on a hill, and partly in a lowe and ſteepe valley, it appeares of a very vneuen ſhape. Then haue you* Arlune *ſtanding on the top of a hill, a towne very beautifull, where at this preſent are found ſundry monuments of antiquitie, which* Count Peter Erneſtus *hath cauſed to be tranſported to his ſtately Palace in the citie of* Lutzenburg. *Some are of opinion that the Moone in time paſt was here after a Gentiliſh maner adored, and that it was called* Arlune, quaſi Ara lunæ, *that is, the altar of the moone. Others imagine, that theſe cities following borowed their names alſo from the reſidue of the planets; as* Iuoſium (*commonly* Iuoix) *from* Ioue *or* Iupiter; Sathenacum (*now* Soleure) *from* Saturne; Virtonium (*alias* Verton) *from* Venus; Maruilla (*or* Maruille) *from* Mars; Malmedium (Malmedi) *from* Mercurie. *Some interpret* Malmedi, Montem maledictum, *The accurſed mountaine; ſaying that it was ſo called, becauſe here the Emperour* Valentinian *loſt his armie. Next followes* Rademacherne. *Alſo* Thion-uille, *on the banke of* Moſella: *it is the fortreſſe of the whole region, and a towne moſt defenſible againſt all hoſtile attempts.* Grauenmachern *and* Conings-machern, *two ſmall townes ſituate vpon the ſame riuer.* Dechrij *ſtands vpon the riuer* Saur. Echternach, *containing a famous Abbey.* Vinden *likewiſe. Alſo the towne of* Baſtoigne, *the principall mart of the whole region, ſtanding neere the wood* Arduenna. *Here you haue in like ſort,* Naufchaſtelle, Danuiller, la Roche, *and* Durbis, *townes not altogether vnworthie to be mentioned: as likewiſe* Sant Vit, Marche, Chiney, *and* Ferta. *All which are more amply deſcribed by* Guicciardin. Regino *in his ſecond booke makes mention of mount* Adromare *about* Thion-uille, *where* Charlemaigne *was wont to ride a hunting. More concerning this region you may reade in our Itinerarium or Iournall.*

LVTZENBVRGEN SIS DVCATVS VE: RISS. DESCRIPT.

Iacobo Surhonio Montano auctore.

TREVIRENSIS ARCHIEPIS COLONIENSIS

ORIENS.

GVELDERLAND.

GVELDERLAND the ſeat of the ancient *Sicambri* (as moſt Writers are of opinion) hath to the North thereof *Friſland*, together with an inlet of the German ſea, commonly called *Suiderzee*; Eaſt it confineth vpon the Duchy of *Cleue*; South vpon *Gulick*; and Weſt it affronteth *Brabant* and *Holland*. It is a champian countrey, deſtitute of mountaines, but all ouer repleniſhed with woods and groues. It aboundeth with all neceſſaries, eſpecially with corne; and their greene ranke medowes yeeld ſuch plentie of feed for cattell, as euen out of the fartheſt part of *Denmarke* they bring hither their ſtarued droues for ſuccour. It is watered with three famous riuers, namely *Rhyne*, *Maeſe*, and *VVaele*. It conteineth the countie of *Zutphen* and the region called *De Veluwe*. The *Veluwe* is almoſt an iſle, which being ſituate betweene a branch of *Rhyn* that runnes by *Arnhem*, and the riuer *Yſſel*, ſtretcheth to the Suyder ſea; it is meanly fruitfull and not altogether void of woods, mountaines, and hilles. Some thinke that the inhabitants of this place were woont to be called Caninfates.

The Dukedome of *Guelders* hath two and twentie cities compaſſed with walles and ditches, and aboue three hundred villages. *Nieumegen* vpon the *VVaele* is the Metropolitan; a citie very populous, and gallantly built, & famous in regard of the mint that is there. The greateſt part of the citizens vſing trade of merchandize are exceeding rich. The territory of this citie is adorned with the title of a Kingdome. Next followes *Ruremonde*, ſituate where the riuer *Roer* falles into the *Maeſe*. It hath in my remembrance beene a Biſhopricke. *Zutphen*, at the mouth of the riuer *Berkel*, where it diſchargeth it ſelfe into *Yſſel*. It beares the title of an Earledome. It hath a rich College of Canons, and is vnder the iuriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Munſter*. *Arnhen* ſtands vpon the banke of *Rhyne*. This is the ſeat of the high Court of iuſtice, and of the Chancery. The Clergie of this towne are ſubiect to the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*. HATTEM a towne well fortified vpon the riuer *Yſſel*. ELBVRG on the ſhore of the Zuyder ſea. HARDERVVIIK, vpon the ſame ſhore. Heere likewiſe you haue WAGENING, TIEL, BOMMEL, BRONCHORST, DOESBVRG, DOTECHEM, SHEERENBERG, gouerned by a peculiar prince vnder the name of an Earledome; LOCHEN, GROLL, BREDEVORD, GELRE which perhaps gaue name to the whole region; STRAELEN, VENLO, a towne vpon the banke of *Maeſe* fortified both by arte and nature; WACHTENDVNCK, of ancient times the city of *Hercules*, in the Dukedome of *Iuliers*. Beſides theſe there are other ſmall townes of note; which though now either by furie of warre, or iniurie of time, they are vnwalled; yet they doe enioy the freedomes and priuileges of cities. Their names be *Keppel*, *Burg*, *Genderen*, *Bateburg*, *Monteford*, *Echt*, *Culeburg*, and *Buren*; both which haue a peculiar Lord as *Bateburg* alſo. Vnder Earle *Ottho* the third, this region was mightily inlarged; for he compaſſed with walles, and endowed with priuileges the townes of *Ruremond*, *Arnhem*, *Harderwijk*, *Bomel*, *Goch*, and *VVagening*, which till that time had remained villages. In the Chronicle of *Iohn Reigerſbeg* written in Dutch, I finde this region in the time of *Carolus Caluus* to haue beene called by the name of *Ponthis*; and that it was by him in the yeere 878. erected to a Signiorie. Then in the yeere 1079. this Signiorie of *Ponthis* was by *Henrie* the third adorned with the title of an Earledome, and called the Earledome of *Guelders*: and the firſt Earle thereof was *Otto à Naſſau*. It went vnder the name of an Earledome till *Reinhold* the ſecond. But whenas this *Reinhold* not only for his valour and mightineſſe grew terrible to his neighbours, but renowmed in regard of his iuſtice, his piety and fidelity towards the Roman empire; he was at *Frankford* in a ſolemne and royal aſſembly by *Lewes* the Emperour conſecrated Duke; in preſence of the King of *England*, the French King, and the Princes Electours, in the yeere of our Lord 1339.

Some ſay, that in the time of the Emperour *Carolus Caluus*, towards that place where the towne of *Gelre* now ſtandeth, there was a ſtrange and venimous beaſt, of huge bigneſſe and monſtrous crueltie, feared all the countrey ouer, which lay for the moſt part vnder an Oake. This monſter waſted the fields, deuoured cattell great and ſmall, and abſtained not from men. The inhabitants affrighted with the noueltie and vncouthneſſe of the matter, abandoned their habitations, and hid themſelues in deſert and ſolitarie places. A certaine Lord of *Ponth* had two ſonnes; who partly tendring their owne eſtate, and partly alſo the diſtreſſe of their neighbours, aſſailed the beaſt with ſingular policie and courage, and after a long combat ſlew him. The ſaid Lord therefore not farre from the Maeſe vpon the banke of *Nierſon*, for the perpetuall memorie of his ſonnes exploit, built a caſtle which he called *Gelre*; becauſe when the beaſt was ſlaine, he often yelled with a dreadfull roaring noiſe, *Gelre*, *Gelre*: from whence they ſay, began the name of the Guelders. Thus much out of the Chronicle of *Henry Aquilius* a Guelder borne. More concerning this Prouince you may reade in *Francis Irenicus*; but a moſt large deſcription hereof you ſhall finde in *Guicciardin*.

WESTPH
ALIA
Milliaria
Milliaria mediocria hic sola continet
Milliaria quinque milliaria hic gradus designat
BE
NTH:
EM.
TW
EN
T.
TRANSI:
SALANA
PROVIN:
CIA.
DV:
CA:
Die Veluwe
Die Veluwe
PA
R
S.
CO
MI:
TATVS.
ZVT:
NIAE.
TVS
EPISC:
TRAIECTĒ:
SIS
PARS.
PARS
HOLLAN:
DIAE.
CATV
CLI:
AE
GEL
CVICK
BRABAN
TIAE
PARS.

BERGIAE DVCATVS
PARS.

COLONIEN:
SIS

EPISC:

PARS.

GELRIAE, CLIVIAE, FINI-
TIMORVMQVE LOCORVM
VERISSIMA DESCRIPTIO

Christiano Schrot Auctore.

The Bishopricke of LIEGE.

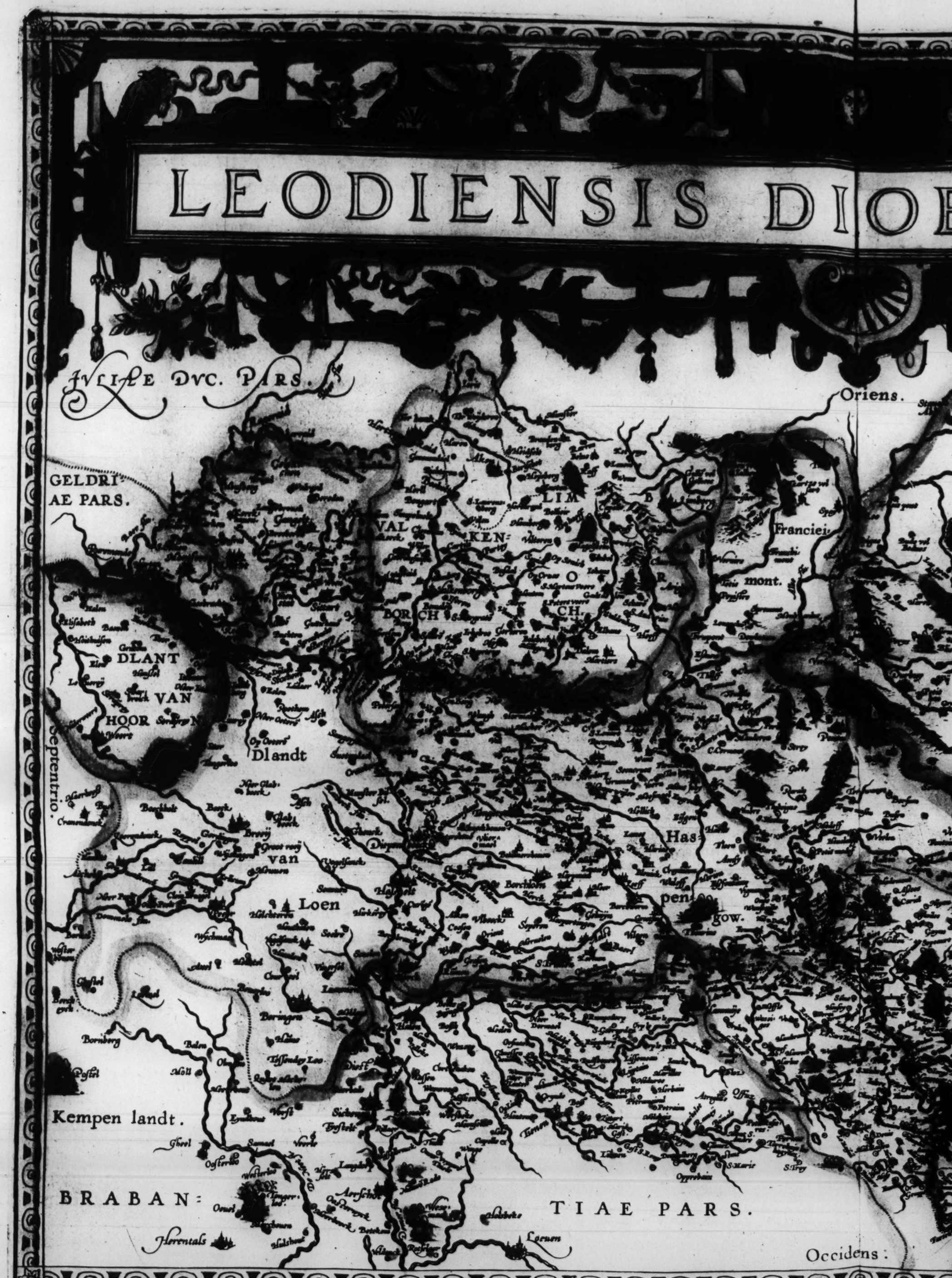
IT is a common and constant opinion, that those which we now call Leodienses *or* Ligeois *are a German people named of old* Eburones. *A relique or monument of which ancient name remaineth as yet in the village* Ebure, *a German mile distant from the city of* Liege. *And this very place (as I suppose) is described by* Dion lib. 40. *vnder the name* Eburonia. *Howbeit certaine it is, that the iurisdiction of* Liege *stretcheth much farther than that of the Eburones did of olde. Of the Eburones mention is made by* Strabo, Cæsar, *and* Florus. Dion *calles them* Eburos: *and late Writers barbarously terme them* Eburonates. *Themselues in their mother tongue (which is a kinde of broken French) they call* Ligeois: *but in high Dutch* Lutticher, *and* Luyckenaren. *The deriuation of Eburones & Leodienses, whoso desires to know, I refer him to the antiquities of* Goropius Becanus, *and to a small pamphlet of* Hubert Leodius.

This region taketh vp a great part of ancient Lorraigne: *for it containes vnder the name of the dioceſſe of* Liege, *the dukedome of* Bouillon, *the marquesat of* Franckmont, *the countie of* Haspengow, *and Loots, and many Baronies. In this region besides* Maestright, *halfe wherof is subiect to the Duke of* Brabant, *there are foure and twentie walled cities, a thousand seuen hundred Villages, with Churches and many Abbeys and Signiories. The names of the cities are these following*; Liege *vpon* Maese, *the seat of a Bishop, after which all the whole countrey is named*: Bouillon Franchemont, Loots, Borchworm, Tungeren, Huy, Hasselt, Dinant, Masac, Stoch, Bilsen, S. Truden, Viset, Tuin, Varem, Bering, Herck, Bree, Pera, Hamont, Chiney, Fosse, *and* Couin, *as* Guicciardin *doth both name and number them. Moreouer* Placentius *writeth, that part of* Maestright *was added to this dioceſſe by the donation of* Pori *Earle of* Louaine. *The territorie of this citie is called the countie of* Maesland *in the ancient records of* Seruatius *abbey, built here by King* Arnulphus *in the yeere* 889. *Now this countie is vsually called* Haspengow.

It is a region exceeding pleasant and fertile of all things, especially on the North part, where it ioyneth to Brabant; *for there it aboundeth with corne and all kinde of fruits, and in some places it yeeldeth wine. But on the South frontiers towards* Lutzenburg *and* France, *it is somewhat more barren, mountainous, and ouerspred with woods; here yet being some remainder of* Arduenna *the greatest forest in all* France, *as* Cæsar *writeth. This is the outward hiew of the country; but in the entrals and bowels thereof it is enriched with mettals and sundry kinds of marbles; as also with sea-coales, which they burne in stead of fewell; and all these so surpassing good, as in a common prouerbe they vsually say, that they haue* bread better than bread, fire hotter than fire, and iron harder than iron. *By their iron (than which all the prouinces around vse neither better nor indeed any other) they raise a great reuenue. Nor with any other more forcible fire do the Smithes and Bearebrewers in all this part of the Low countries heat their furnaces than with these minerall coales of* Liege; *which are of so strange a nature, as water increaseth their flame, but oile puts it out. The smell of this fire or smoke, though it be somewhat loathsome to those that are not accustomed with it, yet salt being cast thereupon, it smelleth either but a little, or not at all. But concerning these coales, you may reade more at large in the Tables of* Namur *and* Henault.

This region they say was conuerted to the faith by S. Materne *the first Bishop of* Tungeren, *about the yeere of our Lord* 101. *For the Bishopricke which is now at* Liege, *was then at* Tungeren, *and there continued till the yeere* 498, *what time it was by* S. Seruatius *translated to* Maestright; *where it remained till the time of* S. Hubert *the Bishop, who in the yeere* 713. *remoued it to* Liege, *where it continueth till this present. Touching this Prouince reade more largely in* Guicciardin, Hubert *of* Liege, *and* Placentius. *To whom you may adde* Francis Roserius *his description of* Loraigne.

LEODIENSIS DIOE



OECESIS TYPVS.

LVTZENBURG. DVCATVS PARS.

Meridies.

RODI ENSIS.

GALLIAE PARS.

HANNO NIAE PARS.

Cum gratia et privilegio decennali, A. Ort.

BRABANT.

He Dukedome of *Brabant* is in ſuch ſort circumſcribed by the riuers *Maeſe*, *Scheld*, *Sambre*, and *Dender*, as it no where ouerpaſſeth them; nor doth it in all places ſtretch ſo farre: for on this ſide the *Maeſe* lies a great part of the Prouince of *Liege*. But (that we may deſcribe the bounds hereof more perfectly) it hath to the North, *Holland* and *Guelders*; Eaſt, the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; South, the counties of *Namure* and *Henault*; and Weſt it is diuided From *Flanders* by the riuer *Scheld*. It is a goodly and pleaſant country, exceeding fertill, and abounding with corne and fruits of all ſorts, eſpecially to the South of the riuer of *Demer*. For the North part thereof, namely *Kempenland*, is ſomewhat more barren and ſandy. Howbeit, this part is not altogether fruitleſſe: for *Iacobus Spicilegius* writing to *Guntherus* of *Genoa*, affirmeth that the husbandmen of *Brabant* are ſo induſtrious, as they make the drieſt ſandes to beare wheat. Alſo to head-cattell and ſheepe, the greateſt part whereof (as we reade in *Homer* of thoſe *Libyan* ſheepe) are horned; it yeelds moſt pleaſant and plentifull paſture. And now by the induſtry & vnceſſant labour of the husbandmen it is dayly ſo manured; that where in times paſt there was nothing but vnprofitable land-heaps, you may at this preſent beholde, to the great benefit of the inhabitants, moſt fruitfull corne-fields. On the Eaſt part of this Prouince there is a kinde of bogge or quagmire called *Peele*, the ground whereof (as *Plinie* reporteth of the fields *Gabienſis* and *Reatinus*) trembleth vnder a mans foot; neither can it be paſſed by horſes or wagons, but only in Winter, when the vpper cruſt thereof is hardened with froſt.

This region containes the Marqueſat of the ſacred Empire (the chiefe citie whereof is *Antwerpe*) as likewiſe the Marqueſat of *Bergis*, the Dukedome of *Arſchot*, the Earledomes of *Hochſtraten*, *Megen*, and that of *Cantecroy* lately erected by *Charles* the fifth, &c. It hath alſo woods and foreſts, abounding with wilde beaſts of ſundry kindes: the principall whereof are *Grootenhout*, *Grootenheyſt*, *Meerdael*, *Zauenterloo* and *Soenien* the greateſt of all, conteining in it for the ſpace of ſeuen miles compaſſe ſundry villages & monaſteries. Hunting and hawking (except in theſe fiue woods, which are reſerued for the Princes owne game) are free for all men. The people are ſo iocund, as they ſeeme ſcarſe to feele the inconueniences of olde age; which frolike diſpoſition of theirs hath giuen occaſion to their neighbours round about to vſe this ieſt: *The longer the Brabanter liues, the more foole he.* The aire is exceeding holſome: for when the plague hath beene moſt vehement in all the regions adiacent, *Brabant* hath often moſt wonderfully remained free.

This Dukedome of *Brabant* hath ſix and twentie cities enuironed with walles and ditches. And they are theſe following: ANTVVERPE ſituate vpon *Scheld*, the moſt famous mart not only of *Germanie*, but of all *Europe*; and one of the ſtrongeſt cities in the world; being much beautified with the ſteeple of *S. Maries* built an incredible height of white marble. The palace lately built, is ſcarſe to be matched in all *Europe*. BRVSSEL, abounding with ſweet fountaines. Here for the moſt part reſideth the Prince; and therefore is this towne ſo much frequented by Nobles and Courtiers. LOVAIN, a large city, conteining Gardens, Vineyards, and Paſtures within the walles: well may you call it The habitation of the Muſes; for which purpoſe in the yeere 1426. *Iohn* the fourth Duke of *Brabant* eſtabliſhed here an Vniuerſitie, which flouriſheth with all kind of learning. The territorie of this citie makes *Brabant* to glory of her vintage. Then followes MACHELEN, famous for the court of Parliament there inſtituted by Duke *Charles* of *Burgundie* in the yeere 1473. HERTOGENBOSCH, a towne of no ſmall importance, conteining an excellent Grammar ſchoole, and inhabited in times paſt with a moſt warlike people. TIRNEN vpon the riuer *Ghette*, from whence are brought great ſtore of cheeſes. Here ſtands the church of *S. Germans*, whereunto belongs a college of Canons. LEVVE, where the noble ale is brewed. NIVELLE. In this citie there is a chanterie of Nunnes, whereinto none but ladies of great nobilitie can be admitted. The Gouerneſſe of this chantry the Nunnes themſelues chuſe by voices, yet with the conſent of the Prince, and the Biſhops approbation; and ſhe is called the ladie of *Niuella*. Alſo the temporall and eccleſiaſticall iuriſdiction of the towne and adioyning territory ſoly belongeth vnto her. ARSCHOT, ſituate on the riuer *Demer*, bearing at firſt the title of a Marqueſat, but ſince by *Charles* the fift aduanced to a Dukedome. BERGEN *ap Zoom*, ſo named of a ſmall riuer that runnes thorow it; a towne heeretofore of good traffique, but now by the neighbourhood of *Antwerpe* not ſo frequented of forren merchants. MEGHEN, ſituate vpon the *Maeſe*. BREDA, a towne moſt fairely built. Here ſtands the Palace of the Earles of *Naſſau*, ſo gallantly begun by a moſt skilfull architect, that being once finiſhed, it may (I thinke) be preferred before all the Princes houſes in this region. MAESTRIGHT, a large, populous, and rich citie; which though it ſeemeth to lie without the bounds of *Brabant*, acknowledgeth the Duke of *Brabant* as her ſouereigne Lord. STEENBERGEN vpon the ſea-ſhore. In times paſt it was a flouriſhing mart towne; but now it is almoſt brought to nothing. LIERE, ſo beautifull and pleaſant a towne, as many noble men make choiſe thereof as a place of recreat and ſolace. VILVORDEN. Here is a ſtrong fortreſſe, and the caſtle of the Duke. GEMBLOVRS. The Abbat of this towne beareth the greateſt ſway in cauſes both eccleſiaſticall and temporall. IOVDOIGNE for the holeſomneſſe of the aire in times paſt the nurſerie of the yong Princes of this region. HANVT, heretofore reported to haue beene an Earledome, ſituate in a moſt fertile place. LANDEN, eſteemed of ſome the moſt ancient towne in all *Brabant*. HALEN, almoſt vtterly ruinated by warres. DIEST, built on either ſide the riuer *Demer*, a ſpacious citie, the inhabitants whereof gaine much by clothing. SICHENEN, a towne vpon the ſame riuer. HERENTALS, that maintaines it ſelfe alſo by clothing. EINDHOVEN, in the middeſt of *Kempenland*, vpon the riuer *Dommel*. HELMONT, whereunto adioyneth a caſtle.

Some places here are alſo which in Dutch we call **Vrijheden**, or Free townes; which though they be not fortified with walles and ditches; yet becauſe they enioy the priuileges and immunities of Princes, we thinke not altogether vnworthie the naming: *Oſterwyck*, *Orſchot*, *Turnhout*, *Hoochſtraten*, *Duffel*, *Walen*, *Merchten*, *Aſche*, *Wernen*, *Duisboſch*, *Hulpen*, *Waure*, *Braine*, *Genappe*, *Gheel*, *Arendonce*, and *Dormal*. Here are ſeuen hundred villages, with pariſh-churches that haue ſteeples and belles; a great many of which villages are adorned with titles of dignities. Alſo vnder the gouernment and iuriſdiction of *Brabant* are certaine regions beyond the *Maeſe*, as namely the duchy of *Limburg*, the countie of *Dalem*, the ſtate of *Valkenburg*, &c. Beſides all which, it hath many other places of importance: but it is not our purpoſe here to make relation of all. *Iohn Seruilius* publiſhed a briefe treatiſe as touching a conſpiracie of the people of *Guelders* againſt this countrey of *Brabant*, where you ſhall finde many furtherances to the better knowledge of this region. But in *Guicciardin* his deſcription of the Low countries you ſhall not only reade of theſe places, but euen behold them with your eyes: ſo curiouſly hath he deſcribed them. The antiquities and memorable acts of this countrey my learned friend M. *Iohn Gerard* is now in hand withall. All which we earneſtly expect that he will ere long publiſh. The ancient inhabitants of this region were called *Ambiuariti* and *Aduatici*. Concerning whom reade *Iohn Goropius Becanus* his *Beccefelanis*.

BRABANT
DESCRIP
GEL
DRIA
DVCA
TVS
PA
RS.
Bergen
Offertem
Gennep
Middelaer
Bommel
woerdt
Maeslant
Peellandt
Kempen
landt.
Tlandt van
Loen.
Tlandt van Rijen.
Sittaert
Stockem
Neeroteren
Opoteren
Tongerloe
Asch
Weuels meer
Glabbeeck
Suetendael
Ghenck
Groot Bruegel
Cleyn Brue:gel
Peer
Ouerpeelt
Neerpeelt
Sonhoven
Houthalen
Hechtel
Hoesden
Soebre
Beringen
Lommen
Hamme
Balem
Moll
Desschel
Meerhout
Vorst
Diest
Eijnthout
Verle
Oisterle
Samuel
Tongerloo
Oevel
Oirlen
Merentals
Thoren
Herenthout
Wechele sandt
Vorselaer
Grobbendonck
Onween
Nylen
Vosselaer
Calloo
Beveren
Rupelmonde
Temsche
Steken
Grembergen
Dendermonde
FLANDRIÆ COMITATVS
Liesel
Doerne
Asten
Someren
Bakel
Ghemert
Helmont
Liedorp
Craenendonck
Maerheese
Beeck
Aerle
Croij
Stiphout
Liesshout
Nuenen
Heese
Leende
Vechel
Bruegel
Aelst
Waerle
Wedere
Dommelen
Stype
Geestel
Bladerthem
Bijsterhoven
Berckeyck
Op acht
Merefelt
Veldhoven
Steensel
Knechtsel
Eerfel
Duyfel
Oerle
Winterle
Veghel
Hoochloon
Ouerschot
Oosterbeerse
Middelbeerse
Eesch
Casterle
Hapaert
Westerbeerse
Osterwyck
Hulse
Bladel
Ghestel
Dyessen
Rueel
Leege mierde
Hooge mierde
Hilvaren beeck
Berkele
Ensschoot
Drunen
Baerdwyck
Waelwyck
Haken
Tilborch
Ghoirle
Venlo
Eel
Weelde
Ravels
Tiernhout
Out Tiernhout
Arendonck
Corsendonck
Tielen
Casteel
Lichaert
Poppel
Alphen
Chaem
Wortel
Rijcke
Blaeckstraeten
Loenhout
Wyneghem
Int goer
Sgrevenwesel
Woestwesel
Sprundel
Etten
Clein Sundert
Sundert
Ryssbergen
Bracht
Scilde
Westmalle
S. Antonis capelle
Nieuwmoer
Achterbroeck
Calmpthout
Capelle
Eeckeren
Meryem
Braxsaten
Bronberge
Ruckeyen
Oudenbosch
Oudelant
Ghastel
Nispen
Nisbergen
Woude
Cruys-landt
Mierle
Stenbergen
Over Flacque
SE:
DIÆ
PARS
VOORN.
Maesa fluvius
Hilvaren beeck
Ter Toelen
Hoogerheyde
Mierle
Malsteren
Berge
Ter Heyden
Ter Heyden
Ter Heyden

ABANTIAE
SCRIPTIO.

Limborch

Valkenborch

Landt
Ouer Maese.

Dalem

Visset

Liege

Halspen
gow.

Tongeren

DI ENSIS EPIS

Borchloen

Borchworm

Walef

Falleys

Hoy

Fosselaen

Stegvort

S. Truien

Gingelom

NAMVR
CI
COMI
TA

MACHLINIAE VRBIS
DOMINIVM.

COPATVS PARS.

Stemmate et eruditione claro
Dn. Hadriano Marselario,
patricio Antwerpiensi;
Ab. Ortelius dedicab.
L. M.

TVS PARS.

HANNONIAE

COMITA TVS PARS.

Meridies.

Charlemont

Cum Imp. Reg. &
Brabantiæ privilegio
decennali. 1591.

Scala Milliarior.

Occidens.

NAMVRE.

HE region of *Namur* is at this preſent endowed with the title of an Earledome. Whether it was thus named of the principall citie, or that the city aſſumed this name from the region, remaineth as yet vncertaine; as likewiſe the originall of the word it ſelfe. The inhabitants call it *Namur*, and the high Dutch Namen, but the true ſignification of the word they are vtterly ignorant of. For thoſe that affirme that an Idol called *Namus*, was of old worſhipped, and deliuered anſwers and oracles vpon the ſame hill whereon now the caſtle of *Namure* is ſituate, and that afterward, when Chriſtian religion began to ſhine, this Idol waxing mute or ſilent, the whole region of *Namure* was ſo named of *Namus mutus*; do (I thinke) report fables, without the authority of any approoued writers. *Meierus* affirmeth, that anciently it was called *Neumur*, as much to ſay in Latine as *Nouus murus*, a new wall.

Vpon this region do border the prouinces of *Liege*, *Brabant*, *Henault*, and *Lutzenburg*. It is watered by *Maeſe* and *Sambre*, two nauigable riuers. The country is neither mountainous nor plaine; but raiſed here & there into little hilles, and depreſſed into valleys: the woods, whereof the greateſt is called *Marlaigne*, yeeld plenty of game for Gentlemen. It abounds with things neceſſary for mans life. Here are many yron-mines. Here alſo they digge a kinde of ſtony or minerall coles, which in Dutch we call Steenkolen: the inhabitants, as likewiſe the Ligeois (for they are found with them alſo) terme them *Hoille*; the learned call them Niger lapis, as much to ſay as *Stone-coles*. The nature of theſe ſtones is moſt wonderfull: for whereas oyle increaſeth the flame of all other fewell, theſe burne more vehemently by caſting on water, and are quenched with oyle. With theſe coles the inhabitants and bordering nations (for they are tranſported hence into other countries) do make luſty fires: and Black-ſmithes do ſoften their yron better with this, than with any other fiering. Here are quarries alſo, out of which are cut marbles of exceeding hardneſſe, both blacke, browne, and particoloured; wherewith the churches & houſes of the regions adiacent are maruellouſly adorned. By meanes of which marbles the people of *Namure* reape no ſmall benefit.

This county hath foure walled townes: *Namure*, *Bouuignes*, *Charlemont*, and *Vallencure*. NAMVRE, as hath beene ſaid, is the principall city, and of late is become the ſee of a Biſhop: it is right commodiouſly ſituate, namely at the confluence or meeting of the riuers *Maeſe* and *Sambre*: it hath bridges to paſſe ouer both riuers. Here is the chiefe tribunall of iuſtice for the whole region. BOVVIGNES ſtands vpon the Weſterne banke of *Maeſe*, a towne in times paſt glorious for building, and populous for inhabitants; but now ſo deformed and ruined with often warres, as it hath loſt the greateſt part of her beauty. CHARLEMONT is a moſt impregnable caſtle, ſo named and built by *Charles* the fift, neere the banke of *Maeſe*, on the top of an hill, by a village called *Giuet*. Neither is VALENCVRE a towne of ſmall moment. Alſo within this county, beſides diuers Abbies, there are 82. villages, of which *Floreu*, *Vaſcie*, *Samſon*, and ſome others, are ſo large and beautifull, as they may well be compared with townes. This region of old bare the title of a Marqueſate: but about the yere 1200. it was conuerted into an Earledome. The people are very warlike, and moſt loyall to their Prince. They ſpeake French. This region (as the reſt of the Lowe countries) is exactly deſcribed by *Guicciardine*.

NAMVRCVM,

Comi: tatus.

PARS.

BRABANTIAE

HANNONIAE PARS

DIENSIS

DIOECESIS.

HANNONIAE PARS

Scala milliariorum.

Niuelle
Houthain
Petit Re ubc
Perwez
Hettemont
Gonenfau
Threbaz
Pandefez
Giblou
Courtil
Gemfines
Viller
Aurenault
Sombreff
Petit marc
Argent
Buſſe
Franc
Renez
Liberchies
Villeparoy
Lut
Brunehault
Wagnelle
Brigode
Wauleuq
S. Amand
Bagny
Le planchet
Tongrenelle
Tongren
Botey
Vyne
Fero
Mafy
Malmaiſon
Hermoy
Jme le Dame
Boueſſiere
Boognes
Balaſtre
Wagnée
Flerus
Tilleu
Lambuſart
Reſtart
Golſy
Loſſelmart
Le Chemin
Sereamont
Vſine
Orchimont
Leurmont
Mury mont
Chaſtellet
Pont de
Dirinan
Thoſſe talle
Foſſe
Jodoin
Florifoul
Aſſeur
Dalogne abbaye
Aſſy abbaye
Jenon
Oſſin
Meux
Tripeez
Bouſſiere
Jmeſy
Du
Le Maiſnil
Lagny
Villers
Dampmartin
Warſeaul
Dampierre
Rimo
Sunion
Jmeſy
Bouſſiere
Arthy
Tilloy
Aſſy
Jmeſy
Nouille ſur Mehaigne
Aſſche
Aſſche
Aſſche

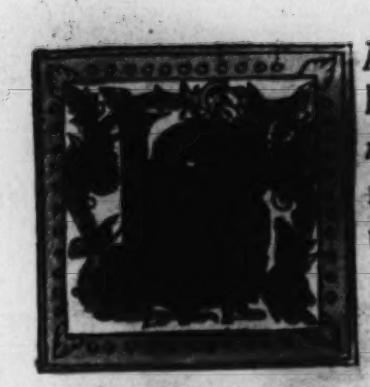
LEODIENSIS

DIOECESIS.

LVTZENBVR
GENSIS DUCA
TVS

Cum Imp. et Regiæ
Mtis privilegijs. 1579.

HENAVLT.



Essabæus writeth (vpon what ground, I know not) that this Prouince was of old called *Pannonia*, becauſe the ruſticke god *Pan* was here worſhipped; then *Saltus carbonarius* or The cole-foreſt; and afterward, The lower *Picardie*. But at length it was named *Hannonia* of the riuer *Hayſne*, that runnes thorow the midſt of it. The inhabitants call it *Henault*, and the Germans Henegow, which in the ancient language of the place ſignifies The field of *Hainault*. For Gow in Dutch ſignifies a field. Another deriuation alſo of the name of this countrey is produced by *Carolus Bouillus* in his diſcourſe of the variety of vulgar languages.

To the Weſt of this Prouince by *Flanders* and *Artois*; on the North *Brabant*; and *Brabant* againe with part of *Namure* and *Liege* vpon the Eaſt; and South it is bounded by *Champaigne* a Prouince of *France*. A country as pleaſant, and as well ſtored with woods, lakes, fountaines, medowes, and paſtures, as any other in all theſe parts. The inhabitants are warlike, and towards their Prince moſt loyall and ſeruiceable. Their libertie or freedome they vſually boaſt of in a common prouerbe, ſaying: *Pays de Hainault tenu de Dieu & du ſoleil*, that is, *The Prouince of Henault holds of God and of the ſunne*. Which prouerbe *Nicolaus Brontius* in a diſcourſe of his publiſhed in commendation of this region, interpreteth in two Latine verſes to this effect:

Star-guiding Ioue and Phœbus bright,
Of this place only challenge right.

In length it conteineth about twenty, and in bredth ſixteene miles. In which ſpace (as *Guicciardin* reporteth) it comprehends foure and twenty townes, and aboue nine hundred and fiftie villages or hamlets. *Robert Cænalis* reckons vp in this Prouince two thouſand two hundred petie villages with Churches and ſteeples. At this preſent it beareth the title of an Earledome: and it containes within it one Princedome, eight inferiour Earledomes, twelue Peeres, two and twentie Baronies, ſix and twentie Abbeys, with other titles of dignitie, which are to be ſeene in *Guicciardine*.

The principall cities are *Mons* and *Valenchienes*: the laſt whereof ſituate vpon the riuer *Scheld*, where it begins to be nauigable for boats and barks, is a towne very large and ſtrongly walled. The townesmen for the moſt part imploy themſelues in trade of merchandiſe; and reape exceeding gaines by a kinde of cloth which they call *Fuſſets*, great quantitie whereof is wouen in this citie, and carried from hence to the furtheſt parts of the world. *Mons* ſtandeth vpon the little riuer *Trouille*, almoſt in the very midſt of all the region. A towne very ſufficiently fortified againſt all hoſtile attempts. The citizens enrich themſelues by a kinde of ſtuffe commonly called Saye, whereof great abundance is here made. Here are beſides the townes of *Condet*, *Halle*, *Angie*, *Maubeuge*, *Aueſne*, *Beaumont*, *Chimay*, *Quercey*, the retiring place of *Mary*, ſiſter to Emperour *Charles* the fift, who built there a moſt ſtately and ſumptuous Palace, which was then highly eſteemed; but afterward by the French King *Henry* the ſecond quite burned and defaced. Here alſo is *Bauacum* commonly called *Bauais*, which ſome thinke to be *Baganum* or *Bagacum* mentioned by *Ptolemey*. Others are of opinion, that *Cæſar* in his commentaries calles it *Belgium*. Howbeit *Hubert* of *Liege* thinks it not to haue been ſo mightie in *Cæſars* time, but rather moſt of all to haue flouriſhed vnder *Conſtantine* the Emperour: which he gathereth by the ancient coines here dayly digged vp in great quantitie, with the ſaid Emperours image vpon them. In the market-place of this towne ſtands a pillar of ſtone, at the foot whereof the inhabitants ſay that all thoſe wayes begin, which with an high and direct paſſage extend from hence to all parts of *France*. Theſe wayes (they ſay) were made by *Brunchild*. And euen till this day they are called after his name. For the French commonly term them *Chemins de Brune hault*; albeit the high Dutch call them de Kaſije. There are as yet extant in ſundry places ſome broken remainders of theſe wayes. *Bouillus* noteth certaine wonders of them; namely, that they are higher than the fields on either ſide; that they lie moſt directly betweene the principall townes of *France*; and that they are paued with flint-ſtones, whereof all the fields adiacent are deſtitute: ſo that with admiration a man may imagine, that theſe flints either ſprang out of the earth, or rained downe from heauen, or by a greater force than mans hand were gathered all the world ouer for the grauelling of theſe wayes. Alſo vpon the frontiers of this region towards the riuer *Maeſe*, in the way to *France*, you haue *Charlemont*, *Marieburg*, and *Philippeuille*, moſt ſtrong garriſons againſt the incurſions of the French: being built and ſo named by Emperour *Charles* the fift, by *Mary* his ſiſter, and by K. *Philip* his ſonne.

This region aboundeth with iron and lead-mines. Heere are found alſo ſundry kindes of marbles; as blacke, white, and particoloured; right commodious for the adorning of the palaces and ſepulchres of Kings and great Nobles. Likewiſe here is digged great plentie of lime. Alſo a kinde of ſtony and blacke coales, hardened in the nature of pitch, which the inhabitants vſe for fewell in ſtead of wood. And heere alſo are made thoſe thin tranſparent panes of glaſſe, by meanes whereof vnſeaſonable windes and weather are fenced out of houſes and churches; and this glaſſe excelleth all other that is made in any place beſides. More you may reade in *Guicciardine*, and in a peculiar diſcourſe that *Iacobus Leſſabæus* hath written of this region. Alſo *Hubert Thomas* of *Liege* in his booke *de Tungris & Eburonibus* writeth thereof many memorable things.

Scala milliarium Hannonię quæ sunt unius horę itineris.

FLANDRIA

Ager de argento leone de Diuo ad de sabl.

PARS

OCCIDENS.

SEPTENTRIO.

De Schelde fluu.

Bonsin.

Halsin.

Lessines.

Leuze.

Tournay.

Arleux.

ARTE

SIAE

PARS

CAMBRE

SIS.

La Tiraſſe.

BRABAN=

TIAE

PARS.

NOBI=
LIS HAN=
NONIÆ CO=
MITATVS
DESCRIP.
Auctore Iaco=
bo Surhonio
Montano.

1579

LEODIENSIS

&

TRAIECTENSIS

ORIENS.

PARS

ARTOIS.

That the Atrebates were not the meaneſt people of *Gallia Belgica*, *Cæſar* himſelfe is witneſſe. They are and haue beene a warlike nation, retaining as yet their ancient name. The head citie called in Latine *Atrebatum*, was of olde the Metropolitan alſo of *Flanders*; now it is named in French *Arras*, whereof the region adiacent and all the whole Prouince is called *Artois*, as if you would ſay *Arratois*, caſting away the middle ſyllable. Hereupon by a new Latine name they call it *Arteſia*. The whole region was by *S. Lewis* the French King adorned with the title of an Earledome: and the firſt Earle thereof was *Robert* the ſame Kings brother, as writeth *Vignier*. It is very large, extending from the frontiers of *Cambreſis*, *Picardie*, *Henault*, and *Flanders*, euen to the Ocean ſea. It was in times paſt ſubiect to the Crowne of *France*; but now by meanes of the peace betweene Emperour *Charles* the fift, and *Francis* the firſt the French King, concluded 1529, it is an abſolute ſtate of it ſelfe. It hath two famous cities, namely, *Arras* and *S. Omer*: the principall townes be *Ayre*, *Heſdin*, *Lens*, *Bethune*, *Bappames*, *S. Paul*, *Lillers*, and *Perne*; all which places are ſubiect to the King Catholike. The cities of *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Guiſnes*, and *Ardres* (which are alſo within the bounds of this Countie) are the French Kings: for *Pontieu* is now aboliſhed. It hath alſo diuers fortreſſes and ſtrong holds, beſides an incredible number of noblemens caſtles, which they vſe for dwelling houſes. It contained of olde two famous biſhopricks, namely *Arras* and *Ponthieu*: but ſince, *Ponthieu* in the yere 1553. was vtterly deſtroyed, the iuriſdiction thereof was diſtributed to three Epiſcopall ſeas; namely, *S. Omer*, and *Ypre* for the one halfe, and *Boulogne* for the reſidue. Bailiwicks or Hundreds, being the principall members or parts of the whole Countie, it hath nine; namely, that of *Arras*, of *S. Omer*, of *Ponthieu*, of *Ayre*, *Heſdin*, *Lens*, *Bappames*, *Auen*, *Bredenard*, and *Aubignie*. Vnder the Bailiwicke of *Arras* are comprized *Boulogne*, *S. Paul*, *Perne*, *Bethune*, and *Lilers*; but *Calais*, *Guiſnes*, and *Ardres* doe by ancient right belong to *S. Omer*. Likewiſe the Earle of *Artois* had other inferiour Earles to his vaſſals, as namely, the Earle of *Boulogne*, of *S. Paul*, of *Arcques*, of *Blangie*, of *Faukenberge*, and of *Syneghen*. Now alſo it is augmented with the Princedome of *Eſpinee*, and the Marqueſate of *Renty*. But how *Boulogne* firſt exempted it ſelfe from the iuriſdiction of *Artois*, it is manifeſt out of hiſtories: for after a certaine Earle of *Boulogne* was attainted of treaſon againſt the French King, the King vpon that occaſion ſeizing vpon his Earldom, it euer ſince denied homage vnto *Artois*. Wherefore the Earle of *Artois* loſing the one halfe of his right, aſſumed directly to himſelfe homage or fealty ouer the county of *S. Paul* (which before was feudatarie to the Earle of *Boulogne*) ſaying often times, that he would not be depriued both of his homage and vnder-homage: ſo that hitherto the Princes on both ſides haue vſed this cuſtom; namely, that *Boulogne* no more acknowledgeth *Artois*, nor *S. Paul Boulogne*. Howbeit about this point in the latter treaty of peace 1559. there was ſome variance; wherefore the matter being referred to Commiſsioners, remaines as yet vndecided, the King of *Spaine* holding ſtill poſſeſsion. It is commonly ſuppoſed, that *Calais* (the next port of the continent vnto *England*) was by *Cæſar* called *Portus Iccius*, from whence he ſailed out of *France* thither. But if we more thorowly conſider the matter, we ſhall finde it to haue beene another Port, namely, the towne of *Saint Omer*, which that it was of old an hauen and a moſt large inlet of the Ocean ſea, euen the high cliffes, which in a maner enuironing the citie, do plainly demonſtrate, beſides infinit other arguments and reliques of antiquitie, which (though no man ſhould affirme it) do moſt euidently conuince, that the territorie adiacent was in times paſt couered with ſea; the trueth whereof is till this day alſo confirmed by common and conſtant report. Yea *Sithieu* the ancient name of the citie (for who knowes not that the name of *S. Omer* is but new) manifeſteth the ſame. As if it were deriued of *Sinus Itthius* or *Iccius*. Alſo that the ſaid haué was in the prouince of the *Morini*, which *Virgil* and *Lucan* doe call the fartheſt people. And that this is moſt true, an attentiue Reader may by many arguments eaſily gather both out of *Cæſar* his entrance and returne from *England*. Neither can the ſpace of thirtie miles or thereabout, which he ſayth the iſland is there diſtant from the maine, hinder my beliefe in this point; whenas the violence of the ſea (eſpecially in ſo narrow a place) may eaſily either adde or diminiſh. Nor doth the diſtance of the ſea there from the maine to the continent much differ. Sufficeth thus much to haue beene ſaid concerning *Portus Iccius*. Whether we haue hit the trueth or no, let others iudge. Moreouer, this Prouince hath three Biſhopricks, to wit, *Arras*, *S. Omer*, and *Boulogne*; one and twentie Abbeys, and ſeuen Nunries; beſides many Couents and Hoſpitals. It hath many riuers alſo; the principall whereof are *Lys*, *Scarpe*, *Aa*, *Canche*, and *Authy*, beſides others that are nauigable.

Great is the number of villages and hamlets thorowout the whole prouince. The ſoile is moſt fertile and abundant of all corne, and eſpecially of wheat. Wherefore in the ancient French tongue ſome write it was called *Atrech*, that is to ſay, *The land of bread*. Nor is it deſtitute of woods and groues, eſpecially towards the South and Weſt. The garments of the Atrebates or Arteſians *S. Ierome* in his ſecond booke againſt *Iouinian* noteth for precious. Alſo the Arteſian mantles *Vopiſcus* celebrateth in the life of the Emperour *Carinus*. Likewiſe the ſame *Ierome* and other authours affirme, that in his time it rained wooll in this prouince. This region, as others alſo adioyning, *Guicciardin* hath moſt notably deſcribed.

SEPTENTRIO.

OCCIDENS

GVINES. COM.

Calez.

Pais de Bredenarde

BOVLLENOIS

Comte de S. Paul.

Bailliage de Heſdin.

PONTHIEV.

VIMEVX.

Bourborch

Picthas.

Loberghem

Drinchame

Caſſel

Hazebrouck

Morbecq

Blaringhem

Renty

Cormont

Lomellery

Orton

Wardrecques

Aire

Fauquembergues

Hesdin

Bernat

Basseux

Boues

Sorbet

Pasquillers.

Scala milliarium

1 2 3 4 5 6

Illuſtri ac ampliſſimo viro Domino Chriſtophoro ab Aſſonleuille, equiti aurato Domino ab Alteuilla R. M.ti conſiliario primario, Ab. Ortelius in hanc formam comprehendebat, et dicabat.

Cum privilegio Imp. et Regiæ Mtis.

Atrebatensis

MERIDIES

Artois.

ATREBATVM REGIONIS VERA DESCRIPTIO.

Johanne Surhonio Montenſi auctore.

DRIAE

LERS

Lys fluuius

Cortrijck

Haesbreck

Busseul

Dulsemont

Ferlinghem

Wemmeris

Armentiers

Marquet

Lo abbi

Florbais

Fournes

Haubordin

Pluers

Esquermes

Lille

Halluin

Atq

Pont a tressin

Le Sart

Steuegem

Houplin

Facho

Lecquin

Baisieu

Pont a bomy

Seclin

Perone

Pont a marcq

Carwin

Libercourt

Mouchin

Orchyes

Lens

Liewin

Le trinoy

Merchiennes

Pont a

Lestang

Bethune

Douuain

Oby

Espiney

Pont a wendin

Ruitz

Hulluch

Vermelles

Frequin

Saint

Verdrel

Blessy

Ayn

Souchez

Angres

Salle

Noyelles

Bertrie

Bauuin

Quiery

Trehon

Achouille

Villerbal

Gauorelle

Biach

Plouuain

Vitry

Gouy

Rosquelncourt

Estrè

Belon

Sart

Leschus

Ouy

Barst

Marcquion

Escault fluu.

Honcourt

Croiſilles

Saras

Bourlon

Cambray.

Cantincoul

Noielle

Creuseeur

Vauchelle Abb:

Gonnieu.

Banteul

Gouzeaucourt

Rumilly

Bapaume.

Bertincourt

Villerspleuy

Haurincourt

Lagnicourt

Douppes

Bouſſy

Marcoing

Masnieres

Ecoui

Langaſtre

Ytrè

Beaulencourt

Lubuy

Sars

Balarire

Viller au flas

Fremicourt

Buguy

Grincourt

Riencourt

Dernicourt

Merchy.

Banners

Yanrocuille

Trouille

Yuchy

Sorè

Ecoust

Metz en couture

Bullecourt

Boyeffles

Croiſilles

Moyenneville

Ervillers

Courcelle

Gomiecourt

Boyeffles

Bihucourt

Bertincourt

Achiet le petit

Achiet le grand

Bihucourt

Beugnatre

Bapaume

Sapignies

Favreuil

Behagnies

Ablaincourt

Pys

Warlencourt

Pusieux au mont

Pusieux au Val.

Courcelette

Miraumont

Irles

Bucquoy

Ablainzeville

Boyeffles

Grenas

FLANDERS.

THe extreme part of Europe, oppoſite to England and Scotland, enuironed by France, Germanie, and the Ocean, is called by the inhabitants, The low countries, or lower Germanie: but the French and all ſtrangers in a maner call it by the name of Flanders. But in very deed Flanders hath not ſo great extenſion. For albeit Flanders properly ſo called was larger in times paſt; yet at this preſent it is bounded by Brabant, Henault, Artois, and the Ocean ſea. This they diuide into three parts, namely, Flanders the Dutch, the French, and the Imperiall; which laſt part (becauſe it neuer acknowledged any ſuperior, beſides the Prince of Flanders) they name alſo Flanders proprietarie. The Dutch Flanders hath theſe cities; Gant, Bruges, Yperen, Cortrijck, Oudenard with Pammele, Newport, Furnas, Bergen, Sluiſe, Damme, Bierflet, Dixmud, Caſſel, Dunkerke, Greueling, Burburch, and Hulſt. The French Flanders, L'iſle, Doway, and Orchies. And Flanders Imperiall or Proprietary, Aelſt, Dendermond, Geertsberg, and Ninouen. The principall riuers are Scheld, Lys, and Dender. Moſt part of the region is paſture-ground, eſpecially towards the Weſt: it breedeth faire oxen, and moſt excellent and warlike horſes. It abounds with butter and cheeſe; and yeeldeth wheat in abundance. The inhabitants are moſt of them merchants: and of flax (wherof they haue in Flanders great plenty, & excellent good) and wooll (which is brought them out of Spaine and England) they make great quantity of linnen and woollen cloth, which they diſperſe farre and wide. This Prouince of Flanders hath 28. walled cities, 1154 villages, beſides fortreſſes, caſtles, and noble mens houſes. Among which Gaunt is the greateſt citie. Whereof Eraſmus of Roterdam in his Epiſtles writeth in maner following: I am of opinion (ſaith he) if you looke all Chriſtendome ouer, you ſhall not finde a citie comparable to this, either for largeneſſe and ſtrength, or for the ciuill gouernment and towardlineſſe of the people. So far Eraſmus. It containeth in compaſſe three Dutch miles. It is watered by three riuers, which diuide it into twenty inhabited iſles. For multitude and beauty of houſes Bruges excelleth almoſt all the cities of the Netherlands; ſo famous a mart in times paſt, as (ſaith Iacobus Marchantius) by that meanes the name of Flanders obſcured all the regions round about. Yperen ſtands vpon the riuer of Yperlee, very commodious for Fullers. By clothing it grew in times paſt to an huge bigneſſe, till the Engliſh and men of Gaunt beſieging it, caſt downe the large ſuburbs, and greatly diminiſhed the ſame.

As it is ſayd in a common prouerbe, that Millan for a Dukedome excelles all Chriſtendome; ſo doth Flanders for an Earledome. It hath certaine prerogatiues: for the Prince thereof writes himſelfe Earle of Flanders by the grace of God: which clauſe is proper to the ſtile of Kings. For it is giuen (ſaith Meierus) to no Duke, Marques, or Earle in Chriſtendome, but only to him of Flanders: whenas all others vſually adde, By the clemency, or By the aſsiſtance of God, &c. He had in times paſt ſundry officers peculiar to a King; as namely his Chancellour, his Maſter of the horſe, his Chamberlain, and his Cupbearer; alſo two Marſhals and ten Peeres, as in France. The armes of this region in times paſt were a ſcutcheon Azure, diuided by fiue Croſſe-barres of golde with another ſmall red ſcutcheon in the midſt. Now it is a blacke lion in a golden field; which ſome are of opinion, he tooke for his armes, together with the other Netherlandiſh Princes, when they ſet forth on their expedition towards Syria in the company of Philip of Elſas: for at that time the princes of Flanders, Louaine, Holland, Lutzenburg, Limburg, Brabant, Zeland, Friſland, Henault, &c. changing their ancient armes, aſſumed to themſelues lions of diuers colours.

The greater part of Flanders was from the beginning vnder protection of the French Kings; but now it is at libertie, and abſolute of it ſelfe; being releaſed by Emperour Charles the fift, Earle of Flanders: who in the treatie of Madrid quite ſhooke off the French yoke. This region Guicciardine hath moſt diligently deſcribed, and Iacobus Marchantius moſt learnedly. You may reade alſo Iacobus Meierus his ten tomes of Flanders affaires.

42.43.44.45

Facies huius tractus sub Guidone Dampetra, Flandriæ Comite, qui obijt anno M. CCC. IIII.

WALCHE-REN.

WITBEVER-LANDT.

BORSELLE.

MARE GERMANICVM.

FLANDRIA GALLICA.

ARTESIA.

Vrbes.
Arces.
Monasteria.
Pagi.

Cum privilegio ad decennium. 1590.

Scala millenarum Flandriæ

ZE=

LANDIÆ PARS.

Suytbever lant.

Middelborch

Hemmert

Santvliet

BRA=

Seasingen

Polder van Namen.

Cassandt

Lillo

S. Laureijs

Moere

S. Paulus polder

Hulsterloo

Kaldruke

Thof van maelstede

Verbrouck

Hulst

Antwerpia

S. Laus strene

Vorhoutshof

Vracene

Bewerē

Altena

Steken

Moere.

S. Gillis

Nieukercke

Hasselonck

Crubeke

Synai

Vordthof

S. Nicolaes

Belsele

Rupelmonde

Boomes

Willebrouck

Machelen

Londersele

Maldegem veldt.

Ouwerkerke

Oostburch

Ysendyck

Cadsant

Oostcapelle

Ardenburch

Oostende

Nieuport

Dunkercken

Bergen

Gravelingen

Mardyck

Duynkercken

Cassel

Watten

Bourbourg

Poperinge

Ypres

Bailleul

Armentiers

Lille

Tournay

Valenciennes

Bruxelles

Mons

Namur

Liege

Maestricht

Tongeren

Aken

Cleef

Gulick

Juliers

Ruremonde

Venlo

Gelder land

Utrecht

Amsterdam

Haerlem

Leyden

Delft

Rotterdam

Dordrecht

Gertruydenberg

Breda

Bergen op Zoom

Engien

Bruſsel

Ninove

Geertsbergen

Oudenarde

Gendt

GANDAVVM

Audenarde

Deynse

Thielt

Veurne

Dixmude

Nieuport

Furnes

Bergues

Cassel

Ypres

Menin

Courtrijck

Tournay

Lille

Douay

Orchies

Peule.

Melanthoys

Lalain

Montingijs

Beaupar

Rieulay

Anchyn

Pont a vaix

Oby

Flines

Fouve

Aubigny

Aire

Lillers

Bethune

Arras

Hesdin

Montreuil

Boulogne

Calais

Gravelines

Dunkercken

Ostende

Sluys

Middelburch

Flissingen

Arnemuyden

Veere

Goes

Tholen

Bergen op Zoom

Steenbergen

Willemstadt

Gertruydenberg

Heusden

Bommel

Crevecoeur

Boisleduc

Grave

Nimmegen

Arnhem

Zutphen

Deventer

Campen

Kampen

Elburch

Harderwijck

Amersfort

Vtrecht

Woerden

Leyden

Haerlem

Amsterdam

Enchuysen

Medemblick

Horn

Alckmaer

Edam

Monnickendam

Purmerent

Hoorn

Enchuysen

Staveren

Sloten

Sneeck

Workum

Hindelopen

Stavoren

Lemmer

Oudewater

Gouda

Schoonhoven

Vianen

Asperen

Leerdam

Culenborch

Tiel

ZELAND.

Eutinus Lemnius of *Zirichzee*, in his booke *De occultis naturæ miraculis*, Of the hidden ſecrets of Nature, amongſt other things writeth thus of *Zeland*, his natiue country: That this Marine tract, ſaith he, was not vnknowne vnto the ancients, it may out of *Cornelius Tacitus* eaſily be gathered; although not by the ſame name, that at this day it is knowne by: but of a cuſtome and common kind of ſalutation and ſpeaking one to another, which acquaintance and friends of this prouince do vſe at their meetings: therefore he calleth them by the name of MATTIACI, when he thus writeth: *In the ſame iuriſdiction are the* Mattiaci, *a nation very like the* Batani, *but that thoſe, in regard of the ſituation of their countrie, are more deſperate and couragious.* Whereby he giueth to vnderſtand, that although they are next neighbours and do border vpon the *Batani* or Hollanders, (ſo called of the hollowneſſe and lowneſſe of the ground) ſo that they might iuſtly be accounted one and the ſame people, yet are only diſtinguiſhed by the name of their cuſtomary ſalutation; and being neerer the Sea, are more hardie and audacious; (as indeed they are,) and for manhood, witte, policy, craft, deceits, cunning in buying and ſelling, and diligence in getting, and waies to enrich themſelues, they do farre excell them. And in that hee calleth them *Mattiaci*, I conceiue it, that they were not ſo named either of any place or captaine, but of that fellowlike ſalutation, as I ſaid, and vſuall maner of ſpeaking one to another vſuall amongſt them, to witte, of Fact, which in common ſpeach and friendly meetings, ſignifieth a fellow and companion in all our actions, bargaines, contracts, and dangers; of all our purpoſes, counſailes, labours and trauailles: a copartner and conſort in any thing whatſoeuer we take in hand or go about, &c. For the name of *Zeland* is not ancient, but is lately inuented, and made of Sea and Land, as who would ſay *Sea-land*, a country or land bordering vpon the ſea: for it is encloſed round with the ocean, conſiſting of fifteene Ilands, although it be not long ſince the raging Sea did great hurt in this country, by whoſe violence and ouerflowing, a good part of *Zeland*, (his dammes, walles and banks being rent and broken downe,) was ouercome of the ſalt-water and laid leuell with the ſea: notwithſtanding certaine of them do remaine, of which eſpecially three do continually wreſtle with the boiſterous billowes of the ſea, and do very hardly defend themſelues with infinite coſts and charges againſt this rude and vnruly element. Of theſe firſt *Walcheren (Walachria)* doth offer it ſelfe to the eie of ſuch as do ſaile to theſe coaſts; ſo named either of him that firſt entered and inhabited in it, or (as I geſſe) of the Gaulls *(Galli)* which much frequented this country; who of the Low-countrie-men are yet called Walen; or of that part of *Brittaine* which lieth vpon the Weſt ſide of it, and is called *Wales*, the moſt gentlemanlike and braueſt nation (you may beleeue him,) amongſt the Engliſh, and deſcended alſo from the Gaulles, which their language as yet doth manifeſt &c. From hence Northward or ſomewhat declining toward the Eaſt is Scouuen *Scaldia*, the Latines call it of the riuer *Sceldt*, which runneth by it and heere falleth into the ſea &c. *Suytbeuelandt*, ſo named of the ſituation of it toward the South (to diſtinguiſh it from another diſtant from it Northward and therefore called *Noortbeuelandt*) a large and moſt goodly tract of ground, coaſting along the ſhore of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, although of late yeares hauing ſuffered great dammage and loſſe, it is now much leſſe and narrower. Thus farre *Lemnius*. *Tritthemius* in the Annalles of the Franks nameth *Middleborough* the chiefe city of theſe Ilands *Meſoburgus Meyer*; calleth it *Mattiacum*, more like a Latiniſt, then a true Geographer. More of theſe thou maiſt read in the forenamed *Lemnius*, who hath moſt excellently well deſcribed all the Ilands of *Zeland*, and the cities of the ſame. To theſe if thou wilt, thou maiſt adioine *Lewis Guicciardine*, and I know not what els thou canſt ſeeke for further ſatisfaction. There are alſo certaine Annalles of theſe Ilands, written in the mother tongue by *Iohn Reygersberg*.. But for an incomme, thou maiſt alſo to theſe former adde the deſcriptions of the cities of the Low-countries, done by *Adrian Barland*. Of the people of this prouince theſe verſes are commonly ſpoken:

Creſcit nequitia, ſimul creſcente ſenectâ;	The worſe they wax, as they grow old;
In Zelandinis non fallit regula talis.	In Zelanders this rule doth hold.

Theſe Ilands are ſituate between the mouthes of the riuers *Maeſe* and *Sceldt*, bordering on the North vpon *Holland*, on the Eaſt vpon *Brabant*, on the South vpon *Flanders*; on the Weſt vpon the Germane ſea. *Iames Meyer* thinketh that *Procopius* calleth theſe *Arboricas*. Yet *Petrus Diuæus* is of opinion that this place of *Procopius* is corrupt, and for *Arborichas* it ought to be read and written, *Abroditos*.

That theſe are thoſe Ilands, I do verily beleeue, vnto which *Cæſar*, in his ſixth booke *De bello Gallico*, affirmeth that he forced a part of the army of *Ambiorix* Prince of the *Eburones*: which, as his owne words do giue to vnderſtand, did hide themſelues in Ilands, which the continuall motion, or ebbing and flowing of the ſea had made. It is alſo very probable that *Lucane* in his firſt booke aimed at theſe Iſles, in theſe his verſes: *Quaq́ iacet littus dubium, quod terra fretumq́ Vendicat alternis vicibus, cùm funditus ingens Oceanus, vel cùm refugis ſe fluctibus aufert. Ventus ab extremo pelagus ſic axe volutat, &c.* —— They come in troopes amaine, From where th'vncertaine ſhore doth lie, that is nor ſea nor land, But both, by courſe, as raging *Tethys* flow'th and ebb'th againe: Or as the wind with rowling waues all calm'd doth ſtand, From North to South thus carrying to and fro: &c. And that which the ſame Authour in his ninth booke ſometime did ſpeake of the *Syrtes* or Quickſands, one may now not altogether vnfitly applie to theſe Ilands, where he thus ſpeaketh, —— *Primam mundo Natura figuram Cum daret, in dubio terra pelagiq́ reliquit: Nam neq́ ſubſedit penitus quo ſtagna profundi Acciperet, nec ſe defendit ab æquore tellus: Ambigua ſed lege loci iacet inuia ſedes.* When as this maſſie world by Nature firſt was fram'd, A doubtfull caſe it ſeem'd how God would haue it nam'd: For neither could the earth receiue the ocean deep, Nor land well able was his owne from ſea to keep: The place ſo dangerous is, that none to it dare go; And whether ſea or land it be, men skarce do know. Yet now theſe our Ilands are habitable, and eaſie and ſafely to be come vnto, by the induſtrie and labour of man, and not by the benefit and nature of the place.

SEPTENTRIO.
Comitatus
Flan
driae
Walcheren.
Beuelandt.
Voorn.
Ostburg
Dilmunt.

Comitatus Hollandię pars.

Cum priuilegio.

ORIENS

MERIDIES. pars

Ducatus Brabantiae

Milliaria Zelandica sed parua 3000. passuum

HOLLAND.

Hus *Erasmus* of *Roterodam*, an Hollander, doth describe *Holland*, his natiue country: Most learned men, saith he, do agree in this, and that vpon great probabil ty, that that iland of the Rhein vpon the maine sea, which *Tacitus* maketh mention of in his 20. booke, is the same that now they call HOLLAND. A land that I must alwaies both highly commend & reuerence, as to whom indeed I owe my life and natiuitie: And I would to God that it lay in my power to do it againe as great credit, as it hath done me honour and good, for the which I am much bound to praise the Lord. For in that that Martiall doth accuse this nation *rusticitatis*, of clowniſh simplicity; and that in that *Lucane* calleth the same *truces*, rough and vnciuill, either it is nothing to vs, or els I deeme both to be interpreted as a great commendation vnto the same. For what nation in former times hath not been somewhat rude and vnciuill? or when were the Romanes more tobe commended, then when they knew no other art or mysterie but husbandrie and discipline of warre? If so be that those things which then were said of the Hollanders, some man shall stand in they may be verified of them now; what greater praise can be attributed to *Holland*, my native country, then if it may truly be said to loath those iests of *Martiall*, which he himselfe calleth *nequitias*, knaueries? And I would to God that all Christians had such eares, as these Hollanders had, that they might either not entertaine those pestilent conceits of that Poet, or at the leastwise would not be delighted with them. If any man please to call this clowniſhnesse, we do willingly beare that slanderous reproch, as being a thing common to vs with the good Lacedemonians, with the old Sabines & the worthy Catoes, so much commended. And *Lucane*, as I thinke, called the Hollanders *truces*, rough, in no other sense then *Virgill* calleth the Romane *acer*, stout and hardie. Otherwise if any man do respect their homely and plaine maners, there is no nation more prone to ciuility and curteous humanity, in which there is lesse cruelty or surly sternnesse; they are of a good nature, plaine, void of all trechery and guile, inclined to no notorious vices: only they are a little too much giuen to their pleasure, especially in banquetting: the reason of which I iudge to be the wonderfull plenty of all maner of things prouoking them thereunto: and that partly by reason of the forrein commodities brought vnto them, for that not only it possesseth the two mouths of the goodly riuers *Maese* and *Rhein*, but also for that the greatest part of this West coast is continually washed with the maine sea: partly by reason of the naturall fertility of the countrie, which euery where is watered with many great and nauigable riuers well stored with fish, and so hath abundance of pastorage and most fatte meadowes. Moreouer the fennes and woods affoord infinite store of wild-foule: and therefore they constantly affirme that there is no country in the world, which in so little compasse and plot of ground conteineth more cities and townes, not very big in quantity and circuite, but for state of common-wealth and gouernment excellent. For cleanlinesse and neat keeping of their houses, the Hollanders do beare away the bell from all other nations whatsoeuer, by the iudgement of Merchants which haue trauelled ouer the greatest part of the world. Of meane learned men there is no where greater plenty. The reason why many of them come not to the height of that exquisite learning, especially of the ancients, is their wanton and riotous life, or for that they esteeme more of honesty and vertue, then great learning: For it cannot be denied but that they haue good wits, as is manifest by many arguments: although indeed it doth not appeare by me, whose gift that way is not great, as in nothing els. Thus farre *Erasmus* in his *Chiliades*.

This country of *Holland* almost wholly enclosed like a *Peninsula*, with the sea, and the mouths of the riuers *Maes* and *Rhein*, is not very large, as being in compasse not more then 60. Dutch miles: yet it comprehendeth 29. walled cities, which are these, DORDRECHT, about an hundred yeares since by a deluge and ouerflowing of the sea made an iland: by this 4. riuers do runne. It is a mightie city, inhabited of very wealthy citizens, and beautified with most gallant buildings both publike and priuate. Heere is a great concourse of Merchants: for in it is held the staple of Rhenish wine, corne, timber, and other wares and merchandice which are brought downe by the *Maes* and *Rhein* into these countries to be sold. HAERLEM; this is the most stately and greatest citie of all *Holland*, situate in a most pleasant place. Hard without the town walls is a very fine groue, whither the citizens vpon festiuall daies, do withdraw themselues, for their pleasure and recreation, after their labour and toilesome busines. This town is famous for clothing, where it is certaine that there are tenne or twelue thousand clothes yearely made. Heere the citizens do perswade themselues the mysterie of printing was first inuented and practised. DELET, so named of *Delft*, which in their language signifieth a ditch. Heere also the townesmen vse clothing. Moreouer in this city, they brue good beere, which from hence in great plenty is transported into *Zeland*. This towne in the yeare 1572. suffered great losse by fire, the greatest part of it being vtterly defaced. LEIDEN, vpon the *Rhein*, not far from his mouth where it sometime did fall into the sea, which now you may perceiue to be stopped & choaked with sand. It is thought to be the most ancient city of this prouince: for some do thinke it to haue beene so named of a Roman legion which sometime wintered in this place. Certaine antiquities are heere yet to be seene to this day. GOVDE vpon the riuer *Isel*, in that place where it meeteth with the riuer *Goude* or *Gouwe*, whereof the city tooke his name. It is very populous. AMSTELREDAM, most stately built vpon the inlet or bay called *Tie*, the most populous and frequent Mart towne of all these parts. In euery street almost, like as in *Venice*, a man may passe from place to place, by boate aswell as by foot, to dispatch his businesse. Heere daily from *Norway*, *Russia*, and other Northren countries, as also from *Spaine*, *France*, *England*, &c. great store of shippes do arriue and ancher; so that sometimes you shall see at once two hundred or three hundred saile of Merchants shippes (*hulks* they call them) to ride heere at anchor. Therefore this city for traffique, is commonly held to yeeld to none but *Antwerp*. ENCKHVISEN, vpon that sea, which they vulgarly call in their language *Suyderzee*. Famous euen in forren countries for the building of great shippes. HOORN, situate also vpon the same bay. Heere in May is kept a faire, where there is sold such infinite store of butter and cheese, as is wonderfull. ALKMAER; this place for plenty of butter and cheese doth excell all other cities of this prouince. PVRMERENDE, famous for the castle or palace of the Count *Egmond*. EDAM, for building of shippes and good cheese, deserueth also to be remembred amongst the rest. Moreouer MVNNEKENDAM, WEESP, NAERDEN, and WEERT may not be forgotten. OVDEVVATER, heere groweth great store of hemp, so that heere they make almost all the nets, ropes and cables which the Hollanders and Zelanders do vse in fishing. SCOONHOVEN; as who would say, At the faire Orchards. Here is continuall fishing for Salmons, where also is held a Staple of this commodity, as we said there was of wine at *Dordrecht*. Next after these do follow ISELSTEIN, VIANEN: Item LEERDAM, ASPEREN, and HVEKELEN, three little cities round in a circle vpon the riuer *Lingen*, not about 500. pases one from another. GORICVM and WORICHVM, situate, vpon the banke of the riuer *Wael*, one ouer against another. *Gorichum* hath a very goodly and beautifull castle. A man may iustly call this town a city of store of all maner prouision: such a market is heere daily kept of such things as are necessary for the sustenance of mans life, which are from thence transported by shippe vnto other countries, but especially to *Antwerp*: Lastly, there are HVESDEN, ROTERODAM, SCHIEDAM, and both the MOVNTS, the one known by the name of *S. Gertrude*, the other of the number of Seuen; *Seuenbergen* I meane, and *Geertruydenberge*, for so they call them. Other towns there are, which sometime were walled: which although at this day we do now see them to want, either by the rage of violent warre, or by reason of other misfortunes, yet they still enioy their old liberties and fredoms. Of this sort *Medenblick*, *Beuerwijck*, *Muiden*, *Neuport*, *Vlaerdingen*, and *Graueſande*. Moreouer in this prouince there are aboue foure hundred villages, amongst the which the *Haghe*, (which they call *Earls Haghe*) doth farre excell the rest. This town *Guicciardine* thinketh for bignesse, wealth, beauty and pleasant situation to surpasse all other in *Europe* whatsoeuer: for it conteineth two thowsand houses: of which the Princes pallace, built like a castell fortified with a wall and dich, where the Priuy courts of Iustice are held, is one. Neere vnto is a darke or thicke groue, which by reason of the singing of birds, and sight of Deere, is both to the eares and eies most pleasant and delightfull. I might more iustly call it *Comopolis*, a citielike town; and may boldly compare it with *Ctesiphon* a borough in *Assyria*, situate vpon the riuer *Tigris*, much magnified of all ancient writers: of which *Strabo* writeth, that that town is equall to a city for command and bignesse, and was the place where the Parthian kings did vse to winter, when they were desirous to spare the city of *Seleucia*.

Vnder the Iurisdiction also of *Holland* are certaine Ilands, as *Voorn*, (with the towns *Geervliet*, and *Briele*,) *Goereden*, or *Goere*, (with a town of the same name: *Somersdijcke*, *Tenel*, & diuers others. The dioceſe of *Vtrecht*, gouerned not long since by a Bishop, in which were 5. cities, yeelded it selfe to be subiect to the iurisdiction of *Holland*, in the time of *Charles* the fifth Emperour of *Rome*. This country is so enclosed with the sea, seuered by riuers, lakes, creeks and ditches, whereby it is diuided as it were into certaine plots and quarters, that there is no city nor village heere, to which one may not go aswell by water as by waggon. Neither is there any place in the whole prouince, from whence one may not easily in three houres space, go to the sea. *Chrysostomus Neapolitanus* hath described this *Olland*, (for so he writeth it) in an eloquent letter of his directed to *Counte Nugarolo*. Of this read the history of *Holland*, compiled by *Gerardus Geldenhaurius* and *Cornelius Aurelius*, as also *Peter Diney*, but especially *Hadrianus Iunius* his *Batauia*. Of the wonderfull store and abundance of this country, read *Lud. Guicciardine*. Of the ruines of the Roman armory or storehouse of munition, which the country people call, The Brittish castle, (which is vpon the shore of the Germane ocean, at a village called *Catwijcke opzee*, not far from the city *Leyden*) and of the inscriptions in marble there found, we haue not long since set forth a peculiar treatise dedicated only to that argument.

Of the prouince of *Vtrecht*, which now is vnder the command of *Holland*, and is likewise described in this Mappe, see the history of *Lambertus Hortensius Monfortius*.

FRISIAE OCCIDENTALIS

PARS.

Cum priuilegio

Harlingen

Workum

Hindelopen

SEPTENTRIO

ANTIQVI GERMANICI

HOLLANDIAE ANTI
QVORVM CATTHORVM
SEDIS NOVA DESCRI
TIO, AVCTORE IACO
BO A DAVENTRIA

OCCIDE

ORI

DVCATVS GELDRIÆ PARS.

DVCATVS BRABANTIÆ PARS.

PARS.

MERIDIES

FRIESLAND.

That the *Frisÿ*, a moſt ancient nation, did long ſince inhabit along the ſea coaſt, neere the mouth of the riuer of *Rhein*, where alſo at this day they dwell, it is very apparant out of the records of ancient writers. For *Ptolemey* placeth them aboue the *Buſacteres* (or *Buſacteri*, the people of that prouince which now is called *Weſtfalia*, as ſome thinke) between the riuers *Vidrus*, (they call it *Regge*) and *Amaſius*, now called *Eems*. *Tacitus*, who reporteth that they were of good account amongſt the Germanes, and along by the ſea coaſt to dwell on ech ſide the *Rhein*: diuideth them according to their power and greatnes of command, into *Maiores* and *Minores*, the Greater and the Leſſer: hee moreouer affirmeth that they dwell round about certaine huge Lakes, ſuch as were capable of the Roman fleet. The ſame authour nameth certaine *Friſios Tranſrhenanos*, Frieſlandmen, dwelling beyond the *Rhein*: which he ſaith did rather miſlike the auarice of the Romanes then their command. *Iulius Capitolinus* in the life of *Clodius Albinus* the Emperour, ſaith, that theſe Tranſrhenane Frieſlanders were by the ſame *Clodius Albinus* diſcomfited and ouerthrowne. *Pliny* mentioneth certaine Ilands of the Frieſlanders (*inſulas Friſiorum*) in the riuer of *Rhein*: and the *Eriſciabones*, a kind of people between *Helium* and *Fleuum*, two mouthes of the *Rhein*, where it emptieth it ſelfe into the maine ſea.

It is manifeſt therefore that the *Frisÿ*, anciently did not paſſe the riuer *Eems*: but at this day they are further ſpred Eaſtward, almoſt as farre as the riuer *Weſer*, (the old Geographers called it *Viſurgis*.) Who alſo otherwiſe of them ſometime, were deſigned by the name of the *Chauci*; (or *Cauchi*, for diuers authours write it diuerſly) it is out of all doubt. And beſide theſe vp higher, euen in *Denmarke*, in the confines of the little prouince *Dietmarſh*, there dwell a people vulgarly knowne by the name of *Strandt Vrieſen*, that is, Frieſlandmen inhabiting vpon the ſea coaſt. Theſe it may be were thoſe which *Ptolemey* calleth *Sigulones*. *Saxo Grammaticus*, and *Albertus Crantzius*, calleth this *Friſiam Eydorenſem*, (of the riuer *Eider* vpon which it bordereth) and *Friſiam Minorem*, the Leſſer *Frieſland*, both of them making it a branch ſprung from thoſe ancient *Frisÿ*. *Cornelius Kempius* in his deſcription of *Frieſland*, diuideth the whole country into ſeuen *Zelands*, that is, marine ſhires, you may terme them. The firſt is vpon the Weſt of the riuer *Fleuus* or *Iſel*, and now is called *Waterlandt*: Then *Weſtergoe*, as who would ſay, The Weſt-land: The third *Oeſtergoe*, that is, The Eaſt-land. Theſe three he ſaith are commonly known and conteined vnder the name of WEST FRIESLAND. The fourth is about the riuer *Iſel*, where the cities *Dauenter*, *Swool*, *Haſſelt*, *Steenwÿck* and *Wollenhoue* are ſeated. The fifth conteineth the liberties of *Groeningen*: The ſixt that part which they call Eaſt-*Frieſland*. The ſeuenth is from the riuer *Weſer*, beyond *Elbe*, euen vnto the little riuer *Eyder*. Otherwiſe this country of the *Frisÿ*, is vulgarly diuided into three parts, Eaſt *Frieſland*, Weſt *Frieſland*, and Middle *Frieſland*, which of ſome is called *Groningen*.

Ptolemey nameth three towns of the *Frisÿ*, *Manarmanis*, *Phleum*, and *Siatutanda*: *Fleum Caſtellum* in *Tacitus* is the ſame as I thinke that *Phleum* is in *Ptolemey*: the ſame *Tacitus* alſo maketh mention of *Cruptoricis ſtipendarÿ villa* the Mannor of *Cruptorix* the ſtipendary: Item, the groue of *Baduhenna*, where he greatly lamenteth that 900. Romans had their throats cut, and where another ſupplie of 400. men, after that they had a ſuſpicion of treaſon, did one kill another. The ſame authour writeth that in his time *Hercules* pillars were heere ſtill remaining. *The braue courageous minde of this nation and high conceit of their owne valour, is manifeſt by the hiſtory of* Verritus *and* Malorix, *two of their princes. For theſe (as* Tacitus *reporteth) going to* Rome, *and finding* Nero *the Emperour buſied about other matters, amongſt other things which were vſually ſhewed to barbarous people, they came into* Pompeys *theatre, that they might behold the greatneſſe of it. While they ſate idly there vpon the ſcaffolds (for they were not caried away altogether with the ſight of the paſtimes, as if they neuer had ſeen ſuch before) they queſtion about the differences of eſtates, what or who was a knight, and where ſate the Senatours, they obſerued ſome to ſit in the Senatours rooms in a ſtrange habit: and demanding who they were, after they heard, that that honour was giuen to the Embaſſadours of thoſe nations which for valour, and amity with the Romans did excell others, they cried out with a loud voice,* THERE ARE NO PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, THAT FOR PROVVES AND FIDELITY DO GO BEFORE THE GERMANES: *and thereupon they left their places & placed themſelues in the Senatours roome: and it was well taken of the beholders, as a token of their ancient ſpirit and earneſt emulation of vertue.* Nero *made them both freemen of the city of* Rome.

Pliny writeth in the third chapter of the fifth booke of his naturall hiſtorie, that amongſt the Frieſlanders there groweth an hearb which they call *Britannica*, hauing long blacke leaues, and a blacke roote. The iuice of this herb is preſſed alſo out of the roote. The flowres by a proper name they call *Vibones*: which being gathered before any thunder is heard, and eaten, do wholly preſerue a man from that danger. This herb is not only good and medicinable for the ſinews, and diſeaſes of the mouth, but alſo againſt the Golne or Squinancy and biting of Serpents. Whether this herb be at this day certainly knowne, and by what name, I deſire to be informed of our learned Herbariſts.

Whether that the inhabitants of this prouince be thoſe ſame *Frisÿ*, or whether happily they tooke their beginning and name from the Phrygians of *Aſia*, as ſome would haue it, or from others of other places, (for *Strabo* acknowledgeth alſo certaine *Phrygi* in *Illyria*, about the *Ceraunian* hilles) I leaue to the learned to determine. The idle fables of thoſe men I cannot chooſe but laugh at, which do thinke that theſe *Frisÿ* came into this country from *Freſia*, a prouince of *India*. If I were delighted with fables, I had rather with *Hanibald* fetch the name of this people from their king *Friſus*, the ſonne of *Clodio*. The writers of middle age, eſpecially the French, do call them, as I haue obſerued, *Friſones*, by a name framed of the French word *Friſons*, by which the Frenchmen at this day vulgarly do call the people of this prouince. They retaine euen to this day the ancient name. For they are commonly, amongſt themſelues in their own language, called *Frieſen*, by which name alſo they are known throughout all *Germanie*.

They were conuerted vnto Chriſtianitie by S. *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, at that ſame time when *Zacharie* was Pope of *Rome*. There is a ſtrange hiſtorie of *Rabod* Duke of *Frieſland*, who when he ſhould by Baptiſme haue beene conſecrated and adopted into the number of Chriſts flocke, he demanded to what place his Grandfathers and Great-grandfathers were gone before him: and when he vnderſtood that they were all gone to Hell, he returned backe again ſaying, that he had rather be with his anceſtors. Whether of this *Rabod* our word *Raboudt*, whereby in our Mother tongue we ſignifie a knaue and a wicked fellow, were deriued, I cannot tell. *Suffridus Petrus Friſius* hath written generally of the *Frisÿ*, in a ſeuerall and peculiar treatiſe dedicated wholly to this argument: *Cornelius Kempius* and others haue done the like: But *Vbbo Emmius Friſius Gretenſis* of all hath done the ſame moſt learnedly.

OCEANVS GERM
Bildt
Oestergoe
Leeuwarden
Dockum
Franeker
Harlingen
Sneeck
Bolsward
Workum
Hindelopen
Stavoren
Gorcum
Schoonhoven
Oudewater
Montfoort
Vianen
Wijck
Amerongen
Rhenen
Wageningen
Arnhem
Elborg
Harderwijck
Hattem
Hulsbergen
GELDRIAE
PARS.
Heerde
Epe
Oyen
Vorchten
Oosst
Wijhe
Raelt
Lemelerberg
Wam
Zwolle
Kampen
Campen
Vollenhoven
Steenwijck
Meppel
Coevorden
Dickling
Sytwolde
Oosterhesselen
Westerhesselen
Sweel
Ruinen
Nieveen
Coldenveen
Borne
Borger
Bijlen
Duingheloe
Vledderen
Vaps terveen
Deuteren
Hauelt
DRENT.
Assen
Roden
Peiss
Norch
Vries
Dwingelo
Elde
Laren
Hardenberg
Ommen
Dalfsen
Rechteren
DLANT OVERYSSEL
Deventer
Lochem
Zutphen
Doesburch
Arnhem
Elborg
Harderwijck
Hattem
Hulsbergen
GELDRIAE
PARS.
Heerde
Epe
Oyen
Oosst
Wijhe
Raelt
Lemelerberg
Wam
Zwolle
Kampen
Campen
Vollenhoven
Steenwijck
Meppel
Coevorden
Dickling
Sytwolde
Oosterhesselen
Westerhesselen
Sweel
Ruinen
Nieveen
Coldenveen
Borne
Borger
Bijlen
Duingheloe
Vledderen
Vaps terveen
Deuteren
Hauelt
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Westerhesselen
Sweel
Ruinen
Nieveen
Coldenveen
Borne
Borger
Bijlen
Duingheloe
Vledderen
Vaps terveen
Deuteren
Hauelt
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Roden
Peiss
Norch
Vries
Dwingelo
Elde
Laren
Hardenberg
Ommen
Dalfsen
Rechteren
DLANT OVERYSSEL
Deventer
Lochem
Zutphen
Doesburch
Arnhem

E R M A N I C I P A R S.
Esens
Witmonde
ESENER LANDT
Westrackum
Hage
Coldinne
Beerum
Lutz: borch
Oostel
Werdum
Marienhouc
Meerhusen
Bruckzetel.
Goens
Rosshusen
Bijnt
Alant
Aurick
FRISIA ORIEN:
Horsten
Rüpe
Pijle
Strackholt
Freeburg
Barthe
Dollaert
Marlecour Wolde
Ydme: gem
Wenigermoer
Hogebundt
Stapelmoer
Hal
Dem Oert.
Logeberum
Lire
Lage
Nortmore
Stichusen
Yplenger
RYDER LANDT
OVERLENGER LANDT
Detrem
De Gastte
Bhrsbum
Wijmeer
Belbingwolde
Weener: more
Vriesloo
Wedde
Tborn
Vlieh: wedde
Oostwold
Selslingen
Reeyen
Lschendorp
Amasius fl.
De Loe fl.
Appen
OLDENBORGER LANDT
Meppen
Haes fl.
Aspen
Roosswinckel.
Emme
WESTPHALIAE PARS.
Cum priuilegio.
Ems fluuius.
Rhenen
Oost ende West
vriesslandte beschryuinghe.
VTRIVSQVE
FRISIORVM RE:
GIONIS NOVISS:
DESCRIPTIO.
1568.

WEST FRIESLAND.

Riesland at this day is by the riuer *Eems* diuided into West-*Friesland* and East-*Friesland*. West *Friesland*, whose description we heere do offer vnto thy view, doth by a most ancient right chalenge vnto it selfe the name of *Friesland*, and was alwaies esteemed the better. For this country had his proper king, vntill the daies of *Charles* the Great: after whose death this prouince was diuersly vexed and suffered many greeuous storms of frowning fortunes ire, although indeed before that time also it had often been assaulted and battered by the Danes and Norweies. Yea and the raging Ocean, a continuall and most noisome enemie of this countrie, by ouerflowing, beating vpon it, tearing and rending his walls and banks hath much molested the same, and yet it will not suffer it to be quiet. Lastly, how it hath of later daies been troubled by the Bishops of *Vtrecht* and Earles of *Holland*, I thinke there is no man but doth well remember. But at length, in the daies of *Charles* the fifth, a very peaceable prince, it enioied peace and rest from all former troubles. At this day they do diuide it into three parts, *Westergoe*, *Oestergoe*, and *Seuenwolden*: which againe are distinguished into 29. *Gretanies*, (as they vulgarly call them in their mother tongue) Courts or principall places appointed for the executing of iustice. Moreouer in this mappe there is described the territory of the renowmed city *Groningen*: as also that tract which they call *Ommeland*: to these are adioined *Oueryssel*, *Drent*, and *Twent*, countries of a fatte and fertile glebe, well inhabited, full of villages and hamlets, breeding also great plenty of cattell.

The cities of West *Friesland* are thirteen, GROENINGEN, the more famous for that it brought forth the learned *Rodolphus Agricola*: DAM, LIEVVERDT with a faire castle: heere is kept the Court or place of Parliament and Chancerie, as they commonly call it: DOCKVM, the place where the famous Mathematician *Gemma Frisius* was borne: FRANICHER, a common palace, and place of retreit whither the Noblemen and Gentry of this country do for their pleasure retire themselues: BOLSART, SNEECK, where *Ioachim Hopper* a very learned and worthy man, was borne: ILST, SLOTEN, HARLINGEN, vpon an arme of the German ocean, (which they call *Suyderzee*,) hath a commodious hauen, garded with a strong castle to defend it from the impechment and assault of the enemie: WORCKVM and HINDELOPEN, vpon the same bay: Lastly, STAVEREN, which in time past hath been a mighty city, but now hauing endured many bitter storms and inundations of the sea, it is nothing so renowmed nor great. There are beside these 490. villages or parishes, of which diuers are endowed with great priuiledges, and haue many rich farmours: It hath many Monasteries, so that for the beauty of their townes, husbandrie of the land, and stately Abbeies, *Friesland* giueth place to no other country whatsoeuer. That in this prouince are many gentlemen descended from honourable families, hauing their houses and farms in diuers places of the shire, and no Barons or free Lords, the cause is partly by reason of the foresaid casualities, and partly for that they being contented with their own estate and liberty, haue not followed the courts of forrein Princes.

Petrus Oliuarus in his annotations vpon *Pomponius Mela*, where he speaketh of West *Friesland*, writeth, that within so little a circuite of ground he neuer saw so many parish Churches. There were, saith he, which do alleadge this to haue been the cause of that multitude of Churches: they report that there arose a great contention amongst the nobility of this country about their places in those Churches, euery one contending for the highest seat: and when as this contention grew euery day worse and worse, they determined, as many as were able, to build them seuerall Curches, euery man vpon his owne demaines: and so euery man might take the highest roome in his own seat: and heere grew the cause of building so many Churches. Thus farre *Oliuarius*, where also thou maist see many things els worth the reading. Moreouer read *Albertus Crantzius*, his *Saxonia*. But he that desireth a more ample knowledge of this prouince, let him haue recourse vnto the description of the Low countries done by *Lewis Guicciardine*. *Ælsius Edouardus Leon Frisius* hath described this country in Heroike verse, dedicated to D. *Viglius Zwichemus*: *Cornelius Kempius*, and *Suffridus Petrus* haue done the same at large in peculiar treatises. The learned *Hieronymus Verrutius* did this other day promise to set out the antiquities of this Country.

FRISIA OCCIDENTALIS.

Texel
Vlieland
Schellinck
Hoorn
Enchuysen
Medemblick
Stavoren
Workum
Hindeloopen
Staveren
Sneeck
Bolsward
Harlingen
Franeker
Dockum
Leeuwarden
Sneeck
Sloten
Sneeck
Sloterdyck
Sloterdyck
Sloterdy

FRISIAE ORIENTA-
LIS PARS.

Emden

Antiquae Frisiae finis sub Augusto
Imperatore, ut fertur.

SIBRANDVS LEONIS
LEOVARDIENSIS
DESCRIB.
Cum priuilegio Imp. et Reg.
Mtn. ad decennium. 1579.

EAST FRIESLAND.

That the *Frisij*, did not in former times inhabit this tract, but the *Cauchi*, there is none, I thinke, that doubt. Beside *Strabo*, *Dion*, *Suetonius*, *Paterculus*, and *Æl. Spartianus*, *Ptolemey*, (who distinguisheth them into *The Greater*, and *The Lesser*,) doth make mention of this people. *Ptolemey* placeth the *Greater Cauchi*, between the riuers *Weiser* and *Elbe*: the Lesser, between *Eems* and *Weiser*, where now these Frieslanders, which we call *East-Frieslanders*, at this day do dwell. Of the *Cauchi*, *Pliny* in the first Chapter of his sixteenth booke, thus speaketh: *In the North we haue seene, saith he, the countries of the* Cauchi, *the Greater and the Lesser, (as they are termed) altogether void of wood and trees. For by an huge in-let there, twise euery day and night by courses, the sea runneth in amaine, confusedly towring whatsoeuer generally the earth bringeth forth; leauing it doubtfull which is sea, and which is land. There the silly distressed people get them vp to the toppes of high hills, or mounts raised, by labour and industrie of men, (according to the height of the highest tide, as they find by experience,) and thereon they build their poore cottages: where they dwell like sailers floting on the waters, when the ocean flowing encloseth them round: or like those which haue suffered shipwrake, when the waters ebbing returne backe againe: and then they go out to fish about their cabbines, when they obserue the fish to follow the tide. They haue no cattell, they liue not vpon milke and whit-meats as their neighbours do, they hunt not any wild beast, as being farre from any shrubs or bushes where they may hide their heads. Of Reike, a kind of seaweed, and rushes growing vpon the washes and boggy plates they twist cords, whereof they make their fishing nets: and taking vp a kind of muddy earth with their hands, drying it rather with the wind, then with the sunne, they vse it for fuell to dresse their meat, and heat their limmes, starke and stiffe with the cold blasts of the Northren winds. They haue no other drinke but raine water, which they catch and keep in ditches in the porches of their houses. Yet these nations, if they be at this day conquered by the Romanes, they count it no other but slauery and bondage. So it is indeed, fortune is fauourable to some to their owne hurt and hinderance.* Thus *Pliny* writeth of this people; who wondereth that they preferred liberty, before the tyrannous command of the Romanes, or rather, as I thinke, he enuieth that they were freed from their yoke. For neither is it yet so wonderfull a thing as he would make it, for a free nation, before all things els whatsoeuer, to maintaine their liberty: which is so excellent a thing in his iudgement, ô *Pliny*, whom thou thy selfe doest highly commend before all other, who perswadeth vs to maintaine the same with the vttermost hazard of our life; and affirmeth it worthily to be desired and preferred not only of man, but also of brute beasts, before all things in the world beside.

This country in former times was diuided into many Signiories; which seuerally were gouerned by their seuerall and proper Princes, euen vnto the time of *Frederike* the third, Emperour of *Rome*; who gaue this whole country vnto one *Vlricke*, and created him Earle of the same, in the yeare after Christs natiuity 1465.

The soile of this tract is so rich of all necessarie things, that it seemeth not greatly to stand in need of the help of neighbout countries. Yea it doth so plentifully abound with diuers things, as Horses, Oxen, Cattell, Hogges, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Barley, Oates, Wheat, Beanes, Pease, and Salt, that from hence euery yeare they conuey great store of these commodities vnto fortein countries. This County hath but two walled cities, namely, *Eemden* and *Awricke*. Of which EMDEN, situate at the mouth of the riuer *Eems*, is the common Mart-towne of the whole prouince, for concourse of Merchants especially famous, which indeed is caused by the commodiousnesse and opportunity of the hauen, which doth thrust it selfe so farre vp into the heart of the city, at such a great height and depth, that it doth easily receiue and entertaine great shippes, full laden, with sailes stricken into the very middest of the same. This city is much beautified with the sumptuous palace of the Prince, a gorgeous Church, the Yeeld hall, and the goodly houses of the priuate citizens. AVRICK, by reason of the woods and groues which on all sides almost do inclose it, is inhabited for the most part of Gentlemen and Noblemen, where they recreate and delight themselues with Hawking and Hunting. In the territorie of this city, there is, as *Kempius* reporteth, a place called *Iyl*, enclosed round with a wall, beset with bushes, a commodious dwelling for Hares and Deere: in which as in a Parke or warrein they maintaine a great number of these kind of beasts, which none dare take vnder a great penalty: but they are reserued for the Earles disport and pastime when he is disposed to recreate himselfe with hunting. In the confines also of this city *Awricke*, is a little hill rising somewhat high, (commonly they call it *Obstalsboom* or *Vpstalsboom*) where the seat of Iustice or Court leet for the whole shire is ordinarily held. Heere they were wont euery yeare, out of all the Zelands, to meet in the open and wild fields, and there by the most skilfull and approued lawiers, such as best knew their customs and lawes, to end and determine all controuersies arising between man and man. In this precinct also are diuers castles, villages and farms. Of hamlets and end-waies, such is the number, that oft times one doth touch another. The greatest part of which both for beauty of their houses and streets, as also for multitude of inhabitants and strangers, do so excell, that they may for honour and greatnesse contend with diuers cities of *Germany*.

The people do giue themselues either to traffique as Merchants, or to get their liuings by occupations and handy-crafts, or by playing the husbandmen and tilling the ground. With their neighbours and forreners they speake in the Dutch tongue, amongst themselues they vse a peculiar language, proper to that nation and not vnderstood of strangers. They are comely apparelled, yea euen the very country people, so that a man would take them to be citizens. The women weare a kind of attire and apparell much differing from that of other nations. They bind vp all the haire of their head into one locke, and that, set out with diuers siluer and gilt spangles and buttons, they let to hang behind their backe. Their head they bind vp in Summer with a caull of red coloured silke, behung with siluer spangles, but in the Winter they weare an hood of green cloth, wherewith they do so couer their whole head, that skarsely one may see their eies: this kind of attire they call an *Hatte*. Their vpper garment (*huick* or loose gowne) which they weare abroad, from the head to the foot is pleited with many small pleits, and is so stiffe with siluer and gilt wire or plate wouen into it, that when it is put off, it will stand vpright. This sometime is made of red, sometime of green cloth. In this country of *East-Friesland* there are also two other counties, the one called *Esens*, the other *Ieueren*, bearing the names of their chiefe towns. Of the situation of this prouince, nature and maners of the people, read *Vbbo Emmius*.

FRISIA ORIENTALIS

Oolter marsch

Norder gebiede, ager ubertimus, et incolis adeo frequens, ut contiguis fere ædibus totus habitetur

Berbuner ampt

Wester Marsch

Oster Embse

Wester Embse

Het Moer, oft Veenen

Broeckmer landt

Reiderland. RIDERIA

FRISIÆ OCCIDENTALIS Veterum Frisiorum habitus

De Golthorne

Den Dollaert

Urbs
Monasterium
Pagus sine templo
Pagus cum templo
Pagus cum arce

Scala miliarium Frisiæ communium

NTALIS

Het Wat.

Butiada

Stadtlant

Harlingerlandt.

SER

LANDT.

Wittmundt

Hagerhaus

RIKER

Sperkendorp

Broecksetel.

Wallingen; husen

LANDT.

Wesserholt

Stichuser

Stichusen

Tamendorp

GER.

biedt.

BORC

COM

BUTJADER

STJCHTE

BREMEN

ORIENS

RIDERIAE PORTIONIS
facies, ante inundationem, qua' post: ea sinus maris factus est.

EMDEN

Bamberch

Wimmergermoer

Hagerhande

Dauwbrock

Cum privilegio decennali

MERIDIES

DENMARKE.

Axo Grammaticus hath thus described *Denmarke*: DENMARKE, saith he, parted in the middest by the boisterous sea, conteineth a few small parts of the maine continent, seuered and disioined one from another by the breaking in of the ocean winding and turning it selfe diuers waies. Of these IVTIA, *Iuitland*, is, in respect of the greatnesse and beginning, in the enterance of the kingdome of *Denmarke*. Which as it is in situation first, so running out further, it is placed in the vtmost borders of *Germany*. From whose company it being parted by the intercourse of the riuer *Eydor*, it runneth with a larger breadth toward the North, euen to the banke of the frith of *Norwey* (he calleth it *Fretum Noricum.*) In this is the bay of *Lemwicke*, (*Sinus Lymicus*) abounding with such store of fish, that it alone yeeldeth as much prouision of victuall to the inhabitants, as all the whole country beside. To this is adioined FRESIA, (*Strand Friesen*) a prouince much lesser, which lying more low then *Iuitland* in plaine and champion fields, receiueth from the sea ouerflowing it, great strength and heart, and is very fertile for corne. Whose inundation or violent tide, whether it do bring to the country people more profit or dammage, it is hard to say: For in tempestuous weather the Sea breaking in through the creeks wherein the water was wont to be contained, such a world of waters oft times doth follow and come into the country, that diuers times it runneth ouer not only the fallow fields, but drowneth also whole families with their goods and cattell. After *Iuitland*, the ile FIONIA, (*Fuinen*) doth follow vpon the East, which a narrow arme of the ocean sea doth seuer from the maine land. This iland as vpon the West it looketh toward *Iuitland*, so vpon the East it hath the ile SEELAND, (*Sialandia*, he calleth it) an iland much commended for the great abundance of all maner of necessary things that it yeeldeth: which for pleasant situation is thought to excell all the prouinces of this kingdome, and is supposed to be in the middest of *Denmarke*, indifferently situate between the one end of the same, and the other. Vpon the East side of this, an arme of the ocean runneth between it and SCONE, (*Scania*, *Scandinauia*, *Basilia* and *Baltia* called by diuers authours) a part of *Norwey* or *Swedland*. This sea yearely affoordeth great gaine to the Fishermen. For this whole bay or gulfe of the sea, is so full of all sorts of fish, that the fishermen oft times do catch such store and therewith they so fraight their boats, that they haue no roome to stirre their oares: neither do they heere vse any nets or other meanes to take the fish, but many times they are taken only with the hand. Moreouer HALLAND and BLIEKER, (*Blekingia* he nameth it) two prouinces, issuing forth from the maine land of *Scone*, like two armes from one and the same body of a tree, are, by many spaces and by-corners, adioined and knitte to *Gotland* and *Norwey*. Thus farre *Saxo Grammaticus*. See also *Albert Crantzius*, *Sebastian Munster*, and the Ecclesiasticall history of *M. Adams*.

The kingdome of NORVVAY, is subiect to the crowne of *Denmarke*, as also the ile GOTLAND: *Item*, (if you will giue credit to *Marke Iordane* in his mappe of *Denmarke*) the ilands *Groenland*, *Island*, *Hetland*, *Feroa*, and the *Orkneys*. Yet we haue said before that the Orkney iles do belong vnto the kingdome of *Scotland*, vnder the name and title of a Dukedome. *Olaus* also saith, but falsly as I perswade my selfe, that the ile *Gotland* doth belong vnto the kingdome of *Swedland*.

GOTHIA, or the ile *Gotland* is a good ground for the feeding and bringing vp of cattell, horses and oxen. There is plentifull fishing, fowling and hunting. It is very rich of a kind of faire marble, as also of all maner of things necessary for the maintenance of mans life. In it is the goodly towne *Visbui*, sometime the most famous and frequent Mart of all *Europe*. There are yet remaining certaine ruines of marble, sufficient testimony of his ancient greatnesse and beauty: at this day it is now renowmed for the faire Abbey of Benedictine Friers; and the Library there containing about 2000. bookes of sundry authours, rare and ancient manuscripts. Thus farre out of *Olaus Magnus* and *Iacobus Zieglerus*.

CIMBRICA CHERSONESVS, now called IVITLAND.

Cimbrica Chersonesus, out of the which the *Cimbri*, about the yeare 105. before the incarnation of Christ, issued forth and spread themselues in other countries of *Europe*, to the great terrour and affrighting of all *Italie*, stretching it selfe from the riuer *Elbe* into the North about 80. miles, containeth many large and goodly shires. It is a part of the kingdome of *Denmarke*, which *M. Adams* nameth *Daniam Cismarinam*, *Denmarke* on this side the sea. In the entrance of it, as one commeth out of *Saxony* there standeth HOLSTATIA, *Holstein*, which old writers, for that it is disioined and seuered from the rest of *Germany*, toward the North, by the riuer *Elbe*, (*Albis* they called it) named NORDALBINGIA: and for that it was alwaies accounted the vttermost Northren bound of the Roman Empire: and therefore *Henry* surnamed *Auceps*, the Fowler, Emperour of *Rome*, about 650. since, had heere in the city of *Sleswicke* somewhat beyond the limites of the Empire, a Lieutenant and Lord-warden of the Marches. *Holstein* conteineth three principall shires, WAGRIA, STORMAR, and DITMARSH: of the which *Fredericke* the Emperour, about 106. yeares agone, made a Dukedome. The next prouince, from the riuer *Eydore*, which is the furthest bound of *Holstein*, euen vnto *Kolding*, conteineth the *Dukedome of Sleswick*, so named of *Sleswick* the chiefe city, and ancientest mart towne of this country. For in former times this country was intituled by the name of the *Dukedome of Iuitland*, which *Waldemare* the great-grand-child of *Abel* king of *Denmarke* first held by homage from *Erick* their king, about the yeare of Christ 1280. The male line of the Kings and Dukes failing, and the Dukedome of *Sleswick* and the kingdome of *Denmarke* being vnited and knit into one body, Queen *Margaret* heire to the three crownes, granted the Dukedome of *Sleswick* to *Gerard* Duke of *Holstein*, on this condition; that he should acknowledge his tenure from the king of *Denmarke*. The rest of *Cimbrica Chersonesus* called North *Iuitland*, stretching it selfe toward *Norway*, by *Scagen*, (a towne by reason the quicksands and the shallow sea there, well known to sea men,) groweth sharp and narrow like a wedge. This prouince is broadest about *Aleburgh*, a mart towne vpon an arme of the sea, which they call *Lymford*: for there it falleth into *Iuitland*, and pearceth almost quite thorow the same Westward, diuiding *Wensussel* (only a very narrow space except) from the rest, making it a *Peninsula* or Neckland: from thence spreading it selfe into a greater breadth, enclosing and compassing many goodly ilands, putting forth many elbowes and branches, it distinguisheth and boundeth diuers shires and countries. In this Bay is that Iland, which *Otho* the first, Emperour of *Rome*, about the yeare after Christs Incarnation 960. when as he passed with his army from the one end of *Iuitland* to the other, called *Ottonia*: whereof the whole tract about this Ile is called *Ottheſunt*, or vulgarly *Odsunt*. That iland is now called *Tyrhalm*: so named, as I guesse, of *Tyre* the mother of king *Harald*: who, after the departure of the Emperour *Otho* out of *Iuitland*, caused all the country from *Sleswick* Northward, to be fenced with a wall and deepe trench. In that Iland at this day there is a village called *Odby*: where they suppose that the Iuites ouerthrew the Emperour and his forces. Thus farre the authour of this chart, hath written of this whole prouince.

DANIAE REGNI TYPVS.

GERMANI = = AE PARS.

Scala Milliariorum Danicor.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

MERIDIES.

29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

Norwegiae

SEPTEMTRIO

pars.

Suediae

CORNE= LIVS AN= TONIADES DESCRIP= SIT.

Cum Priuilegio.

OCEANI GERMANICI PARS

CIMBRICA CHERSONESVS.

Iutlant.

SVS.

DE= = N=

Fuinen

Slefwyck.

Strant Friesen.

Eyderlant.

Holstein.

Ditmers.

Meckelenburg.

E MAR= = dia.

Selan=

Ha= landia.

Sconia.

KEN.

Bli= eker.

pars.

Pomeren, *vel* POME= RANIA.

Rugen.

OCEANVS ORIENTALIS.

NORVEGIAE PARS.

Septemtrio

CIMBRICAE CHERSONESI nunc IVTIAE descriptio, auctore Marco Iordano.

Cum privilegio decenn. 1594.

SVE=

DIÆ

PARS.

Wensuſſel

Weſita pe=ninſula.

WENS L I A

Norder Iud=land.

Suder Iud=land.

Blaulandt.

Meridies.

De Belt.

Seeland.

HOLSATIA, vulgarly called HOLSTEIN.

F *Holſtein* thus *Crantzius* in the ſeuen and twentieth Chapter of his fifth booke of the hiſtory of *Saxony*: *Holſtatia* tooke the name of a vulgar word of that language: for that the country is woody and full of forreſts, to diſtinguiſh between theſe parts and the other neere adioining, which are mooriſh and green paſture grounds. The Saxons call the inhabitants *Holſaten*, that is, people dwelling amongſt the woods: on the contrary thoſe which dwell in fenny countries they call *Merſtude*. Thereof the Latines haue formed the names *Holſati*, *Holſatia*, (*Holſaten* and *Holſtein*) like as the French and Italians are from their own languages wont to enrich the Latine tongue. Vpon the Eaſt, this country is bounded by the riuer *Bilene*, on the Weſt by *Store*, on the South by *Elbe* or *Elue*; on the North by *Eydore*, which in time paſt was the furtheſt bound of *Denmarke*. From this riuer Eaſtward the *Wandalles* or *Vandalles* otherwiſe called *Wagers* did inhabit: of whom that prouince was named WAGRIA, of an ancient (and ſometime populous) city of that name, now a poore village little inhabited, without wall, trench, rampart or fence: the houſes are couered with reeds gathered in the fennes, homely and country like: it runneth out Eaſtward as farre as the riuer *Trauenna*. Notwithſtanding that part of the country, which from the riuer *Bilene* by *Elbe* declineth toward the riuer *Store*, and of that riuer is called *Stormare*, leaueth but a little ground to the old *Holſatia*, from *Store* to *Eydore*. For the Dietmarſhers a people inhabiting in mooriſh and fenny places, do claime a freedome and priuiledge from the iuriſdiction of any other Prince. This *Crantzius* in his time wrote of the ſtate of *Holſtein* then. Whereupon it is apparant that *Holſtein* was diuided into *Thietmarſh*, *Wagria*, and *Stormare*. The ſame *Crantzius* and others, do alſo call theſe Holſaters, *Tranſalbianos* and *Nordalbianos*, as ſituate beyond and vpon the North-ſide of the riuer *Elbe*, called of the Latines *Albis*. *Ado* nameth them alſo *Northuidos*, vnder whom are conteined, as the ſame authour and *Helmoldus* do write, the Stormaren, Holſaters, and Thietmarſhers.

He that wrote of the warres between the Danes and Dietmarſhers, (his name we know not) doth deſcribe theſe countries ſomewhat otherwiſe then thoſe forenamed writers haue done. For he affirmeth that *Holſtein*, as now it is called, generally doth comprehend the Dukedome of *Sleſwicke*, *Wagria*, *Stormare*, *Dietmarſh*, and *Iuitland*, with certaine other leſſer countries and ilands; as namely, *Angle-land*, *Swant-land*, and *Wenſuſſet* anciently called *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. But this limitation is ſomewhat too large: for the ſame authour doth preſently after write, that *Holſtein* properly is bounded with thoſe foure riuers, within which *Crantzius* doth reſtrein it. Although that *Annonius* the Monke, as he citeth there, in ſteed of the riuer *Eyder* doth place vpon the North, the wall and trench which the country people call *Denwerk*. And this is that *Holſtein* which this our Mappe preſenteth vnto thy view. That the *Cimbri* a warlicke people did long ſince inhabit this tract, it is very apparant out of the writings of moſt approued authours.

In *Wagria* or *Wagreland*, *Crantzius* reckoneth vp theſe cities; *Oldenburgh*, *Lutkenburgh*, *Nieſtade* or *Nigeſtad*, *Todeſlo*, *Zegebergh*, *Plone &c.* In *Stormare*, *Hamburgh*, *Reinoldesborgh*, *Itzeho*, *Niemunſter &c.* *Dietmarſh* hath no cities, only there they dwell in ſtreets and villages: and of it we haue before written at large in his proper place. Of the country of *Sleſwicke*, read *Dauid Chytraus* his Saxon hiſtory. Where alſo he ſpeaketh much of *Humburgh*, a city belonging to this Dukedome.

The Ilands belonging to the WANDALLS.

THey are three Ilands perteining to *Pomerland*, RVGIA, *Rugen*, VSEDAMIA, *Vſedom*, and WOLLINIA, *Woollin*, the more famous for their three Market townes, *Vineta*, *Arcona* and *Iulina*. VINETA, a goodly towne of *Vſedome*, which *Conrad* the ſecond Emperour of *Rome*, ſurnamed *Salignus*, by the helpe of *Canutus* king of *Denmarke*, deſtroied in the yeare of Chriſt, 1036. hauing ſtood in flouriſhing eſtate about 250. yeares together: the quarrell grew, as they report, for that they had vſed certaine Chriſtian Merchants trading thither, very deſpightfully and cruelly. It was not ſituate, as *Crantzius* affirmeth, neere the mouth of the riuer *Dunenow*, or vpon the Eaſt ſide of the creeke, where the new lake emptieth it ſelfe into the ſea. For it is from thence ſeuen miles Weſtward, two miles Southward from the ſtrong caſtell *Wolgaſt*. At this day the foundation of it is yet to be ſeene in the ſea, about thirty furlongs from the ſhore, or from the fiſher-mens cottages in *Damerow*. It ſeemeth to haue beene welnigh as bigge as *Lubecke*. Toward the latter end of winter, the ice of the marine quarters there about are gathered together and do ſtay vpon theſe breaches, and oft times it appeareth a farre off like a Caſtell or Bulwarke. Heere the Seales (*Phocæ*) do caſt their yong and bring them vp in the ſommer time, (the Eaſt ſea being calme,) vpon the cragges and rocks there. And heere they ſleepe vpon the toppes of the cliffes and rocks which are aboue the waters. Theſe do much hurt to the poore fiſher-men that dwell heere about; eating vp the laxes and other fiſhes, which they catch with hookes.

ARCONA, now the ſea-men vulgarly call it *Ormunde*. In the neckeland of *Rugen*, was *Wittow* or *Witmund*, as the Hollanders call it, of the high white chalkie cliffes vpon the ſea-coaſt. This iland is diuided into many ſmall iles and neck-lands: It hath in all 28. pariſh Churches. *Waldemare* king of *Denmarke*, in the yeare of Chriſt, 1168. ſpoiled *Arcona*. *Ottocare* king of the Romanes and of all *Italie*, was borne in *Rugen*, as alſo diuers other famous captaines, renowmed in hiſtories, and regiſtred by *Francis Ireney*. In our time it hath brought forth many learned noble men, which haue beene of the Councell to Kings and great Princes.

IVLINVM, now *Wollin*, ſtood longeſt. This ouercame the fleet royall and great armado of *Swein* the firſt, king of *Denmarke*, and tooke him thriſe in three ſeuerall battels at ſea; yet was three times reſcued and releaſed out of their hands againe. *Iulinum* ſtood in that place or there about where now the towne *Wollin* is ſeated, as the monuments in the places neere adioining do ſufficiently teſtifie. Saint *Otto* Biſhop of *Bamberg*, the Apoſtle of *Pomerland*, in the yeare 1124. in this towne baptized 22000. men. Heere the Princes of *Pomerland* erected a Biſhops ſea, and *Albertus* the firſt Biſhop of *Pomerland*, was firſt inſtalled Biſhop of the ſame. Yet the citizens and people about *Iulinum* did ſoone fall backe to paganiſme and do againe adore their idoll *Trigilaff*, and vtterly forſooke Chriſt: and therefore fire fell downe from heauen, and waſted the city. *Waldemare* alſo preſently after the fire, two yeares, after the ouerthrow of *Arcona*, raſed *Iulinum* to the ground. There is alſo the Ile *Griſtoe*, ouer againſt and within kenning of *Camin*. Theſe things as I haue heere ſet them down, were written vnto me from *Colberg*, by M. *Peter Edling*. See *Saxo*, *Helmold* and *Crantzius*.

HOLSATIAE DESCRIPTIO.

Marco Iordano Holsato auctore.

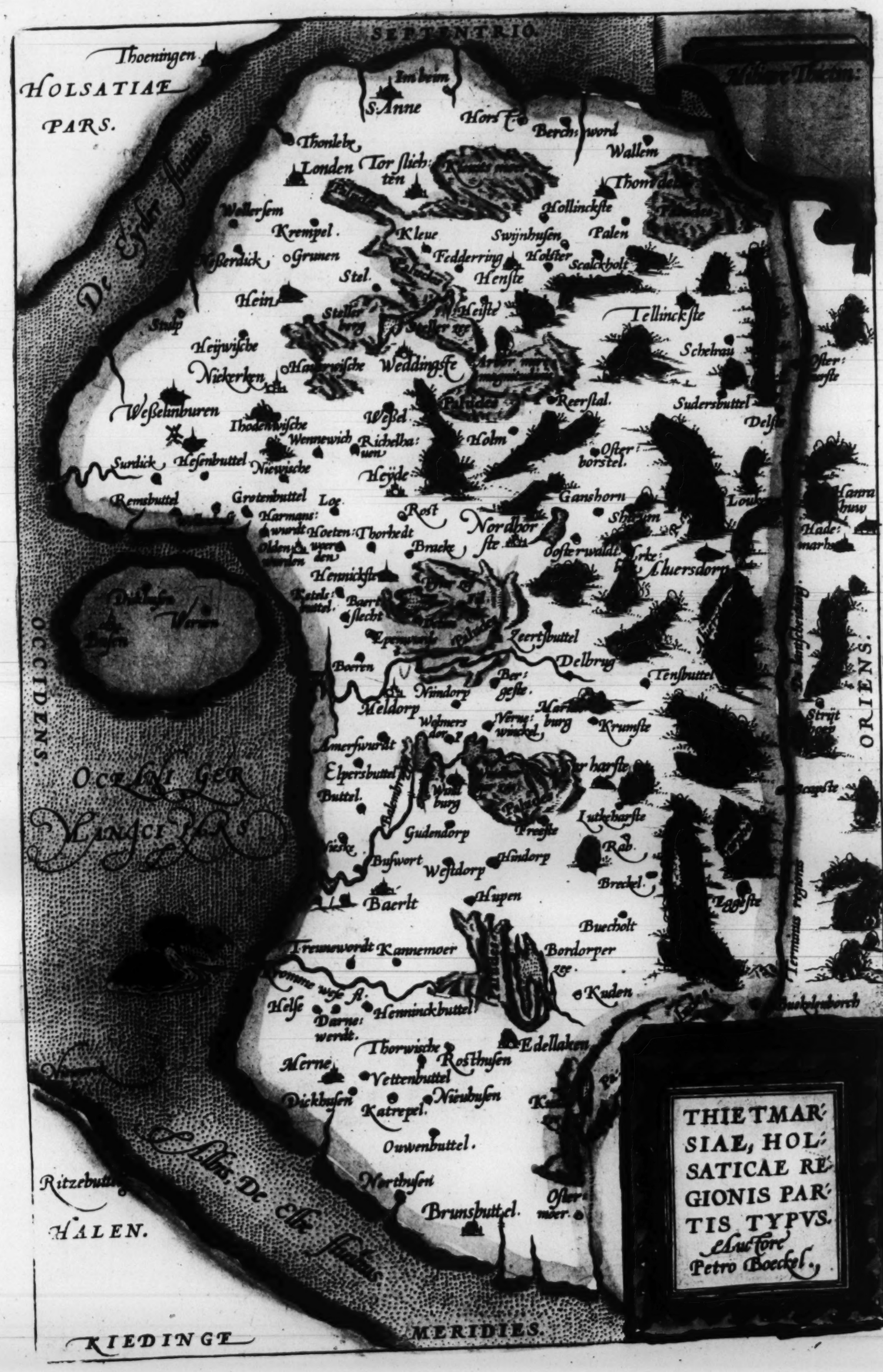
ORIENS.
Balticum
mare.
RVGIAE,
VSEDO-
MIAE, ET
IVLINAE,
Wandalica-
rum insula-
rum Vera
descriptio.
1584.
Ooſt
ſee.
SEPTEMTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
Pomc:
niac.
pars.
RVGIA.
Cum priuilegio
decennali.

THIETMARSIA, or DIETMARSH.

OF the MARSI, descended from *Marsus*, *Strabo* the ancient Geographer speaketh: and saith that many yeares since they went from the coasts about the *Rhein*, into a low and mooriſh country. Of theſe are come the THEVTOMARSI, or, as they commonlie pronounce the word, the *Thietmarſi*, (the Dietmarſhers) who about 400. yeares agone, were gouerned by the moſt ancient family of *Staden*, many of which they treacherouſly ſlew, and ſo at length they made themſelues free, by killing & baniſhing all their Nobility. *Henry*, ſurnamed the *Lion*, Duke of *Saxony* ſubdued them: but he being out-lawed by the Emperour *Fredericke*, *Waldemare* king of *Denmarke* ſeized vpon the country, and when as he vſed their helpe againſt *Adolph* Earle of *Holſtein* and the Lubeckers, they reuolted vnto the enemies, by whom the king was ouercome at the village *Bornhouet*. Thus againe being reſtored vnto their liberty, leaſt they might ſeeme to be *Anarchi*, ſubiect to no Iuriſdiction, they ſhrowded themſelues vnder the patronage of the Archbiſhop of *Breme*, and him they acknowledged for their Prince: but yet they would neuer pay him tribute or ſubſidie, nor euer would be obedient to his lawes or commands. Often the Dukes of *Holſtein* haue attempted wars againſt them, and alwaies they ſuffered the repulſe. *Fredericke* the third, Emperour of *Rome*, gaue the country to *Chriſtian* the firſt, king of *Denmarke*, vnder the title of a Dukedome: whoſe ſonne *Iohn*, making war vpon them in the yeare 1500. loſt the day, all his forces being ouerthrowen, himſelfe with a very few hardly eſcaped by flight, leauing behind him the greateſt part of the nobility of *Holſtein*. After that, they grew more inſolent by this victory, and oft greatly troubled and moleſted the Duke of *Holſtein*. *Adolph* ſonne of *Fredericke* king of *Denmarke*, heire to the kingdome of *Norway*, and Duke of *Sleſwicke* and *Holſtein*, not being able to endure their malepart inſolencie, in the yeare of Chriſt 1559. muſtereth his men, gathereth a great army, to whom *Fredericke* the ſecond, king of *Denmarke*, and *Iohn* his brother, ioine their forces. Theſe armies thus vnited, ſet forward, and preſently take *Meldorp*, with all the South part of the prouince. Then after a few daies reſpite, they ledde their forces along by *Tilenbrugge*,: againſt whom the Dietmarſhers out of *Hemmingſtade* make head with all their power, and met the enemy before the towne *Heyde*; entending to force the ſouldiers to retire being wearied with a tedious march: but oft repelled, and yet charging againe afreſh, at length they are beaten downe, killed, forced to flie, and the towne is taken and fired. There were ſlaine that day about 3000. Dietmarſhers. Duke *Adolph* labouring like a valiant captaine, to keep his men in aray, and to bring them on againe which began to flie, receiued an hurt. This battell was fought vpon the thirteenth day of Iune. The Dietmarſhers hauing receiued this ouerthrow, ſubmitted themſelues to the King and the Dukes, and obteining pardon, they were againe receiued to grace: and thus *Dietmarſh*, which for many ages together by force of armes had defended and maintained their liberty, became ſubiect to the Dukes of *Holſtein*. This the authour of this Mappe, which heere we haue inſerted into our Theater, hath written of this country. See alſo *Albert Crantzius* his Chronicle of *Saxony*. *Chriſtianus Silicius*, a Dane, hath lately ſet forth a little Treatiſe, in which he hath deſcribed theſe warres between the Danes and the Dietmarſhers, and other things which do much make for the better vnderſtanding of this tract.

OLDENBVRG.

THis country tooke his name from *Oldenburg*, the chiefe city. *Albertus Crantzius* in his *Metropolis* in the fifteenth chapter of the third booke, writeth that this is one of the moſt ancient Earledomes of *Germany*: for in the thirty chapter of his ſecond booke, he reckoneth *Widekind*, Duke of *Saxony*, who liued in the time of *Charles* the Great, amongſt the Earles of this country. *Iræneus* affirmeth that this city was repaired by *Charles* the Great, who alſo there dedicated a church to S. *Iohn Baptiſt*, conſecrated by *Edalgarge* the Biſhop. In this I thinke he is deceiued, that he reckoneth this city amongſt the cities of the *Wandalls*, and deſcribeth it vpon that coaſt. For this is another city different from that; and is in *Wagria*, a prouince of *Holſtein*, nothing neere *Pomerland*. This the *Wandalls* called *Stargard*, the Danes *Brannesia*; ech according to the propriety of his owne tongue, as the ſame *Crantzius* writeth. The authour of this Mappe thinketh that the *Ambrones*; (a people which went into *Italie* with the *Cimbers*, and were ſlaine and ouerthrowen by *Marius*, as *Plutarch* recordeth) dwelt heere about, and their name yet to remaine amongſt that people which they call *Amerlanders*. The ſame he thinketh of the *Alani Saxones*, which he verily beleeueth to haue ſometime dwelt about the lake *Alana* in this prouince, vpon ech ſide of the riuer *Alana* (both in the Mappe are written *Ana*) euen as high as the caſtell *Oria*; and at this day to be called *Lengener*, as who would ſay *Alani*, and *Auerlenger*, that is, the Alanes on the further ſide. *Andrew Hoppenrode* in his booke of *Pedigrees*, hath ſomething of the Earles of this County. But *Dauid Chytræus* hath written the beſt of any man of it, in his hiſtory of *Saxony*.


SEPTENTRIO.
Thoeningen.
HOLSATIAE
PARS.
Imbeun
S. Anne
Horst
Berchsword
Wallem
Thonlebe
Londen
Torslichten
Wellersem
Krempel.
Kleue
Swijnhusen
Palen
Hollinckste
Fedderring
Holster
Scalckholt
Henste
Stel.
Hein
Tellinckste
Schelrau
Heijwische
Niekerken
Weddingste
Reerstal.
Sudersbuttel
Weßelinburen
Weßel
Holm
Richelhaven
Surdick
Hesenbuttel
Niewische
Heijde
Ganshorn
Remabuttel
Grotenbuttel
Loz.
Rost
Nordhorste
Hoeten
Thorhedt
Bracke
Hennickste
Delbrug
Tensbuttel
Meldorp
Elpersbuttel
Buttel.
Gudendorp
Buswort
Westdorp
Hindorp
Brockel.
Baerlt
Hupen
Buecholt
Kannemoer
Bordorper
Kuden
Helse
Hemminckbuttel
Edellaken
Thorwische
Rosthusen
Merne
Vettenbuttel
Dickbusen
Katrepel.
Nieubusen
Ouwenbuttel.
Northusen
Brunsbuttel.
Ritzebuttel
HALEN.
KIEDINGE
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
ORIENS.
OCCLINI GER
LANGCLARS
Elbe, De Elb
THIETMARSIAE, HOLSATICAE REGIONIS PARTIS TYPVS.
Auctore
Petro Boeckel.

Septentrio.

OLDENBVRG COMIT.

Het Wad.

Germanicum Mare.

Butiada, uel Ru=

=stin=

=gia Supe=

=rior=

Sta=

=di=

=um.

Oriens.

Occidens.

Meridies.

Mill. parua, mediocria, et magna.

Laurentius Michaelis describ.

WESTPHALIA, or as vulgarly it is called WESTPHALEN.

His country ſeated between the riuers Weiſer *and* Rhein, *runneth out toward the South almoſt as farre as* Heſſen, *his North border abutteth vpon* Friesland. *The famous riuers* Eems *and* Lippe, (Amaſis *and* Lupias) *beſides ſome other of leſſer note, do runne through this country. The ſoile is reaſonably fertile; but of thoſe things rather that do belong to the maintenance of ſheep, cattell, and ſuch like beaſts, than men. It yeeldeth diuers kinds of fruits, as apples, nuts, and acorns, wherewith they feed and fatte their ſwine: for of theſe they haue great ſtore, the gammons and legges of which, dried in the ſmoke, are from hence farre and neere tranſported and caried into forrein countries: for the gammons of* Weſtphalen *bacon are accounted for a dainty diſh at great mens tables. Theſe alſo that country people do ſometime eat raw, and take it for a ſauory meat. It is more fertile about* Suſate *and* Hammon, *but moſt rich of all commodities, in the prouince of* Paderborne *and* Lippe. *The dioceſſe of* Munſter *is good meadow and paſture ground: as alſo that tract which is about* Weiſſer *in ſome places. It is woody all about* Surland *and the county of* Berg. *About* Collen *and the county of* Marche *it is not without ſome veine of mettall. The people are goodly men, of a tall and comely ſtature, ſtrong and able bodies, and courageous ſtomacke. It hath many good ſouldiers, well trained, and ready at an houres warning.*

The Counties and Noble houſes which do belong to this Countrie, are, in the iudgement of Roleuinge, *the County of* Benthem, Tekelenburgh, March, Waldecke, Spigelberg, Dinſtlaken, Oldenburg, Diephold, Rauesburg, Limburg, Arnsburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Buren, Rekelinchuiſen, Ludinchuyſſen, Steenuord, Horſtmare, Borchlo, Brunckhorſt, Gemme *and* Cappenberg: *to theſe alſo* Hammelman *addeth,* Delmenhorſt, Lingen, *and* Sterneberg. *The people about the tract of* Collen *and in* March, *are the* Surlandi: *the* Bergenſes, *which dwell in the mountaines and ſuch as are ſubiect to the Duke of* Cleeueland: *the* Emeſlandi, *in the Biſhopricke of* Munſter *and the inhabitants about the riuer* Eems, *and toward* Friesland: *the* Slachterlandi, *in the ſame prouince neere* Cloppenburg: *and the* Norlandi, *(that is, the Northren people) in the tract of* Oſnaburg: *laſtly, the* Delbruggij, *in the dioceſſe of* Paderborne.

The chiefe cities of Weſtphalen *properly ſo called, are* Munſter, Duſſeldorp, Weſall, Oldenburg, Oſnaburg, Minde, Herworden: *and of leſſe note* Widenbrúg, *and* Coeſueldt.

Some do account the ancient and true Saxony, *to be* Weſtfalen: *and do thinke it to haue been inhabited long ſince by the* Cheruſci, *whoſe Prince or Generall,* Tacitus *and* Velleius *do write to haue been that ſame* Arminius, *who ſlew* Quintilius Varus *the Romane, and put his three legions to the ſword.*

Herman Hamelman *hath ſet out the deſcription of this country in a ſeuerall treatiſe; out of whom we haue gathered this briefe diſcourſe: he nameth and citeth for his authours* Werner Roleuing, Gobeline, *and others mo of leſſe note, writers which yet I haue not knowen. The ſtudious Reader to theſe may adioine* Albert Crantz *his* Saxony. Item Dauid Chytræus *his hiſtory of* Saxony, *where he hath a large and learned deſcription of this country. Of this prouince this rythme and prouerbe is commonly ſpoken by trauellers.*

Hoſpitium vile,
Cranck broot, dun bier, langhe mile,
Sunt in Weſtphalia,
Qui non vult credere, loop da.

Lodging baſe hard bed,
Kentiſh miles, ſmall drinke and brown bread,
In Weſtphalen be,
He that will not beleeue't, let him go ſee.

Qui olim Saxones, postea se Ostphalos et Westphalos dixere: Visurgi flumine distinctos: Ostphalorum autem Vocabulum in Saxonum denuo euanuit. At Westphali in hodiernum usque diem nomen retinet. Vetusque tanquam spurium respuentes.

ORIENS.

OCCIDENS

SEPTENTRIO.

Fer den.

Bremen Episcop.

Mynden episcop.

Diepholt.

Oſnabrugghe Episc.

Oost Friesland.

Westfriesland.

Int Moer.

Eemser land

Twendt.

Amasi flu. ostium.

Olden burch.

Bottinger Landt.

Geuerden

Hel

Munsterer Landt

7. Lubbekenderf.
8. Eſtermoore.
9. Marieweert.
10. Zuijdwold.
11. Achtelhuijr.
12. Simonſwolde.

1. Dedeburg.
2. Bijengen.
3. Holtgaſt.
4. Cruitzen.
5. Coldeberg.
6. Gerſum.

Christianus Schrot Sonsb. descripsit
Cum Priuilegio

Cum Imp. et Regit. Mtm
priuilegio decennali. 1579.

WEST-PHALIAE TOTIVS, FINITIMARVMQVE REGIONVM ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO.

IENS.

Der Snelle Marck.

Lyppe.

Padelborn.

Marck Comitatus.

Berge.

Comitat

Monasterien-sis.

Episcop.

Cliuiae Ducàtus

Colonienſis Dioeceſis.

Scala milliarium Weſtphalicorum.

RIDIES.

CCIDENS.

SAXONY.

Lthough this Mappe do beare the title of *Saxony*, notwithstanding it conteineth not all *Saxony*: for the true and ancient *Saxony* was comprehended in former times between the riuers *Elue* and *Rhein*, according to his vttermoſt length: the breadth of it was reſtrained by the Germane ſea, and the riuer *Eydore*, and the borders of *Heſſen* and *Thuringen*. *Brunſwicke* was almoſt in the center and middeſt of it. But now it is not bounded with thoſe or ſuch like naturall bounds, ſuch as riuers and mountaines are; but it is confined by other Princes ſignories and countries. Therefore *Saxony* at this day is diuided into the Vpper and Neather. The Vpper or High *Saxony* is that which this Mappe doth repreſent, and is graced with the title of a Dukedome: whoſe Duke alſo is one of the Princes Electours, which haue their voices in the chooſing of the Emperour. The chiefe townes of this prouince are *VVitteberg* and *Torga*. Of *Saxony* and the antiquities of the ſame, *Albert Crantz* hath written a whole volume. M. *Adams* alſo in the firſt booke of his Eccleſiaſticall hiſtory, hath ſome things of this country worth the reading. *Hamelman* hath ſet out the hiſtories of *Saxony* and *VVeſtfalen*. They that do deſire to know the ſituation, buttes and bounds, and famous acts, let them read *VVitichinde* and *Sebaſtian Munſter*. *Pet. Albinus Niuemontius* very lately, and *Dauid Chytræus*, haue written very learnedly of this prouince.

Of the Marqueſate of BRANDENBVRG, LVSATIA, (*Lauſſnitz*) and VOITLAND, countries which we haue alſo deſcribed in this Chart, take theſe few lines; The Marqueſate of BRANDENBVRG, one of thoſe prouinces which in old time were inhabited of the *Wandalls*, is diuided at this day into the Old and the New; by this runneth the riuer *Oder*, by that *Elue*, *Albis* the Latines call it. In the old Marqueſate the chiefe city is *Brandenburg*, whereof the whole country tooke his name. The New hath the city *Franckford*: vulgarly called *Franckford* vpon *Oder*, to make a difference between it and that which is ſituate vpon the riuer *Meyn*. Heere is an Vniuerſitie, and a great Mart kept twiſe euery yeare. At *Berline*, is the Princes court ordinarily kept. Him, of the Marqueſate they commonly call the *Marqueſſe*: he alſo is one of the Prince Electours.

VOITLAND is a little ſhire ſubiect to the Marqueſſe. This *Æneas Syluius* calleth *Aduocatorum terram*, and *Prætorianam*, the Sollicitours or Controwlers land, framing a word from the Etymologie or true meaning of the Germaine name; for *Voyt*, in the Dutch tongue ſignifieth a Sollicitour or Controwler. So called for that ſometime the Prince of this country was one of the foure controwlers of the Roman Empire. The townes of better note are theſe, as *Gaſper Bruſchius* thus reckoneth them vp in Munſters Coſmographie: *Curia Regnitiana*, *Renitz* court, commonly called *Hoff*, (ſo named of the riuers which runne by it, and there falling into *Sala*,) a great city and very populous, beautified with the goodly and ſtately Church of S. *Michael*, a large Monaſtery of Nunnes, and two rich Hoſpitalls. *Plauhenium*, or *Plawn*, a city with a caſtell. *Olſnitz*, which the caſtell *Voytzberg*, neere adioining. *Adorff*, and *Weidonium*, (*Weyda* as I thinke) a faire towne, with certaine Abbeies about them, *Milford* and *VVhite-crowne*, *Geraw Scletz*, and whatſoeuer is between the *Hoff* and *Cygney*, ſtanding vpon the riuer *Elſter*, (*Halleſtra*, the Latines call it.) Neere vnto this is *Feichtelberg*, that famous mountaine bearing plentifully the ſtately Pine-trees, out of which foure riuers do ariſe & runne, (a very ſtrange worke of Nature) vnto foure quarters of the world: namely, *Egre*, *Meyn*, *Nabe*, and *Sala*. *VVolfangus Iobſtius* hath written a curious deſcription of the Marqueſate of *Brandenburg*.

LVSATIA, *Lauſſnitz*, is diuided into *Ober Lauſſnitz*, and *Nider Lauſſnitz*, the Vpper, and the Neather: it is alſo is a part of *Saxony*, as *Rithaymer* teſtifieth. It lieth between the riuers *Elue* and *Oder*, and the Bohemian mountaines. Sometime it was a part of *Meiſen*, (*Miſnia*,) and was adioined to it: but the Bohemians, who laboured by all meanes to enlarge the bounds of their kingdome and command, at length ſeized it into their hands. The people in maners, conditions and language do not much differ from the Sileſians: only they are diſtinct from them by name, and iuriſdiction, as gouerned by ſeuerall Princes. The name and appellation of *Luſatia*, is ſomewhat neere in ſound to the name of *Elyſij*, or *Lygij*, which it is certaine, as *Ioachimus Cureus* writeth, ſometime dwelt heere about. Their chiefe cities are *Gorlitz*, and *Sittaw*, and ſome others. The riuer *Neiſſ* runneth through the middeſt of this country. *Gaſper Peucer*, hath this other day in Elegiacke verſe, deſcribed the ſame in a pecular treatiſe. MISNIA, (*Meiſen*) and THVRINGIA, (*Thuringen*) are deſcribed and ſet out in their ſeuerall tables, which we haue heereafter inſerted into this our Theater of the World in their proper places. A portraiture and draught of theſe countries, ſhaddowed and counterfeited out of the Geographicall Chart of *Iohn Criginger*, which was imprinted at *Prage* in *Bohemia* in the yeare of Chriſt 1568. we haue adioined to this our worke.

SEPTENTRIO

MA

OCCIDENS

SAXONIAE, MISNIAE, THVRINGIAE, NOVA EXACTISSIMAQ3 DESCRIPTIO.

Cum privilegio

MERIDIES

BOH

RIO.

MARCHIA.

NIDER LAVSNITZ.

OBER LAVSNITZ.

SLESIA.

NITZ PARS.

OHEMIAE PARS.

DIES

Oppida notat, Pagos significat, Metalli fodinas.

Bernaw. Berlin. Brandenburg. Coetin. Koppenick. Langerwisch. Muckendorff. Sarmund. Storcha. Trippen. Linda. Britzen. Zenna. Galen. Luben. Sila. Lesnick. Cotwitz. Dryska. Osting. Hirsfeld. Armbruck. Labuerd. Wittichenau. Camitz. Meisen. Wilsdruff. Nasse Flumen. Brugks.

Furstenfeldt. Strausberg. Reitwin. Costrin. Odera Fluvius. Frandfurt. Reipzig. Paradiß. Furstenberg. Oder Fluvius. Grunberg. Wartenberg. Naumburgh. Freistatt. Grabick. Rauden. Neustatt. Gabel. Princka. Balkowitz. Luben. Sebenitz. Lignitz. Hama. Nimmersat. Kupfferberg. Lautsmutt. Hic sunt. Sagan. Muska. Sora. Kantz Fluvius. Hartenfelsse. Pribus. Bautzen. Bentzig. Buntzel. Naumburg. Lemburg. Boberfl. Greiffenberg. Gorlitz. Ostritz. Rothenbach. Pantzen. Laube. Hoffstatt. Olbin. Schandau. Neustatt. Herus krentzmar. Schluckenaw. Zeuchs. Frauenberg. Meissen. Weissenfels. Saleth. Alba fl. Prage.

The county of MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, a part of Old Saxonie, is thought to haue beene ſo called of *Mannus*: the ſecond king of the Germanes: For Manſuelde, in this country ſpeech, ſeemeth to ſignifie nothing elſe, but *The field of Mannus*. Which deriuation Aſcanien, another place not far from hence, denominated, as ſome men do verily beleeue, of *Aſcenez*, the firſt authour of the Germane name and nation, doth ſeeme ſtrongly to confirme. Heere alſo is *Aſcher leuben*, which in their language is as much to ſay, as, *The houſe of Aſchenez*. There is alſo a lake, which of Aſcenez, is called *Aſcherſlebiſche ſee*. This countrie hath vpon the Eaſt, the riuer Sala, the territories of the Archbiſhopricke of Magdeburg, and the Dioceſſe of Merſeburg: on the South lieth, Turingen; on the Weſt, the Counties of Swartzburg, and Stolberg, the Principalities of Sangerhouſe, Anhalt, and Aſſeburg. So that theſe Earles of Mansfield (which are alſo called, *The noble Lords of Heldrungen*) haue theſe princes their neere neighbours: the Archbiſhop of Magdeburg, the biſhop of Merſeburg, the Prince Electour of Saxony, the Landgraue of Thuringia, the Duke of Saxony, the biſhop of Halberſtade, the Prince of Anhald, the Lord of Bernburg, the Earles of Swartzburg and Stolburg, the Lords of Werther and Aſſeburg.

When, or by whom, this prouince was graced with the title of an EARLDOME, Andrew Hoppenrode, in his booke, which he hath written & ſet forth of the Petigrees of the Saxon Princes, plainly confeſſeth that he is altogether ignorant. Notwithſtanding this ſame authour, and with him Syriacus Spangeberg, do auerre it to haue beene very ancient, by this, that an Earle of this country, called Herger, did liue in the daies of Great Arthur, that renowmed king of the Britans, and was one of thoſe, which together with the reſt of the worthies of this king, were firſt made *Knights of the order of the Round Table*. Now this king Arthur, we know liued about 542. yeres after the incarnation of our Sauior Chriſt. But if there be any man that ſhall thinke and obiect, that this ſtorie of the Round Table is too fabulous to confirme this our aſſertion, yet this is certaine and cannot be doubted of, that in England, almoſt in the middeſt of the kingdome, there is a towne called Mansfield, ſituate betweeene the riuers of Trent and Rotheram, not farre from the city of Nottingham.

This county containeth alſo foure other counties: namely, ARNSTEDT, WIPRA, WETHIN and QVERNFVRT, all which in former times had their proper and peculiar Earles, but now at this day beſide the counte Mansfield they haue not any one. In this county alſo there is the county Palatine of Saxony. Moreouer there are beſide theſe certaine other Lordſhips and Principalities, as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe. The chiefe and principall cities are MANSFIELD, EYSLEBEN, WIPRA and LEIMBACH.

This country is very full of Mettall-mines. Heere out of the earth are digged thoſe ſleitſtones, which they call *Scheyfferſteyn*, ſuch as ſcarcely are to be found, as Sebaſtian Munſter writeth, in any other place of the world beſide. It hath alſo certaine ſtones laden with Copper, which being burnt in the fire and then ſteeped and waſhed in water do yeeld the mettall, and together with it ſome good ſtore of Siluer. But this is a wonderfull ſtrange pranke, that Nature heere in ſporting maner vſually plaieth, which the ſame authour there ſpeaketh of well worth the obſeruation: namely of a great Lake in this country well ſtored with diuers and ſundry ſorts of fiſh: all which kinds of fiſh, together with the paddockes, frogs, newts, and ſuch other things liuing in this lake, are found ſo curiouſly expreſſed & ſhaped out in ſtones, as we haue to our great admiration beheld, as it is a very hard matter at the firſt ſight vpon the ſudden to diſcern them from the naturall liuing creatures of that kind, and that ſo liuelily that thou ſhalt be able preſently to diſtinguiſh one from another and to call them by their ſeuerall and proper names. Some of theſe I haue, giuen me by Peter Erneſt, the moſt renowmed and illuſtrious Earle of this country, and worthy Gouernour of the prouince of Lutzenburg.

There is a Lake in this country, which, by reaſon of the ſaltneſſe of the water, they call *Geſaltzen*, into which, if the fiſhermen ſhall caſt in their nets ouer deepe, they will preſently be ſienged & ſchorched euen as if they had beene burnt or drawne through the fire, as Seuerinus Gobelinus, in his hiſtory of Amber, reporteth. The ſame authour writeth that neere vnto Eiſleben, there was not long ſince a piece of Amber found as bigge as a mans head.

Syriacus Spangeberg did promiſe to ſet out the hiſtory of this countrey, wherin all the cities, caſtles, villages, mountaines, woods, riuers, lakes, mines &c. ſhould ſeuerally be deſcribed; together with the Antiquities, Records, Petigrees, and ſuch other hiſtoricall matters of the ſame.

SEPTENTRIO

QVEDELNB: STIFT

S A C H S

REINSTEIN Graefschaft

ASCANIEN Graef:

BALLENSTEDE Graefschaft.

HALBERSTAT Stifft

ANHALT

WIPPRA Graefschafft.

MANSFELT Graefschaft

MORVNGEN Heerschaft

BORNSTET Herschaft

VOCKSTET Herschaft.

DIE PFALTS ZV SACHSEN

GVLDEN D

SVNDERS HAVSEN Heerschaft

DIE FINNE

Teuriochęmę vel Thuringi

OCCIDENS

MERIDIES

MANSFELDIAE COMITATVS DESCRIPTIO.

auctore Tilemanno Stella Sig.

E Lancobardi

N. ANHALT Furstenthumb.

BERNBVRG HERSchafft

FRIDBERG FREI HEER SCHAFT.

KOTENER LANDT

WETIN Grafschafft

HALL ERCZSTIFT

SAXEN Ducatus

MERSBVRG Stifft

SCHRAPELAVV FREIHERSCHAFT

QVERNFVRT Grafschaft.

THVRINGI

TALE

FRIBVRG AMPT.

Scala Miliarii Germanicorū.

The Principality of HENNENBERG.

THe territory and precinct of the Princes of HENNENBERG, a part of East France, how large and wide it was, you may see by this our Chorographicall Mappe; the buts and bounds of it are thus: Vpon the West and North it hath Thuringen, and the great forest, which of this countrie is called *Duryngerwaldt*; (whose head on these parts doth diuide Thuringen from Frankenland) on the South it is confined with the riuer of Meyn, and the bishoprickes of Bamberg and Wurtzburg. Moreouer the East part is enclosed with that great mountaine which the country people do call, *Die Rhon*, or *Rosn*: vpon the same side also it hath the Dioceese of Fulden, and the prouince of Hessen. This country is wonderfully stored with deere, wild fowle, fish and such other things necessary for the maintenance of mans life. It hath also some Mines of mettals, especially of iron, whereof great store is yearely from hence, to the great gaine and commodity of the inhabitants, transported into forren countries. It is watered heere and there with many and diuers fountaines, heads, or springs of the riuer *Visurgis*, which in these parts they call *Die Werra*, but more properly, it is of some in other places called *Die Wesser*, which indeed the name of the Abbey *Vesser* doth seeme to approoue for truth: which Francis Irenicus and Wolfgangus Lazius do verily beleeue to haue beene so denominated of *Wasser*, which in the Germane is as much to say, as *water*, in the English.

Of the first beginning and originall of this house or family of Hennenberg, by reason of the negligence of the writers and Historians of those times, we can determine nothing for certainty, beside this, that in the time of Attila and Charles the Great, some authours do make mention of the Princes of Hennenberg, which also were Earles of Frankland and Burggraues of Wurtzeburg. So againe in the time of Henry the first, Emperour of Germany, Gottwald and Otto of this house of Hennenberg serued valiantly in defence of the Empire against the assaults and inrodes of the *Vgri*. Item the *Boppones*, two learned men of this family, in the yeares of Christ 941. and 961. were bishops of Wurtzeburg, and gouerned that sea with the great applause and praise of all men. But the true pedigree of these Princes is deriued from BOPPO, who in the yeare of our Lord 1078. following Henry the fourth, the Emperours side, in the battell fought betweene him and Rudolph the Switzer, neere to the city Melrichstadt, valiantly fighting was honourablie slaine in the field. After him succeeded his sonne GOTTEBALD, first founder of the Abbey of Vesser, for the Monkes of the order of the brotherhood of the Præmonstratenses: After him followed his sonne BERTHOLD; then BOPPO the Second, next him BOPPO the Third, all which succeeded one after another in a right line. This Boppo the Third had by his second wife *Iutta*, of Thuringen, HERMAN, whose sonne BOPPO the Fourth died, leauing no issue behind him: But by his first wife *Elizabeth*, of the familie of the Princes of Saxony, he had HENRY, who had issue HENRY the Second, HERMAN the Second, and BERTHOLD the Second: Henry had issue BOPPO the Fift; whose sonne BERTHOLD the Third died without issue. But after Herman these Princes, HENRY the Second, HERMAN the Third, FREDERICK the First, GEORGE the First, and lastly FREDERICK the Second lineally descended one from another, successiuely gouerned this prouince. This Fredericke had issue HERMAN, who by his wife *Margaret*, of the family of Brandenburg had two sonnes, BERTHOLD the Fourth, and ALBERT, both which died in the yeare of our Lord God, 1549. and left no issue behind them. Then of the line of Berthold the Second, third sonne of Henry the First, succeeded BERTHOLD the Fift, who for his singular vertues, wisedome, experience, and excellent gifts other waies, was in the yeare after Christs incarnation, 1210. by Henry of Lutzelburg the Emperour, with the generall consent of the whole company of the Electours, installed one of the Princes of the Empire. And after that, for the same his vertues, and for that he was in managing all maner of businesses a most prudent, faithfull and fortunate man, by Lewis the Fourth, the next succeessour in the Empire, much set by and greatly esteemed. In his time, this whole prouince as it is heere set out, in this our Chorographicall Chart, was subiect to him and to other Princes and Earles of Hennenberg then liuing. But HENRY his sonne dying without issue male, the greatest part of this countrey, by the marriage of his three daughters, KATHARINE, SOPHIA, and ELIZABETH, fell vnto the Marquesses of Misnia, Burggraues of Noriberg, and Princes of Wurtenburg, which two last selling their portions, the bishop of Wurtenburg did much enlarge his dioceese. IOHN, the second sonne of Berthold the first, by his wife *Adelheida* of the house of Hessen, had by *Elizabeth* of the family of Luchtenburg, a sonne named HENRY the Fourth, who by *Mechtilda*, or Mawd, daughter to the Marquesse of Bath, WILLIAM the First, who by his wife *Anna* of Brunswicke, had WILLIAM the Second, which by *Katharine*, Countesse of Hanaw, had issue WILLIAM the Fourth, begotten of his wife *Margaret* daughter to the Duke of Brunswicke. This William had by his wife *Anastasia*, daughter of Albert, Prince Electour of Brandenburg, seuen *sonnes*, and six *daughters*, namely WILLIAM, and CASPAR, which died in their infancy: IOHN, Abbot of Fulden: WOLFGANG and CHRISTOPHER, which two died bachelours: GEORGE ERNEST and BOPPO the Sixt: This Boppo, after the death of his first wife *Elizabeth* daughter to the Marquesse of Brandenburg, maried *Sophia*, daughter to the Prince of Luneburg; he died vpon the fourth of March in the yeere of our Lord 1574. leauing no issue behind him. He was a very godly, prudent, magnanimous and curtuous Prince. That other, George Ernest, after the death of his wife *Elizabeth* daughter to the Duke of Brunswicke, maried *Elizabeth* daughter to the Prince of Wurtenburg, and at length vpon the seuen and twentieth day of December in the yeare of our Lord God 1583. yeelded to Nature and died in the seuentie and third yeare of his age, being the last Prince of that stocke or family. The description of this prouince of Hennenberg, as heere it is set downe, at this day is subiect vnto diuers Princes: the greatest part of it, belongeth to the Duke of Saxony, the rest to the bishop of Wurtenburg and the Landtgraues of Hessen. A more large and exact description of this Stocke and Family, if any man be desirous to haue, may be learned out of the Genealogy or Pedigree of M. Sebastian Glaser, sometime Chancellour of this Principality of Hennenberg.

HASSIA, or, The LANDTGRAVY of HESSEN.

THe countrie of HESSEN, which sometime was an EARLDOME, and now graced with the title of a LANDTGRAVY' was in old time possessed by the CATTI, as almost all writers generally of our time do verily beleeue; only Albertus Crantzius, to my knowledge, is of another mind; for he laboureth to make the world beleeue that these *Catti*, were those people which now are called *Saxones*. This prouince hath vpon the East, Turingen; vpon the South, Frankenland; vpon the West, Westphalen; vpon the North, the Duke of Brunswicke, the bishop of Minden, with other princes are neere neighbours. It is a countrey very fertile of all maner of things necessary for the maintenance of mans life. It beareth no vines, but vpon that side only that lieth vpon the Rhein. MARPVRG, and CASSELL are the chiefe and principall cities of this country. Whereof this latter is adorned with the Princes court, and concourse of Nobles, Gentlemen and other braue gallants following and attendant vpon the same: the other is graced with a goodly Vniuersity, well frequented with students from all places neere adioining round about. In this Landtgrauy there are also diuers other Counties or Earledomes, as CATZENELEBOG, ZEIGENHEIM, NIDA and WALDECK, of all which now this Landtgraue writeth himselfe Lord. But listen what Eobanus Hessus, that worthy poet, in a certaine congratulatory poeme of his, written and dedicated vnto Philip the Landgraue of this country, vpon occasion of the victory atchieued by him at Wirtemburg wherin he doth by the way thus speake of the nature and situation of this prouince, and withall something also of the maners of the people.

Qualis Hyperboreum prospectans Thraca Booten Gradiui domus ad Rodopen, Hemumq́, niualem Circumfusa iacet, gelidis assueta pruinis, Gignit in arma viros duratos frigore, quiq́, Aut Hebrum, Nessumq́, bibunt, aut Strymonis vndas: Talis & ipsa situ, talis regione locorum Et fluuys siluisq́, frequens, & montibus altis Hassia: naturæ similes creat alma locorum Ceu natos in bella viros, quibus omnis in armis Vita placet: non vlla iuuat sine Marte, nec vllam Esse putent vitam, quæ non assueuerit armis. Quod si tranquilla vertantur ad otia pacis, Otia nulla terunt sine magno vana labore: Aut duro patrios exercent vomere colles, Æquatoq́, solo campos rimantur aratris (Namq́, & planicies segetum fœcunda patentes Explicat innumeras, & plena messe colonos Ditat, & ipsa sibi satis est,) aut ardua syluæ Lustra petunt, canibusq́, feras sectantur odoris, Venatu genus assuetum, genus acre virorum; Aut leges & iura ferunt, aut oppida condunt Fortia, non solum bello munimina, verùm Quæ deceant in pace etiam, oblectentq́, quietos. Quid sacros memorem fontes? quid amœna vireta? Quid valles ipsis certantes frugiferacis Vallibus Æmoniæ? dulces quid vbiq́, recessus Musarum loca, consessus loca digna Dearum? O patriæ gelidi fontes, ô flumina nota, O valles, ô antra meis notissima Musis! &c. Thus much in English prose briefly. *Hessen, in situation, nature of the soile and temperature of the aire, is a country of all the world most like vnto Thrace; Which by reason that it is much ouerhanged with many tall and stately woods; beset and enclosed betweene the snow-top'd mountaines Hemus, Rhodope, Pangeus and Cercina; watered and serued with the chill and frozen-streamed riuers Hebrus, Nessus, and Strymon, doth breed an hard kind of people fit for all maner of seruice and toilesome trauell. So heere as if they were descended from mighty Mars, their chiefe delight is in the wars, no other kind of life doth please them halfe so well, nay they hold it otherwise no life at all, or at least that that man is not worthy to liue that doth not especially delight himselfe in martiall feats and deeds of armes. Yet if all be still and warlike Mars do sleep, they cannot abide to liue idlely and to spend their time at home: For then they either do giue themselues to husbandrie and to follow the plow (For heere the large and open champion ground do with great aduantage repay the husbandmans hire and paines:) or else in hawking and hunting, they do through thicke and thin, darkest woods and most bushy forests, ouer hedge and ditch, highest hils and lowly vales follow their game most laborsously: others do take as great paines in ordering and ruling the commonwealth, ending of controuersies and seeing that the lawes be duly kept and executed; others do busie themselues in building and fortifying of towns and cities, making them not only defensible against the assault and battery of the enemy in time of war, but also gorgeous and beautifull to the great delight and astonishment of the beholders in time of peace. What should I speake of the goodly wholesome springs, the pleasant greene meadowes, pastures and vallies which for fruitfulnesse may iustly contend with those of Æmonia, that fertile country of Greece, so much commended by Poets and Historians? Of the sundry and manifold pleasures and delights some places, brookes, and cleare running waters of this country? &c.*

5599

FVLDENSIS
DITIO:
NIS
PARS.

HENNEBERGEN:
SIS DITIONIS.
vera delineatio.

Cum Privilegio decennali. 1594.

Durin:
ger
Waldt.

OCCIDENS.

WVRTZ
BVR
GENSIS

ORIENS.

ERGENSIS
DIOECESIS
PARS.

DIOECE:
SIS PARS.

MERIDIES.

Lauchreden.
Gersten: gaw.
Berka.
Eisenach.
Marckfula.
Waltershausen.
Fach
Vasungen.
Meinungen.
Hennenberg
Romhilt.
Schleusingen
Hilpers: hausen.
Georgental.
Ortruff.
Rotach
Neustadt.
Hilpurgk.
Coburgk
Honstein.
Ermershausen
Sternbergk.
Sultzfeldt
Bulhausen.
Munerstadt.
Boppenhauer.
Maspach.
Rannungen.
Dundorf.
Rottenstein.
Lichtenstein
Konigsbergk.
Neustadt.
Konigsho: uen.
Nider: lauer.
Burglauer.
Schwein: furth
Meinburg
Ebrachsin
Zeyll
Bamach
Ebern
Scala milliarum.

Cum Gratia, & Privilegio decen. 1(57)9.

HASSIAE DESCRIPTIO, IOANNE DRYANDRO AVCTORE.

SEPTENTRIO.

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

Furstendom an der Lhon.

NASSOW COM.

Graf: schaft.

Wederaw.

YSENBERG COM.

Herschaft.

MOGVNTINENSIS DIOECESIS.

Scala milliarium.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

THVRINGIA,
Or,
DVRINGEN.

His *Prouince* was ſometime a *Kingdome*, at this day it is onley graced with the title of a LANDTGRAVY. It is ſeated betweene the two riuers Sala and Werra. Vpon the North it is bounded with that great wood, which the Hiſtorians call *Sylua Hercinia*, and of them is called *Hartz*. On the South it hath the vaſt foreſt of Thuringia, *Duringer Waldt*, they call it. The length of this country, which is equall to the breadth, is about twelue Germane miles. In this narrow compaſſe, (as I remember not long ſince Hugh Brinkhorſt, an Engliſhman, a citizen of Erford, my good friend, did tell me) there are 12. COVNTIES or Earledomes, and as many ABBEIS, which they call *Gefurſtete Abtyen*) 144. CITIES, with ſo many MARKET TOVVNS, (*Mercktflecken*) 2000. PARISHES, and 150. CASTLES. It is a paſsing fertile country, and of wheat and ſuch like corne it yeeldeth greater plenty than any other country of Germany whatſoeuer. Whereupon George Agricola doubted not to call it *Sumen Germaniæ*, The Sweet-bread of Germany. Heere yearely groweth great plenty of woad (*Iſatis*, the Latines call it) which from hence is tranſported into other countries, to the great gaine and commodity of the inhabitants: It is an herbe or weed much vſed of Diers, to ſet the more perfect and durable colour in wooll or wollen cloth. Heere ſome are of opinion that ſometime the SORABI did inhabite. Reinerus Reyneckius in his booke, which he wrote of the Originall of the Myſſen (*Myſni*) doth thinke theſe *Tyringetæ*, to be nothing elſe, but as one would ſay *Tyringotæ*, that is, The Gothes of Thuringia, and thereupon their city *Gothen*, or Gotha, he maketh no queſtion, tooke the name. Zacharias Riuander, in the Dutch tongue hath ſet out a peculiar treatiſe containing a deſcription of this countrie.

The Metropolitane or chiefe city of this prouince is *Erford*, which is held to be the greateſt city of all Germany. The cryſtall and nimble ſtreamed Gera runneth almoſt through euery ſtreet of this city, as we there beheld to our great delight and exceeding commodity of the people inhabiting the ſame. In it there is a mount vpon the which doth ſtand a goodly Monaſtery of Frier Benedictines, dedicated vnto S. Peter. Here alſo is a ſtately church, built by Boniface biſhop of Mentz, and dedicated to our Lady Mary, the bleſſed Virgin. This church hath a bell, famous all Germany ouer for the huge bigneſſe of it and maſsie weight.

MISNIA.

His country is by Iohn Garzo of Bononia, an Italian, thus deſcribed: This prouince, ſaith he, is ſeated vpon the riuer Elbe; on the Eaſtſide the Vindali, the Bohemi on the South, thé Saxons on the North, and Libonotria, or the Eudoſes on the Weſt, are neere neighbours to this country: it is contained within the riuers Sala and Muldaw: beyond the riuer Sala the Thuringers dwell. In it are many rich and wealthy cities, and diuers ſtrong caſtles. Here ſometime, as Ptolemey teſtifieth, the *Calucones* and the *Danduti* did inhabite. But Libonotria was poſſeſſed of the *Herthanæ*, *Eudoſi*, *Varini*, and *Suardones*, all which afterward were generally called *Serabi*. The country is very fertile of all maner of graine; ſo that it is able, in regard of the great abundance thereof, to ſerue almoſt all the neighbour countries neere adioining: Neither doth it yeeld ſuch great ſtore of wheat only, but alſo of wine, hony, and cattell. Thus farre out of the ſame Garzo.

The head city of this prouince is Meiſſen (*Miſna*) of which the whole country tooke the name. The riuer Elbe (*Albis*) runneth hard by the wals of this city. Heere is a very goodly and ſtrong caſtle. *Dreſden*, where the Prince doth ordinarily keepe his court, is a city alſo ſituate vpon ech ſide of this riuer Elbe, croſſe ouer the which a goodly bridge doth paſſe from one part of the city to the other. *Torgaw*, alſo ſtandeth vpon the ſame riuer, where there is brewed an excellent kind of beere, and is thereupon called by the name of this towne *Torgaw beere*. Item Leipzig, ſituate vpon the riuer Pleiſſe, is the greateſt and wealthieſt market towne in all theſe parts: hither the Merchants do flocke, from all quarters farre and neere, to the Mart that here is held thriſe euery yeere. Heere alſo is a pretty Vniuerſity, tranſlated hither, as Munſter ſaith, from Prage in Bohemia, about the yeere of our Lord 1408. This towne is verie goodlily built and hath many faire houſes, but eſpecially the Guild-hall, where the Aldermen vſually meet, not long ſince repaired with great coſt and expences, is of all others moſt gorgeous. The people are very neat, cleanly, courteous and humane. Beſide theſe there are diuers other pretty townes, as *Zeitz*, *Schreckenberg*, *Naumburg*, and *Freiberg*, a rich towne by reaſon of the Gold-mine neere adioining. Heere in old time dwelt the *Hermanduri*, as Munſter, with other good authours doth teach vs. The Originall, Famous acts, Remooues or colonies and great Commands of this nation are ſet out not long ſince by Georgius Chemnicenſis in the Latin tongue, by Reynerus Reyneckius, and at large by Petrus Albinus Niuemontius, in the Germane tongue. Of LVSATIA, a prouince alſo contained in this mappe, we haue ſpoken before, at the Mappe of Saxony.

TVRINGIÆ NOVISS. DESCRIPT. per Iohannem Mellinger Halens.

SAXEN.

Oriens

OSTERLAND

VOITLAND.

GVLDE

AWE

HAIN LEITE

HESSEN.

Cum Priuilegio

Scala miliarium Germanicorum

52
51
50
SILESI AE
PARS.
Oriens.
BO:
HE:
Naumburg
LVSATI
Gorlitz
Liſſa
Limburg
Tribel
G. Heid
Krossen
Rotter
Ostr
Reichen: bach
Hirtsfeld.
Iung Buntzel.
LVSATIA
INFERIOR
SVPERIOR
MIAE
Bran: delſtein
Liebe.
Praga
Sprem: berg.
Lautzen
Pentze.
Kreber
Beſeke
Cotbus
ALBIS FLV.
PARS.
Veron
Luben
Dresden
Rokizan
Luca
MARCHIAE
PARS.
Septentrio.
Meridies.
Schlieben
Belitz
Brezin
Lucka
SAX.
ONIAE
PARS.
OSTER LAND
Leipzig
Naumburg
Czeitz
VOIT:
LANDIA.
Jena
Weimmar
Erfurdt
Graffen
Arnſtadt
Gothen
Occidens.
Scala miliarium Germanicorum
MISNIAE
ET LVSATI
AE TABVL
Deſcripta à M. Barthol
Sculteto Gorlit.
TVRIN GIAE
PA RS.
Manſfelt
Zangerhau sen.
Duringer Walt
Salfeldt
Orlemund
Dreiberg
Freiberg
Schellenberg
Wolckſtein
Schwartzenberg
Plawen
Elbe flu.
Oder flu.
Neiß flu.
Elſter flu.
Saale flu.
Weiß flu.
Wittig flu.

THE MARQVESATE OF BRANDENBVRG.

He Marqueſate of *Brandenburg* runneth out in length threeſcore German miles. Vpon the Weſt it bordereth vpon *Saxony*, *Miſnia*, and *Meckelburg*. Vpon the North it is bounded by *Pomeran*, *Stetin*, and the *Caſſuby*. His Eaſt part reſteth vpon *Polonia*, and *Sileſia*. On the South it hath *Bohemia*, *Luſatia*, and *Morauia*. It is diuided into *Old-march*, *Middle-march*, and *New-march*. This Marqueſate alſo conteineth within his iuriſdiction the Lordſhip of *Cotbuſs* or *Cotwitz*: of *Peilzen*, *Beſcaw*, and *Storkaw*, all in Neather *Luſatia*: the Dukedome of *Croſſen* in *Sileſia*: the Earledomes of *Rapin*, *Stolp*, and *Vierad*. To it alſo doth belong the little Prouince *Prignitz*. It hath three Biſhopricks, *Brandenburg*, *Hauelberg*, and *Lubuſz* ſituate in *Middle-march*. Moreouer beyond the riuer *Oder* it hath the citie and ſhire *Sternberg*. OLD-MARCH beginneth at the Deſert of *Luneburg*, and ſo extendeth it ſelfe vnto the riuer *Elbe*. It is confined with the Dioceſſes of *Magdeburg*, *Halberſtadt*, and *Meckelburg*. The inhabitants long ſince were the *Senones Sueui*, and in ſome places alſo the *Angriuarij*, with the *Teutones*. In this coaſt are ſeuen cities of no ſmall account, *Tangermundt* vpon the riuer *Elbe*, in that place where the riuer *Angra* or *Tonagra* (now *Tanger*) vnlodeth it ſelfe into *Elbe*, ſometime the imperiall ſeat of the Emperour *Charles* the fourth. *Stendal* the principall citie of this ſhire, where there is a church of *S. Nicolas* (they call it *Thumſtift*) of regular Canons of the order of *S. Barnard*, commonly called *Ordo Ciſtertienſium*, firſt founded at *Giſtertium* (now called *Citeaux*) a place in *Gallia Narbonenſi*. *Soltwedel*, diuided into two cities, the Old, & the New. *Gardeleben*, with a caſtle called *Eiſchnippe*. As alſo *Oſterburg*, *Werben*, and *Senohuſe* now *Sehauſen*, ſo named perhaps of the *Senones* a people that ſometime dwelt here about. *Arnburg*, with his caſtle ſituate vpon the riuer *Elbe*, *Biſmarch*, *Beuſter*, *Bueck* ſtanding not farre from the *Elbe*, *Kalbe*, and *Neſtlingen*, which they otherwiſe alſo call *Letzlingen*. Beſides theſe townes it hath ſeuen monaſteries richly endowed with temporalties and ſecular iuriſdiction, and diuers Nunries, as *Arntſehe*, *Damke*, *Dieſtorff*, *Creweſſen*, and *Niendorff*. The breadth of this countrey being equall to the length, is not aboue eight Dutch miles; and yet in it are at the leaſt 465. villages of good note. MIDDLE-MARCH beginneth on the other ſide of the *Elbe*, and ſtretcheth it ſelfe vnto the riuers *Oder* and *Spree* (ſometimes called *Sueuus*.) It is watered with the riuer *Hauel*, and other ſmall brooks of leſſe account. In former ages it was inhabited by the *Sueui*, or *Switzers*. The ſoile is very fertile, eſpecially for corne. It hath many Woods, Fiſh-ponds, Paſtures, and Medowes: as alſo certeine Vineyards firſt planted heere by *Albert* the Marqueſſe, ſurnamed, The beare. *Brandenburg* his chiefe citie; is by the riuer *Hauel* diuided into two parts: this is called The New citie; that The Olde: and was ſo named of *Brandon* ſometime a captaine of the Franks. Here is held the generall court of iuſtice for the whole countrey. Many priuileges and great liberties haue (by emperors, kings, and princes) been granted to this prouince; a token or monument whereof is the ſtatue or image erected in the new city, holding in his hand a drawen ſword, whom the citizens call *Rowland*. Not farre from this citie is the territory of *Hauelan*, ſo called of the riuer *Hauel* that enuirons it. Alſo the monaſtery of *Lenin* of the order of *S. Bernard*. After *Brandeburg* followes *Rathenaw* vpon the *Hauel*: *Spandaw* with a caſtle vpon the riuer *Spree*: likewiſe *Coln* and *Berlin* ſeuered by the ſame riuer. In *Berlin* is the Princes court at this preſent. Berlin was ſo named either of *Albert* the Marques ſurnamed *Bear*, or, as others hold opinion, of wild beares that haunted this place when the foundations were firſt laid. *Colne* was ſo called of Colliers that in great numbers inhabited the ſame in times paſt; or rather of the Latine word *Colonia*. *Frankford* vpon *Oder* was anciently reckoned in the number of the Hanſe-townes; in which regard at this preſent it payes no tribute to *Lubeck*, nor to any other cities of that aſſociation. It hath three marts euery yeere. Here is a College or Vniuerſitie founded by *Ioachim* the firſt marques of that name in the yeere 1506. Not farre from the Abbey of Carthuſians in this citie runnes a ſmall freſhet ſpringing out of a vine-bearing hill, whereinto whatſoeuer is caſt, hardeneth into the nature of a ſtone. Other townes there be alſo, as *Brietzen* ſurnamed *The loyall*: alſo *Belitzen*, and *Bernaw*, where excellent beere is brewed. *Bellin* ſeated by a foord of the little riuer *Rhien*: *Mittenwald*, *Monnixberg*, *Biſental*, *Blumbergen*, of the dioceſſe of *Brandeburg*, *Botzaw* with a caſtle; *Falkenhaghe* with a caſtle ſometimes belonging to the Templers, *Frienwald*, and *Oderberg*. Here marques *Albert* the ſecond of that name built a caſtle in the midſt of the riuer, to conſtraine paſſengers to pay tolle. Then haue you *Fridland*, a cloiſter of Nunnes, with a little borough. *Friſach* of the dioceſſe of *Brandeburg*, *Gereſwald*; *Grimnitz*, *Grunheid*, *Grunwalde*, and *Koppenick*, foure parks of the Prince with caſtles annexed. *Hochelberg* a village, *Landsberg*, an obſcure place with a caſtle of great antiquitie, *Lichen* a ſmall towne; *Liebenwald* with a parke; *Nawen*; *Putſtam* a little towne with a caſtle; *Newſtadt*, *Eberſwald*, and not farre from thence *Chorin* a monaſtery of Bernardines. *Mulroſa* a ſmall borough and a village; *Sarmunde*, *Sconbeck*, with a parke; *Strausberg*, *Trebin*, *Bernewijck* a little borough; *Zendenick* a cloiſter of Nunnes; *Zoſſa* a ſmall borough with a caſtle; *Stendel*, *Swet*; *Wruſen*, not farre from *Odera*; *Lietzen*, *Selow* a ſmall borough with many villages and hamlets. This middle marqueſat containes eight and twentie Dutch miles in bredth, and ſo many in length.

NEVN-MARCH is diuided from the middle by the riuer *Odera*, about that place where the riuer *Warta* falles thereinto, nere the towne of *Kuſtren*. The ſaid riuer of *Warta* beginnes in *Poland*, and watereth this region at the citie of *Lansberg*, and the townes of *Zandock* and *Sonneberg*. The head citie of this marqueſat is *Kuſtren*, reedified by the marques *Iohn*, ſonne to *Ioachim* the firſt, who to his exceeding charge fortified the ſame, and there eſtabliſhed his court. Other townes there be, as *Landsberg* vpon *Warta*, *Koningsberg*, *Bernwald*, and *Bernſteine*, a ſmall borough with a caſtle, *Bernwijchen*, and *Berlinichen*, or the towne of New *Berlin*. Then haue you the citie of *Arnſwald*, the borough of *Thame*, *Soldin* whilome the principall citie, *Furnſtenfield* a ſmall borough, *Dramburg*, *Drieſen*, *Falkenberg* the towne and caſtle ſituate on the confines of *Pomerlandt*: alſo *Himelſtedt* a cloiſter of Nunnes, *Kalis* a village, *Kartaw*, and *Lepen* two little boroughs, *Morgenwald* an Abbey, *Morni* a ſmall towne, *Nieuburg* a village, *Nurnberg*, *Reitz* with an abbey of the knights of the Rhodes, *Quartzen* containing the palaces of noblemen, *Schiffelben* a towne that beares the name for good beere and excellent Armorers. Moreouer, you haue *Oſmund*, *Sconflis*, *Woldenberg* a ſmall borough, *Sciltberg* a village, *Zeden* a little towne with a monaſterie, and *Zandock* a petie borough vpon the riuer *Warta*. The circuit of this new marquezat is about foure and twenty Dutch miles.

Now the whole marquezat of *Brandeburg*, with the regions aboue mentioned thereunto ſubiect, containeth fiue and fifty cities of importance, threeſcore and foure townes, ſixteene boroughs commonly called Marcktflecken, eight and thirtie caſtles or noble mens houſes, ten parks, ſeuenteene monaſteries of men and women. This region alſo yeeldeth Corall, the Eagle-ſtone or the Aetites, and the ſaffron-coloured ſtone called *Schiſtus*, with other gemmes of no leſſe account. Thus much out of the Dutch diſcourſe of *Wolfangus Iobſtius*. You may reade alſo *Munſter* and *Irenicus*, and *Dauid Chytræus* his ſtorie of *Saxonie*.

SEPTEM RIO.

BRANDEBVRGENSIS MA

Megalopolen = sis pars.

Lawenburgensis Com.

Lune = burg Com.

Prignitz.

MARCHIA ANTIQVA.

Ma g: debur: gen: sis arch.

Vker =

MARCHIA

HAVE LAND

=NIAE

SAXO =

PARS.

Marchionatus hic primum creatus fuit ab Henrico I. Imperatore, a° 923. fuitque eius primus marchio nomine Henricus. Olim enim sub ducibus Saxoniæ erat.

OCCIDENS.

MERIDIES.

RIO.

RCHIAE DESCRIPTIO

Pome = ra = niæ

Pars.

marck.

MEDIA.

NOVA.

MARCHIA

Stern =

bergk.

Crosſen

duca =

tus.

SILE SIÆ PARS.

Cotbuſs do mi=

nium.

ORIE

IES.

BVCHAVIA or BVCHONIA.

IN this prouince ſtandeth the Abbey of *Fuld*; concerning the originall and ſituation whereof thus writeth *Munſter*: FVLDA is the head city of that part of *Germanie*, which in times paſt ſome called *Buchonia*; others the foreſt or deſert of *Buchauia*, namely of Beech-trees, wherefore at this preſent we call it *Fagoniam* and *Fagunetum*. And that this name is deriued of *Fagus* (a beech,) the name of a towne therein called *Fag* or *Fach*, not farre from the high hill *Taurus*, doth plainly import. This region is ſituate betweene *Turingen*, *Frankenlandt*, *Heſſe*, and *Wederaugia*, bordering on the confines of all the ſaid regions, and lying as it were in the center of them. For townes, caſtles, villages, riuers, pooles, woods, fields, hortyards, ſweet fountaines, and fruitfull ſoile (ſo farre forth as the aſperitie of theſe regions may affourd) it is none of the meaneſt parts of *Germanie*; notwithſtanding it beareth no vines at all. The riuers are *Fuld* (whereof the city that it runnes by is called *Fuld*) *Hun*, *Guerra*, and *Vlſter*. The whole countrey is full of woods abounding with oaks and beeches. The little villages neere the city they call Celles, in token of the order of the Benedictins there dwelling in times paſt. But the chiefe grace and ornament of this region is the ancient and magnificent Church of *S. Sauiour*, which the memory of *S. Boniface* makes moſt renowmed, by whoſe meanes the city of *Fulda* was firſt built and inlarged, being before but a waſte wilderneſſe. For this being the Church of that moſt ancient monaſtery, was before the towne *anno* 655. erected in the time of the Emperour *Pipin*, father to *Charlemaigne*. More you may reade in *Sebaſtian Munſter*. Sundry particulars alſo concerning the originall of this Abbey, and the deeds of the Abbats, you ſhall find in the Chronography of *Valentine Muntzer* publiſhed in Dutch: where he ſaith, that the ground-plot of this city of *Fulda* before the building thereof was called Eulenloch, that is, *The den of Owles*. And where the Abbey of *S. Peter* now ſtandeth, it was of old named Eulenbergh, or *The hill of Owles*.

THE COVNTIE OF WALDECK.

THis Countie containeth a part of *Heſſe*; it is a fruitfull region, and watered with many riuers: the principall whereof abounding with fiſh, is called *Eder*, and is ſayd to yeeld graines of gold. Then haue you alſo the riuers *Dimel*, *Twiſt*, *Ahra*, *Urba*, and *Ither*. The ſoile affourds both corne and wine. Alſo it hath mines of ſiluer, quick-ſiluer, copper, lead, ſalt, and alume. The principall places are the city and caſtle of *Waldeck*, which giueth name to the whole region. *Aſtinchuſen*, *Dudinchuſen*, *Landawe*, a city and caſtle, with the towne and caſtle of *Mengerhuſen*, where the Earle at this preſent holds his court: the towne and caſtle of *Roden*, in the territory whereof is much hunting: *Wetterburg* a caſtle moſt pleaſantly ſituate betweene *Twiſt* and *Ahra*: the old and new towne of *Wildung* diſtinct both in name and place; neere vnto which are certaine mines that yeeld both golde, copper, and ſiluer. Here are likewiſe fountaines of ſower water. And here they brew the beſt beere in all the countrey. The caſtle of *Eiſenburg*, in the fields whereof, as at *Wildung*, is digged vp gold and yron mine. Here alſo they dig a kinde of ſtones, which they burne in ſtead of coales. The caſtle of *Eilhuſen* moſt gallantly ſeated, and diuided by a riuer from *Urba*. *Corbach* a ſtrong city: the caſtle and towne of *Newburg*; the caſtle *Ither*, and the monaſtery of *Werben*, &c.

HASSIAE PARS.

SAXONIAE PARS.

Alps Waldt.

Reidelesisch pars

Henneberg comitatus pars.

Isenburg comitatus pars.

BVCHAVIAE, siue FVLDENSIS DITIONIS TYPVS. Wolfgango Regr: will auctore. 1574.

HANNAVIAE PARS.

Wertheim comitatus pars.

FRANCONIAE PARS.

Scala milliarium Germanicorum Buchauia.

SEPTEMTRIO.

Cum priuilegio Cæs. et Reg. Mtis. decennali.

WALDECCENSIS COMITATVS DESCRIPTIO ACCVRATISSIMA.

Beurn

Padelbornensis dioeceſis pars.

Desenberg.

Colonienſis dioe ceſis pars.

Malſpurg.

ORIENS

OCCIDENS

Zuſchen.

Waldeck.

1 2 3

Milliaria Germaniæ.

Hafsiae con-

finia.

Iustus Moers describ. Anno. 1575.

MERIDIES.

Læbenſtein

The Dukedomes of BRVNSWIICK and LVNENBVRG.

Hese two regions are at this preſent ſubiect to one Prince. They are both named of the principall cities, *Brunſwijck* and *Lunenburg*. The city of *Brunſwijck* was about the yeere 860. built by *Bruno* the ſonne of *Ludolphus*, who (as *Crantzius* ſaith) firſt erected a ſtreet or borough, calling it *Brunonis vicus*, whereupon the whole citie hath euer ſince beene called *Brunſwijck*. A place of great renowme, ſituate in the midſt of *Saxonie*, vpon the riuer *Onadri*, which falles into the *Weſer*. The beginnings of this towne were ſmall. Howbeit in proceſſe of time, and by degrees, it is now growen to ſuch ſtate, riches, and ſtrength, as the Princes thereof are worthily called Dukes of *Brunſwijck*. But it was very long firſt. For of ancient times they bare only the title of Lords: but vnder *Frederick* the Emperour, in the yeere 1235, renewing their ſtile, they were ordained Dukes. This is one of the ſeuentie Hanſe-townes. From which ſocietie, by a generall Councell of all the ſaid townes held at *Lubeck anno* 1381, they were excluded, in regard of a moſt cruell and bloudy ſedition, wherein the greateſt part of their Aldermen they ſlue, and the reſt they baniſhed. And ſo they were depriued of the benefit of the ſaid ſocietie for eight yeeres, vntill they had done publike penance and ſatisfaction. From which time they were admitted anew into the ſaid incorporation of the Hanſe: that is to ſay, to be partakers of all priuileges granted by Princes and gouernours of former times to all that were free of the ſaid ſocietie, in thoſe foure famous marts; to wit, *London* in *England*, *Bruges* in *Flanders*, *Bergen* in *Norway*, and *Nouogrod* in *Ruſſia*. Their tutelary ſaint or protectour they holde to be *S. Author* the Confeſſor, whilome Biſhop of *Triers*. For the honour of whoſe body, becauſe it could not be brought within their city walles, they erected a monaſtery vnder the title of *S. Giles*, then neere vnto the walles; but now (the city being inlarged) within the ſame. Thus much out of *Crantzius* his ſtory of *Saxonie* and *Wandalia*. The praiſe of this citie you may finde in *Æneas Siluius* his 23. chap. of *Europe*. The citie of LVNEBVRG, built about the yeere of Chriſt 1190. vpon an hill named *Calcarium*, was ſo called, not (as the ignorant imagine) from *Idolum Iuna* the idol of the moone, which *Iulius Cæſar*, or I wot not who, did there conſecrate; for this is but an old wiues tale;) but from a place not farre off by the riuer *Elmenou* called *Luna*, where there hath for many yeeres continued a cloiſter of Nunnes. It is a citie of great ſtrength, enuironed with ditches and walles. The citizens greateſt traffique is for ſalt: for here are moſt plentifull and rich ſalt-pits, out of which they raiſe exceeding gaines. For ſalt is here boiled in great quantitie, and vented from hence both by ſea and land to *Hamborough*, *Lubeck*, and other places. Theſe ſalt-mines were firſt found in the yeere of Chriſt 1269. This city of *Luneburg* with the territory adiacent, is in a peculiar Treatiſe deſcribed by *Lucas Loſſius*. Of *Hildeſheim* fiue miles diſtant from *Brunſwijck*, *M. Antonie Mockerius*, a citizen thereof, hath written alſo a peculiar diſcourſe.

In this Table vpon the riuer *Weſer* or *Viſurgis* ſtands the citie of *Hamelen*; concerning which, the learned and famous Phyſitian D. *Arnold Fretaghius* wrote to me in a letter the ſtory enſuing; his words be theſe: I chanced of late to light vpon a Saxon, and a Chronicler of *Saxonie*. He reports, that 130. » yeres ago the citie of *Hamelen*, vnder the iuriſdiction of Duke *Ericus*, being exceedingly peſtered with mice, there came a iugler that offered his ſeruice » to the townes-men to driue them away: this offer was moſt acceptable vnto them, becauſe they could keepe nothing in ſafetie from thoſe miſchieuous » vermine. Being agreed with the townes-men, by the ſound of a bell he drawes all the mice out of the citie. Then he demandeth his promiſed hire. They » denie it him. Well, in a great rage he departs the citie, and within a yeere after returneth; and ſounding the ſame bell which before he had vſed to con- » iure the mice, he drew after him vnto an hill not farre off, a great number of the citizens children; whither being come, both they and he immediatly va- » niſhed. A girle of the company, either for wearineſſe, or by Gods appointment, ſtayeth a good diſtance behinde: who returning home, and being aſ- » ked what ſhe ſaw, makes report, that her fellowes were gone vp the hill with the iugler. Then euery man runnes to ſeeke his childe; but in vaine: for » from that time forward they could neuer know what was become of them. Hauing read this, I iudged it either to be a fable, or (as it is in very deed) a » moſt wonderfull and ſtrange narration. Diſcourſing therefore with certaine citizens of this place, I made mention heereof. They all affirmed it to be » true, and ſayd, that the yeere, the day, and the number of children that were loſt, was regiſtred in the records of the citie of *Hamelen*: and it is yet a cu- » ſtome among them, in their bonds and couenants which they write in an ancient hand, to vſe this forme or clauſe of ſpeech, **Von vnſer kinder ausgangh**, » that is to ſay, *From the departure of our children*. And they ſay, that the way or ſtreet thorow which they were led, for the perpetuall memorie of their miſ- » hap, was called by the inhabitants, **Die Bungloeſe ſtraets**: and that it is not lawfull there to ring a bell. If you haue perhaps read this ſtorie heretofore, » I doe now call it to your remembrance. If you know any thing that may ſtand me in ſtead, I pray you impart it as leaſure and occaſion ſhall ſerue. Fare » you well, and loue your *Fretaghius*. From *Groenningben* the ninth of Nouember 1580.

A deſcription of the territory of NVRENBERG.

OVt of *Pighius* his *Hercules Prodicius* I haue thought good to ſet downe the originall and deſcription of this place: his words be theſe: When the barbarous *Hunnes* ouerran a great part of *Europe*, and oppreſſed alſo the people *Norici* inhabiting *Bauaria*, certaine principall families of them for ſhelter and refuge fled vnto the forreſt *Hercynia*, planting themſelues in a commodious place by the riuers of *Pegnitz* and *Regnitz*; and ſo vpon an hill by nature ſtrongly ſituate, and free from hoſtile incurſions, they built them a rude and homely caſtle, as the Chronicles of *Bauaria* doe beare record. Within a while their number was increaſed by the neighbour-husbandmen and the ſhepheards of the forreſt *Hercynia*: and ſo of a medley of diuers ſorts and profeſsions of people, they grew at laſt to the bigneſſe of a towne. But giuing themſelues to a baſe and diſſolute kinde of life, without gouernours, without lawes, and continually moleſting the neighbour Prouinces with riots and robberies, it ſeemed good to the German Emperours to ſend thither a colonie of olde ſouldiers, which might ſerue in ſtead of a gariſon for the place, to bridle their outrages, and to preſcribe vnto them lawes of ciuilitie. Some report, that *Henry* of *Bauaria* firſt brought it into the forme of a citie, adorned it with the church of *S. Giles*, enacted lawes, and enuironed the caſtle with a larger wall. Alſo, that *Conradus* the ſecond ioined it to the Empire: for at the beginning it was a popular eſtate. One onely ciuill diſcord in the time of *Charles* the fourth, changed it into an *Ariſtocratia*, or gouernment of a few principall perſons: by which meanes the whole authoritie came into the hands of the Senatours; who euer ſince haue vſed ſuch equitie and moderation in their gouernment, as there hath not at any time in ſo great a multitude of common people, and diuerſitie of nations, growen any notable ſedition or pernitious mutinie. In the citie there are three degrees of people, that is to ſay, Senatours, Merchants, and Artizans. Ancient and honourable families there are 28. out of which alwayes are ſupplied new Senatours: who all of them are ſix and twentie in number. Thirteene of theſe, called Burgomaſters, doe conſult of matters of Eſtate: and the other thirteene they call Scabins, who being alwayes aſsiſted by three ſtipendarie lawyers, doe vpon Court and Leet dayes execute iuſtice and decide controuerſies among the citizens. It is forbidden by their ancient lawes, that any profeſſed lawyer, or any that beares the title of a Doctour, ſhould be admitted to their ſenate, or to the gouernment of their Common wealth. Out of either of the ſaid halfes or thirteenes they chuſe euery Lunar moneth or new moone a new Conſull; ſo that euery yeere the chiefe magiſtracie falles by turnes for the ſpace of a moneth to euery man of both the foreſaid thirteenes. Fiue there are of the ſame company, that in criminall cauſes do make inquiry, giue ſentence, and allot puniſhment to malefactours. They haue likewiſe a Iudge or Preſident for their ſuburbs, who executes iuſtice among the peſants and villageois. Out of the ſame company alſo, they yerely elect two Treaſurers, men of ſufficient yeeres, credit, and honeſty, who take charge of the cuſtomes and reuenues of the whole citie, and haue the receit and diſburſing of the ſame. All the ſaid magiſtrates, and others that haue any authoritie, are choſen only out of the foreſaid number of Senatours. Two hundred there are yeerely nominated out of the three Eſtates and the whole citie, who once a yeere, or vpon any vrgent occaſion, being aſſembled by the magiſtrates, do ſit in common counſell. The State or company of merchants, albeit very great and honourable, are freed notwithſtanding from all publike offices, and endowed with moſt ample priuileges: wherefore following their priuate traffike, they do in this citie, as in a common ware-houſe, hoord vp the riches not only of *Europe*, but of the moſt remote countries and iſlands in the world. The labourers and artizans, which are the laſt and meaneſt degree, are ſuffered to haue no conuenticles nor meetings priuate or publike in the citie; no ſolemne banquets nor feſtiuall aſſemblies of many together, vnleſſe it be for a matter of religion or ſome great funerall: for they hold it a thing pernicious to the publike tranquillitie, hauing found by often experience, that moſt dangerous factions and ſeditions haue growen of ſuch popular meetings, where people in their drunkenneſſe diſpute of the Common-wealth: and that the like tumults haue bereft many cities of their libertie, and brought great calamities vpon them. Now if any quarrell or diſſention ariſe among the common ſort, it is not referred to the Maſters or Wardens of their crafts and myſteries, but to the Senatours themſelues; who preſently appoint two arbitratours, to ſearch into the cauſe, and to do their beſt to compound it. If they can not bring it to agreement, then it comes before the Senate; who hauing awarded the matter, do vnder a grieuous penaltie impoſe ſilence to both parties. With great ſeueritie they puniſh fightings, brawles, iniuries, and priuate quarrels, for the maintenance of publike peace: inſomuch as a man would thinke, that *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus* gaue dayly ſentence vpon their iudgement ſeats. Thus farre *Pighius* concerning the originall, the magiſtrates, and the common wealth of this citie. More you may reade in the ſame authour. The territories adiacent being naturally barren and ſandie are by the induſtrie of the people made fruitfull. In the ſame territorie ſtands *Altorff*, where not many yeeres ſince the States of *Nurenburg* inſtituted an Vniuerſitie. *Nurenburg* is watered by the riuer *Pegnitz*, which it croſſeth with many ſtone-bridges. In compaſſe it containeth eight miles. It is compaſſed with a double wall, whereon are 183. turrets, beſides caſtles and fortreſſes. Concerning the originall, ſituation, maners and cuſtomes of this citie, you haue a notable diſcourſe written by *Conradus Celtis* a Poet laureat.

S.W. Hopburns opinion confirmed.

BRAVNSVICENSIS, ET LVNEBVRGENSIS DVCATVVM VERA DELINEAT.

NORIMBERG. AGRI, FIDISSIMA DESCRIP.

SEPTENTRIO.

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

Habet urbs Nurenberga plateas et vicos 52. puteos aquarum 16. fontes ex arborum truncis emanantes 12. pontes lapideos 11. publica balnea 13.

Cum privilegio decennali, Imp. Reg. Cancel. Brabantiæ
1590.

FRANKENLANDT.

RANKENLANDT is partly plaine, and partly mountainous: the mountaines are not very ſteepe, nor the plaines very fruitfull; being for the moſt part ſandy. In many places the hilles be ſet with vines, do yeeld pleaſant and delicate wine; eſpecially about *Wirtzburg*. There are great ſtore of woods, and much hunting. The country is ſubiect to many gouernours: notwithſtanding they call the Biſhop of *Wirtzburg* Duke of *Frankenlandt*. The Biſhops of *Mentz* and of *Bamberg* haue many places here. And the Count Palatine enioyeth a great part. Here the Marqueſes Orantes are ſeated. And here are many imperiall cities alſo.

As touching *Norimberg*, it is doubtfull whether it belongs to *Frankenland* or *Bauaria*: by the name, *Bauaria* ſhould ſeeme to chalenge it. For *Norimberg* is as much to ſay, as *Mons Noricus*, The Norick hill: whereby it appeareth, that it was the city of the *Norici*. And after the *Norici* ſucceeded the *Boiari* or Bauarians: and now that portion of countrey that lies betweene *Danubius* and *Norimberg*, is called *Noricum*. Howbeit the city is in the dioceſſe of *Bamberg*, which belongeth to *Frankenlandt*. The inhabitants of *Norimberg* will be accounted neither Bauarians nor Frankes; but a nation differing from both. It is a ſtately city, with churches, caſtles, and houſes, moſt ſumptuouſly built. It ſtands vpon the riuer *Pegnitz*, in a barren and ſandy place, which increaſeth the peoples induſtry: for they are all either artizans or merchants: ſo that they are exceeding rich, and beare a great name in *Germany*. It is a place moſt fit for the Emperours court, a free city, and ſeated almoſt in the midſt of *Germany*.

Betweene *Bamberg* and *Norimberg* lies *Forchaim*, a towne famous for ſnow-white bread. The inhabitants ſuppoſe that *Pilate* was here borne. Thus farre *Æneas Siluius* in his deſcription of *Europe*. Reade alſo *Iohannes Aubanus*, *Hermannus Comes Nuenarius*, *Tritthemius* the Abbat, and *Iohn Auentinus*, who thinks that the principall city thereof *Wirtzburg* was of old called *Pœonia*.

THE BISHOPRICK OF MVNSTER.

OF this Biſhopricke thus writeth *Sebaſtian Munſter* in his Coſmography. *Charlemaine* erected a third Biſhopricke in the midſt of *Saxonie*, now *Weſtphalia*, in *Myningrode*, a place which afterward in regard of a famous Monaſtery there founded, was called *Munſter*; and there he ordained as Biſhop one *Ludgerus* borne in *Friſland*. Whoſe ſucceſſour *Hermannus* conſecrated the Monaſtery and Church on the other ſide the water, to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. Which Monaſtery in ſhort time ſo mightily increaſed, and became ſo famous, that it gaue name both to the City and Biſhopricke; ſo that the old name of *Myningrode* being aboliſhed by little and little, it began to be called the City and Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, which name remaines euen till this preſent day. Hitherto *Munſter* out of *Crantzius*. Concerning this Biſhoprick, and that of *Ozenburg*, reade the *Saxonie* of *Albertus Crantzius*, and *Hamelman* his commentaries of *Weſtphalia*.

This City *anno* 1533. receiued great dammage by the Anabaptiſts, who expelling the citizens, vſurped the ſame; and chuſing a King out of their rabble, they held it almoſt a yeere againſt the Archbiſhop of *Colen* and the Duke of *Cleue*, who beſieged it with a ſtrong army. But the Biſhop at length growing Maſter, puniſhed both them and their King, as they deſerued.

ORIENS

Leipoltzgrun
Leuten
Gefrum
Geltrumach
Eschenbach
Schucht
Pappenberg
Dumpach
Vilseck
Hanbach
Amberg
Amertal
Norckay
Sultzbach
Elswang
Castel
Liechtenau
Munchberg
Hirspers
Selbitz
Friedmansdorf
Poritsch
Schlatz
Teigenruck
Helmeritz
Wirspers
Ayle
Neusorg
Kupferberg
Grun
Geroltzgrun
Voytland.
Schorges
Steinach
Drosenfeld
Mistelgau
Morspers
Swabach
Culmbach.
Weischeldorff
Potenstein
Sirbing
Stainwisen
Kirchen
Teutschnitz
Wildenfels
Gutzberg
Neckerau
Rotkirch
Neickerod
Rechendorff
Cronach
Ebnit
Kalchaus
Schwartza
Stain
Gesees
Gefell
Hirschfeld
Gulsch
Greuental
Sunberg
Lind
Munch:roten.
Ossla
Neustadt
Lichtenfels
Lauterburg
Harras
Aichfelt
Fesch R.
Pockstet
Rota R.
Callenberg
Mainstein
Coburg
Pantz
Kaltbrun
Mein R.
Rothach
Hilperhausen
Neudorff
Zun frawen
Marefeld
Melles
Reurle
Themer
Grimtal
Pibra
Wasinge
Schmalkalden
Mainingen
Schwalingen
Wilmar
Stuckhaim
Kaltnorthaim
Eschenhausen
Fladingen
Auersperg
Pischofshaim
Elspe
Hulters
Poppenhausen
Dipperts
Fuld
Neuhoff
Thurn
Under Puchen
Plancknau
Kunckdorff
Krumfelt
Wechterswinckel
Neustat
Raudingen
Thundorff
Schweinfurt
Kißlick
Ebenhausen
Eltingshausen
Fuchstat
Galgenach
Geltersain
Wernseck
Aisloben
Arnstein
Hutsfelt
Reuschperg
Homperg
Retzbach
Wirtzburg
Werthaim
Kuhnsperg
Aschenburg
Prunberg
Eberbach
Hochhausen
Hasmarstein
Hornecke
Neckar R.
Ertzpruck
Rottingen
Clingen
Halmerstheim
Volbach
Weickersf.
Galgen
Reigelsperg
Halding:felt.
Duckelhausen.
Pischofsheim
Retzbach
Gerchsheim
Gerpersheim
Putelbrun
Remling
Rinderfelt
Lindlen
Wachenbach
Altingen
Holtzkirchen
Neidbrun
Pirckenfelt
Rorbach
Vesprung
Brelbach
Rodrn
Karbach
Moosberg
Pischofsheim
Pruhach
Schnaff
Lengfurt
Kocher R.
Jaxt R.
Schonthal.
Aletzheim
Thuren
Schefflentz
Krespach
Stainfelt
Gudelsheim
Lengfelt
Rorbach
Pirckenfelt
Neidbrun
Holtzkirchen
Karbach
Moosberg
Pischofsheim
Wertheim
Aletzheim
Thuren
Schefflentz
Krespach
Stainfelt
Gudelsheim
Hornecke
Eberbach
Hochhausen
Hasmarstein
Ertzpruck
Rottingen
Clingen
Halmerstheim
Volbach
Weickersf.
Galgen
Reigelsperg
Halding:felt.
Duckelhausen.
Pischofsheim
Retzbach
Gerchsheim
Gerpersheim
Putelbrun
Remling
Rinderfelt
Lindlen
Wachenbach
Altingen
Holtzkirchen
Neidbrun
Pirckenfelt
Rorbach
Vesprung
Brelbach
Rodrn

MONASTERIENSIS ET OSNABVRGENSIS EPISCOPATVS DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore Gobelino Mes. ex Embrichusa. Ao.

FRISIA

COMITATVS OLDEN BORCH

AMPT DVL: LANHORST.

GELDRIAE DVC.

TWENT

BENTHEM COM.

CLIVIA

COM: TECKL: BORCH.

COMIT. RAVENSB.

COM: DIEFHOLT

COM: RIDBORCH.

LYP. COM: LYP.

TERRIT: LING:

OSNABVR DIOC.

Amasius fl. De Ems

Vechte fl.

De Ems fl.

Berckel. flu.

Notarum explicatio.

- Vrbs.
- Aedes Principis.
- Vrbs, cum Aedib: principis.
- Pagus.
- Monasterium.
- Prętorium, siue Villa.
- Pagus, cum Prętorio.

DAT VESTH VAN RECHLICHVSEN.

TLANDT VANDER MARCK

Magna
Communia } milliaria
Parua

Cum priuilegio.

BOHEMIA.

Oannes Dubrauius in his Bohemian ſtory deſcribeth this region in maner following. *Bohemia* is ſituate in *Germanie*. Eaſt it extendeth to *Morauia* and *Sileſia*, and weſt to *Bauaria*. *Auſtria* bordereth to the South, as *Saxonie* and *Miſnia* do Northward. It is in forme of a *Theater* enuironed around by the foreſt or woods of *Hercynia*. Whereforé there is no great difference between the length and the bredth, containing not much aboue 200. miles a piece. *Charles* king of *Bohemia*, who afterward was Emperour, diuided it into 12. regions, of which one only he named after the riuer *Vultaw* that runneth through *Prage*: the other eleuen he called by the names of their principall townes; ſome of them being ſo hard of pronunciation, that a man ſhall hardly ſpeake them, vnleſſe he be a Bohemian borne or very skilfull in the language. The chiefe Bohemian townes lying towards *Morauia* are *Mutha*, *Chrudima*, *Konignigretz*, *Pardubitz*, *Litomitz*. Towards *Bauaria* you haue *Glatow*, *Domazlitz*, *Miſa* and *Tachow*. On the ſide towards *Auſtria* the principall towne is *Buduitz*, with *Cromlawe*, *Trebon*, *Hradeck*: as likewiſe on the *Miſnian* ſide ſtand *Pons*, *Cadana*, *Chomutawe*, *Auſtia*: and on the Sileſian quarter *Iaromir*, *Glacitz*, *Curia*, and ſome others. In the heart of the countrey the principall townes of note are *Cuttenberg*, *Kolim*, *Pelſin*, *Veron*, *Zateckz*, *Launa*, *Slana*, *Lytomerick*, and *Tabor*. But the head citie of all is *Prage*, being ſo great, as it containeth three faire cities within it, namely, the new, the old, and the little towne, which is diſioyned from the two former by the riuer *Vultaw*. Their Buildings both Publique and priuat are ſtately and magnificall. This city hath two caſtles; one called *Viſſegard*, whilom the Kings palace, but now waſte and almoſt deſolate, by meanes of ciuile warres. Again that other caſtle that ouer looketh the little towne, as it is named, ſo it well deſerueth the title of the Royal or princely caſtle. For it reſembleth rather a city then a Caſtle; filling vp ſo great a roome with the wals and buildings. Of publique edifices, the Church built by King *Charles* before mentioned; and the Caſtle erected by K. *Vladiſlaus*, late deceaſed, are the moſt memorable. And as *Prage* of all their Cities hath the preeminence; ſo hath *Elbe* (called by Tacitus renowmed and famous) of all their riuers. Howbeit concerning the fountaine of this riuer Tacitus writeth skarce ſoundly, namely that it ſpringeth in the region of the *Hermonduri*. For it ariſeth not among the *Hermonduri*, but rather out of certaine Bohemian mountaines lying open to the North, vpon the frontiers of *Morauia*, which the ancient Bohemians call *Cerconeſſi*. From which mountaines this riuer refreſheth and watereth the greater and better part of *Bohemia*; and then hauing augmented his ſtreames by the influence of *Vultawa*, *Egra*, *Satzawa*, *Gitzera*, and *Miſa* his neighbour-riuers, continueth his courſe and name through *Miſnia* and *Saxonie* to the maine Ocean, being all that way enriched with abundance of Salmons. But the ſmaller riuers and freſhets of *Bohemia* yeeld in ſome places graines of gold, and in others ſhell-fiſhes containing pearle. Heere alſo you haue certaine hot bathes both pleaſant and medicinable. And all the whole countrie ſo aboundeth with graine, as it affoordeth plenty to the neighbour-regions. Wines there are no great ſtore: and thoſe of the countrey ſo weake, as they laſt but a very ſmall time. Howbeit they haue ſaffron of the beſt, excelling both in colour, ſmell, and moiſture, three principall properties to chuſe that commoditie by. There are ſiluer-mines ſo exceeding rich, that were it not for ſome ſmall quantitie of flint that inſinuates it-ſelfe into the veine, you ſhould haue nothing but perfect ſiluer: whereas in other countries thoſe mines are eſteemed of high price, that hold a quarter or a fift part, or at the vtmoſt one halfe of good ſiluer. They find alſo plenty of gold-ore in certaine mines which take their name of a place called *Giloua*. It is reported that the Kings of *Bohemia* haue had graines of pure gold brought from thence weighing tenne pound a piece. Neither are they deſtitute of baſer metall: namely, tinne, lead, copper, and yron. And ſometimes they finde in thoſe mineral rockes, the carbuncle, the Saphyre, and the Amethiſt. Next vnto their mines there is nothing of greater account to the Bohemians then their waters repleniſhed with carps: which I haue declared more at large in a peculiar booke treating of fiſh-pondes. Now let vs decypher the diſpoſition of the inhabitants. In briefe therefore, both in maners, habit, and ſtature of body the Bohemians reſemble the Lion king of beaſts, vnder whoſe conſtillation they are ſubiect; that is to ſay, if you conſider either the largeneſſe of their limbs, their broad and mightie breaſtes, their yellow ſhag-haire hanging ouer their ſhoulders, the harſhneſſe of their voice, their ſparkling eies, or their exceeding ſtrength and courage. The Lion carries a kind of contempt and diſdainefull pride ouer other beaſtes, and hardly ſhall you vanquiſh him, if you aſſaile him by force. Neither doth the Bohemian in this reſpect degenerate but ſoone ſhewes his contempt towards other nations both in word and deed, and diſcouers his arrogancie both in his gate, geſture, and pompe. Being ſet light by, he growes impatient; in any enterprize he is as bold as a Lion, and moſt firme and conſtant till he hath brought it to execution, but not without a touch of ambition and vaine glory. Moreouer like a lion he is greedie of his meat, and very curious in the dreſſing and ſeaſoning thereof. And their neighbours the *Saxons* haue taught them to carouſe both day and night. And by reaſon of their neighbourhood the Bohemians differ not much from the Germans in other qualities. Hitherto *Dubrauius*, by whom alſo the originall and ancient dwelling place of this nation is deſcribed. They brew excellent ale in this countrey, calling it White ale. They ſpeake the Sclauon tongue, calling themſelues *Czecks*, and the Germans *Niemecks*. Vnder the ſtile of this kingdome are alſo comprized the regions of *Morauia*, *Sileſia*, and *Luſatia*. Likewiſe in the yeare 1315. the city *Egra* became the warehouſe or principall mart-towne of the Bohemians. Concerning the region it ſelfe you may read more largely in *Aeneas Siluius*; and of the people, in the firſt booke of *Martinus Cromerus* his Polonian ſtory. Vnto theſe you may adde *Munſter*, *Rithaimer*, *Crantzius* in his deſcription of *Wandalia*, and *Sabellicus Ennead.10.lib.2.* *Panthaleon Candidus* wrote of late ſeuen books entitled *Bohemaidos*. *Prage* the head citie of this Kindome, is peculiarly deſcribed by *Georgius Handſchius*. The Map it ſelfe we borowed out of the Table of *Ioannes Crigingerus*, publiſhed at *Prage* 1568.

The diuers appellations of certaine cities in this Kingdome we thought good here to put downe out of *Munſter*. For the names of all their cities, are by the Bohemian pronounced after one maner, and by the German after another.

Bohemian names.	*German names.*		*Bohemian names.*	*German names.*		*Bohemian names.*	*German names.*	
Praha,	Prag.	These cities are immediatly ſubiect to the King.	Launij,	Laun.	These cities are ſubiect to the peers of the kingdome.	Dub,	Ath.	
Plzen,	Pilſen.		Rockowinck,	Rakowinck.		Piela,	Miſwaller.	
Budiciowize,	Budwis.		Klattowy,	Glataw.		Gilowy,	Gilaw.	
Kolim,	Coeln.		Beraim,	Bern.		Krupka,	Graupen.	
Cheb,	Eger.		Moſt,	Bruck.		Loket,	Elbogen.	
Strzibre,	Miſz.		Hradetz,	Gretz.		Hanzburg,	Haſenburg.	
Hora,	Kuttenberg.		Auſcij,	Auſt.				
Tabor,	Taber.		Myto,	Maut.				
Zatcrz,	Satz.		Dwuor,	Hoff.				
Litemierzitze,	Leitmiritz.		Laromiertz,	Iaromir.				

The riuer *Albis* is called by the Germans Elbe, and by the Bohemians *Labe*.

The Bohemians call the riuer *Molta* by the name of *Vltawa*.

REGNI BOHEMIAE DESCRIPTIO.

VOIT: LAN: DIAE PARS.

MISNIAE PARS

PALATINATVS

Cum privilegio.

TRIO.

SILE:

SIAE

PARS.

MORAVIAE

PARS.

AVSTRI:

AE PARS.

Neuwda

Neiß fl.

Glotz

Landeck

Wunschelburg

Eichswerda

Jaromir

Nachod

Lesin

Radisch

Königingretz

Neustets

Reichenaw

Lititz

Zampach

Behemische Tribel

Leutomissel

Rabenburg

Nowrad

Neustete

Muglitz

Merhe Tribaw

Jngerwitz

Neustritz

Schweiß

Hausenick

Litta

Olmuntz

Merseritz

Prin

Polzke

Polin

Sara

Iglau

Kemnitz

Trebitz

Goldberg

Deltsch

Driesch.

Garnitz

Budweiß. hic sunt argentifodinæ

Droskowitz

Weltschin

Cromelaw. habet argenti fodinam.

Rosenberg

Behemiæ longitudo

latitudo, prout pur, nam rotundam finitimi Dn. circumscribunt montibus accipit, cuius diameter tri: um dierum itinere Deprehenditur: quorum mon: tium qui ad Septentrionalem plagam vergunt Sudeti appellantur, ordini sunt ac principio, ubi Gabreta silua ingens Determinatur, qui montes cum aliis Danubio profluvio vsque Albim fl. sic prorsus in cornua coeunt, quos Vndig profundissimus numerus hospi: tium occupat: Horcinia enim silua vniuersã Behemiam complectit.

Scala mi: liarium.

Saboth

Trosky

Arn

Strentze.

Kosti

Liße

Altenburtz

Gitschin

Bischow

Hoff

Zschelakowitz

Koppidelno

Lampersg

Newest.

Yaful

Podiebrod

Behemisch Broda

Chlumetz

Komitzerbora

Pechowitz

Chrudim

Schittrum

Czasla

Kuttenberg

Clowr. Janowitz

Sternberg

Leschanitz

Wodian

Furwitz

Lignitz

Nitzheratz

Hompolitz

Thorm

Deutschen Brode

Patzow

Borotz

Horzebnick

Stein

Rattiwerß.

Lombitz

Kongw

Tabor

Pelgram

Lobschitzchen

Sobeslaw

Petchin

Pockaus

Weßeli

Neuhauß

Platz

Tischaus

Bidzegga

Prestutsch

Schwitz.

Rabenburg

Setsch

Schelakowi

Potworitz

Hubern

Studens

Lenke

Kreutzberg

Pura

Bila

Beita

Primis

Stolen

Horzebnick

Iglau

Kemnitz

Merseritz

Polin

Sara

Dor

Prin

Ostrau fl.

Wotitz

Weltin

Mitzheratz

Borotz

Patzow

Rattiwerß.

Stein

Tabor

Kongw

Pelgram

Lobschitzchen

Sobeslaw

Petchin

Pockaus

Weßeli

Neuhauß

Platz

Tischaus

Bidzegga

Budweiß. hic sunt argentifodinæ

Droskowitz

Weltschin

Cromelaw. habet argenti fodinam.

Rosenberg

Driesch.

Deltsch

Goldberg

Trebitz

Garnitz

Wotitz

Weltin

Furwitz

Lignitz

Nitzheratz

Hompolitz

Thorm

Deutschen Brode

Patzow

Borotz

Horzebnick

Stein

Rattiwerß.

Lombitz

Kongw

Tabor

Pelgram

Lobschitzchen

Sobeslaw

Petchin

Pockaus

Weßeli

Neuhauß

Platz

Tischaus

Bidzegga

Budweiß. hic sunt argentifodinæ

Droskowitz

Weltschin

Cromelaw. habet argenti fodinam.

Rosenberg

SILESIA.

Iohn Crato one of the Emperours counſellers, and his principall Phyſician, hath for the benefit of the ſtudious in Geography, out of his relations of *Sileſia*, imparted thus much vnto vs.

That we may not be ſcrupulous about the name of the Sileſians, nor (as ſome haue done) deriue it from the Elyſian fields: we are out of ancient writers to vnderſtand, that the ſame region which they now poſſeſſe, was formerly inhabited by the Quadi. For *Quad* in the Saxon or old German tongue, hath the ſame ſignification that *Siletz* hath in the Polonian or Sclauon. For they were a people that reſorted hither out of ſundry places, more addicted to warre than peace, deſtroyers rather than builders, and impatient of all ſuperioritie. The firſt King that bare rule ouer them was *Boleſlaus* a Polacke. He was borne in the yeere of our Lord 967. his mother a Bohemian, neece to Duke *Wenceſlaus* by the brothers ſide. A ſonne of his called *Mieſlaus*, in the yeere 1001. was married to *Rixa* daughter of *Erenfrid* County Palantine, neece to the Emperour *Otho* the third, by his ſiſter *Melchitis*: and this man was the firſt that receiued the kingly diademe from *Otho* the third. But after his deceaſe the Polonians hauing by ſedition expelled out of their kingdome the Emperours niece and his ſonne *Caſimire*, *Conradus* the Emperour reſeruing to himſelfe a certaine tribute, annexed *Sileſia* to the crowne of *Bohemia*. This Emperour was an Vratiſlauian borne, and perhaps gaue the name of *Vratiſlauia* to his natiue citie, which is now commonly called *Breſlaw*. But hereof I cannot certainly affirme ought. This one thing is not to be doubted, that the Sileſians had no affection towards the Polonians, whenas by the practiſe and induſtry of *Iohn* the firſt king of *Bohemia* father to the Emperour *Charles* the fourth, they vnited themſelues to the Bohemians. Some there are (by what authority or opinion I know not) which affirme that in the ſame place where *Breſlaw* now ſtands, was built in times paſt by a Prince called *Liguis*, the city of *Budurgis* mentioned in *Ptolemey*. For it is apparent out of hiſtories, that *Mieſlaus* Duke of *Poland*, who was firſt created King by the Emperour *Otho* the third, and in the yeere 965. embraced Chriſtianitie, did *anno* 1048. erect a woodden church or chapel to the honour of *S. Iohn Baptiſt*. Whereby you may gather, that in thoſe dayes there was no great matter of building at *Breſlaw*. Moreouer, *Gotefridus* the firſt Prelate of that church being an Italian, preferred the village of *Smogra* before the citie of *Breſlaw*, hauing there his Schole and College. Likewiſe about this time it is thought that the foundations of other the principall cities of *Sileſia*, namely of *Lignitz*, *Glogaw*, *Luben*, &c. were layd: for out of monuments and Annales no certainty can be gathered, whenas the ancienteſt writings in all *Sileſia* are the letters of the Emperour *Frederick* the ſecond, which were written in the yeere 1200. all the reſidue being conſumed and loſt, either by fires or inuaſions which haue beene very terrible in theſe parts. But by the good indeuour of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, *Sileſia* was both pacified, and ſo diſtributed among the ſonnes of *Vladiſlaus* king of *Poland*, that it ſeemed not altogether to be diſmembred from that crowne. But when the Polonians perceiued that *Sileſia* grew full of Germans, and that the Princes began to fauour them; reiecting the lawfull heires, they aduanced to the kingdome of *Sileſia* one *Vladiſlaus Loctticus*, a cruell enemy to the Germans. This was the occaſion that they betooke themſelues to the protection of *Iohn* king of *Bohemia*; who being ſonne to the Emperour *Henry* the ſeuenth, married the daughter of *Wenceſlaus* king of *Bohemia*, and was inueſted into the kingdome 1302. Wherefore after the deceaſe of this *Iohn* of *Lucelberg*, *Sileſia* was ſubiect to twelue Bohemian kings one after another, ſix whereof were Emperours, one a Bohemian, another an Hungarian, fiue of the houſe of *Auſtria*, two Polacks, but deſcended from *Auſtria* by the mothers ſide. Of the Polonian race remained as yet in *Sileſia* the Princes of *Lignitz* and *Teſchnitz*: for thoſe of *Munſterberg* deriue their pedegree from *George* king of *Bohemia*. *Vratiſlauia* the head-city of *Sileſia* being burnt to aſhes in the yere 1341, began then ſo ſtately to be built of ſtone, as at this preſent both for order and beauty of houſes and largeneſſe of ſtreets, it is little inferiour to any of the cities in *Germanie*. Concerning other more true ornaments of a Common-wealth, I ſhall not need to ſpeake, ſeeing it is manifeſt to all *Germanie*, that ſcarſe in any other region there are to be found ſo many Schooles, ſuch numbers of learned Profeſſours, and of excellent wits. It beſeemes me not to ſpeake too gloriouſly of my countreymen; yet thus much I may boldly ſay, that there is almoſt no Princes court, nor any famous common-wealth, where the vertue and learning of the Sileſians findes not entertainment. The gentlemen likewiſe albeit addicted to tillage and good husbandry, yet are they ſo warlike withall, that no indifferent Iudges can deny, but that by their valour the remainder of *Hungarie* is defended. It is a region very fruitfull of corne, eſpecially in one place aboue the reſt, which is moſt carefully manured by our people. It aboundeth with fiſh-pooles. The famous riuer *Odera* confineth it Eaſt and North, and South it is diuided from *Bohemia* by *Sudetes*. But the ſituation beſt appeareth in the Map. Of *Sileſia* you haue ſomewhat written by *Aeneas Syluius*, and by others which are ignorant of the countrey. But *Laurentius Coruinus* could haue brought more certainties to light, had not the age wherein he liued been fatally ouerwhelmed in ignorance. Thus much *Iohn Crato* concerning his natiue countrey *Sileſia*. It containeth twelue Dukedomes; one Biſhoprick, the Biſhop whereof hath his reſidence at *Neiſſe*, and ſometimes at *Breſlaw*: for there is a Cathedrall church and a College of Canons. Heere are foure Baronies alſo. In this region about *Striga* and *Lignitz* is found a kinde of medicinable earth, commonly called *Terra ſigillata*, like that of *Lemnus*, and of equall force; ſome quantitie whereof *Iacobus Manonius* Citizen and Senatour of *Breſlaw* hath often beſtowed vpon me.

The Chronicles of *Sileſia* were of late written by *Ioachimus Curius*, wherein he hath ſo curiouſly deſcribed the ſituation and the antiquity of their townes and cities, the gouernment of their ſtate, and their memorable acts, that the ſtudious may here finde an abſolute hiſtory. I am informed by *Iacobus Monauius*, that *Francis Faber* hath deſcribed it in verſe alſo.

SILESIAE TYPVS

A Martino Helwigio Nißenſe deſcriptus. et Nobili doctoque viro Domino Nicolao Rhedingero ded.

BRANDE: FRANCKFVRT: BVRG. MARCH. SEPTEMTRIO.

POL:

OCCIDENS

Hercynia ſilua.

BOHE: MIAE

LVSA TIAE PARS.

PARS

Oppida
Monasteria
Arces
Pagos
notat.

Warta flu.

ONI AE

PARS.

ORIENS.

Kalis
Kosmin
Krotoschin
Sulomirits
Prosna flu.
Olobock
Syratz
Brukow
Warta flu.
Welon
PETERKAW
Goscz
Schildberg
Meschoris
Festenberg
Wartenberg
Bernstadt
Reichtal
Prausse
Krepitz
SMIGA, Prima Silesiæ schola. 1566.
Kobylin
Namslaw
Kontopstad
Ostrorog
Rosenberg
Ritschen
Ketzerdorf
Kobio
Lublinitz
Olsagn
Zatkij
Waldowitz
Kolischen
Schigien
Tarnowitz
Schwirtnitz
Kremlau
BRIGK.
Lewin
Czarnowas
Nackel
Chmelwitz
Strelitz
OPPELEN
S. Georgenberg
Peiskretscham
Klodnitz flu.
Beuthen
Benschin
Sciewer
Oyest
Gleibitz
Sosnicowitz
Leschnitz
Pillowitz
Ceeletz
Schlak
Ilkusch
Mikolay
Koschlowa
Schedlitz
Dugoschin
Nowagura
Lipowitz
Sathor
Vistula flu.
CRAKAW
Ostrowstein
Shotzow
Pleßa
Kunst
Zawietz
Pisanitz
Jablunka
Tarnitz
Tischein
Sternberg
OLOMVNZ
Neustadt
Holtzeplotz
Grebnick
Kostental
Raudent
Liebeneck
Missowitz
RATIBOR
Kranowitz
Katscher
Jegerstorf
Czarnitz
TROPPA
Strumie
Friedstein
TESCHEN
Oder flu.
Elsa flu.
Vistula flu.
Troppau
Hoff
Pawlau
Pom
Eilenberg
Giehe
ODER
Troppau flu.
Neiss flu.
Oder flu.
Glogau
Steina
Zulch
Friedland
NEISSE
Creutzburg
Constadt
Ottmachau
Frankenstein
Wartha flu.
Prosna flu.
Kobio flu.
Malapane flu.
Stinau flu.
Oder flu.
Neiss flu.
Oppa flu.
Hoch flu.
Oder flu.
Oder flu.
Vistula flu.
Vistula flu.

MORA VIAE PAR

Cum privilegio decennali.

Scala milliariorum.

3 6 9 12

MORAVIA.

MORAVIA is thus deſcribed by *Ioannes Dubrauius* in his Bohemian ſtory: *Morauia* was called of olde *Marcomania*, becauſe it confined vpon *Germany* at that place, where *Danubius* entreth *Hungary*. For *Mark* in high Dutch ſignifies a limit or confine, and thereupon *Marcomanni* are ſuch as inhabit the borders of a countrey. Concerning theſe people *Arrianus* in his relation of *Germany*, the fartheſt of theſe nations (ſaith he) are the *Quadi* and *Marcomanni*, then the Iazyges a people of *Sarmatia*, after the Getes, and laſtly a great part of the Sarmatians. Howbeit, at this preſent, becauſe it is bounded by the riuer *Mora*, from the ſame riuer the inhabitants are called *Moraui*, and the countrey *Morauia*. On three ſides, as it now ſtands, it is diuided by mountaines, woods, foreſts, or riuers; on the Eaſt from *Hungary*, Weſt from *Bohemia*, and North from *Sileſia*: for on the South part towards *Auſtria* it is plaine, being ſome where ſeparated therefrom by the riuer *Thayſa*, and in other places by another obſcure riuer. The principall riuer in *Morauia* is *Mora*, which enuironeth the chiefe city called *Olmuntz*, and from thence running into *Hungary*, diſchargeth himſelfe with his tributary ſtreames into the chanell of *Danubius*. For *Mora* receiuing into his boſome the riuer *Nigra*; and that of *Switta*, whereon ſtandeth the city *Brin* next in dignity to *Olmuntz*; alſo *Thayſa*, which glideth along by the city *Znaim* famous for the death of *Sigiſmund* the Emperour; and laſtly *Igla* paſsing by the city *Igla*; rendreth vp his owne and his neighbours ſubſtance to the great and renowmed *Danubius*. But the riuer *Odera* ſpringing not far from *Olmuntz*, retaineth his name to the Ocean ſea. Some thinke it is called by *Ptolemey Viadrus*. *Odera* is ſo named of a word borrowed from fowlers, which call their watch-towers for the ſpying and taking of birds, *Odri*; and ſuch towers you haue now in *Morauia* at the fountaine of *Odera*. Neither muſt we heere omit the riuer *Hana*, which albeit ſometimes ſcant of water, yet doth it ſo moiſten the neighbour-fields, being thereby the fertileſt in all the region, as the husbandmen in regard of their plentifull increaſe, call them the fat of *Morauia*. Here alſo more than in other places are found the ſiluer and gold coines of *M. Antoninus*, of *Commodus*, and other Emperours. Which is a manifeſt argument of ancient warres betweene the forces of the Empire and the Marcomans in theſe parts.

This one thing is moſt worthy the admiration, that in *Morauia* there is a kind of Frankincenſe & Myrrhe, not diſtilling out of trees as in other countries, but digged from vnder the ground, in one place only called *Gradiſco*, where till this preſent is found not only Frankincenſe called Male frankincenſe in regard of the reſemblance it hath with the priuie parts of man; but alſo in the ſhape of other members both of man and woman. And of late *VVenceſlaus* of the noble family ſurnamed *à Quercu*, as he was making a foundation for the banke of a fiſh-poole in his field of *Sterenberg*, he found the intire body of a man, conſiſting all of Myrrhe, the which diſtributing vnto his friends, and remembring me among the reſt, beſtowed on me more than halfe an arme, which I vſed often for a perfume.

The inner part of the region is arable, an exceeding fertile and fat ſoile, and moſt apt for corne: as the hilles for vines, being more fauourable to *Bacchus* than the hilles of *Bohemia*; wherefore it excelleth for abundance of good wine. And it is ſo generally manured, and hath ſuch plentie of husbandmen, that vnleſſe it be in foreſts and deſert places, heere is no paſture at all for the feeding of cattell. For the reſt, both in ſpeech, faſhions and cuſtomes, they are like the Bohemians. Hitherto *Dubrauius*.

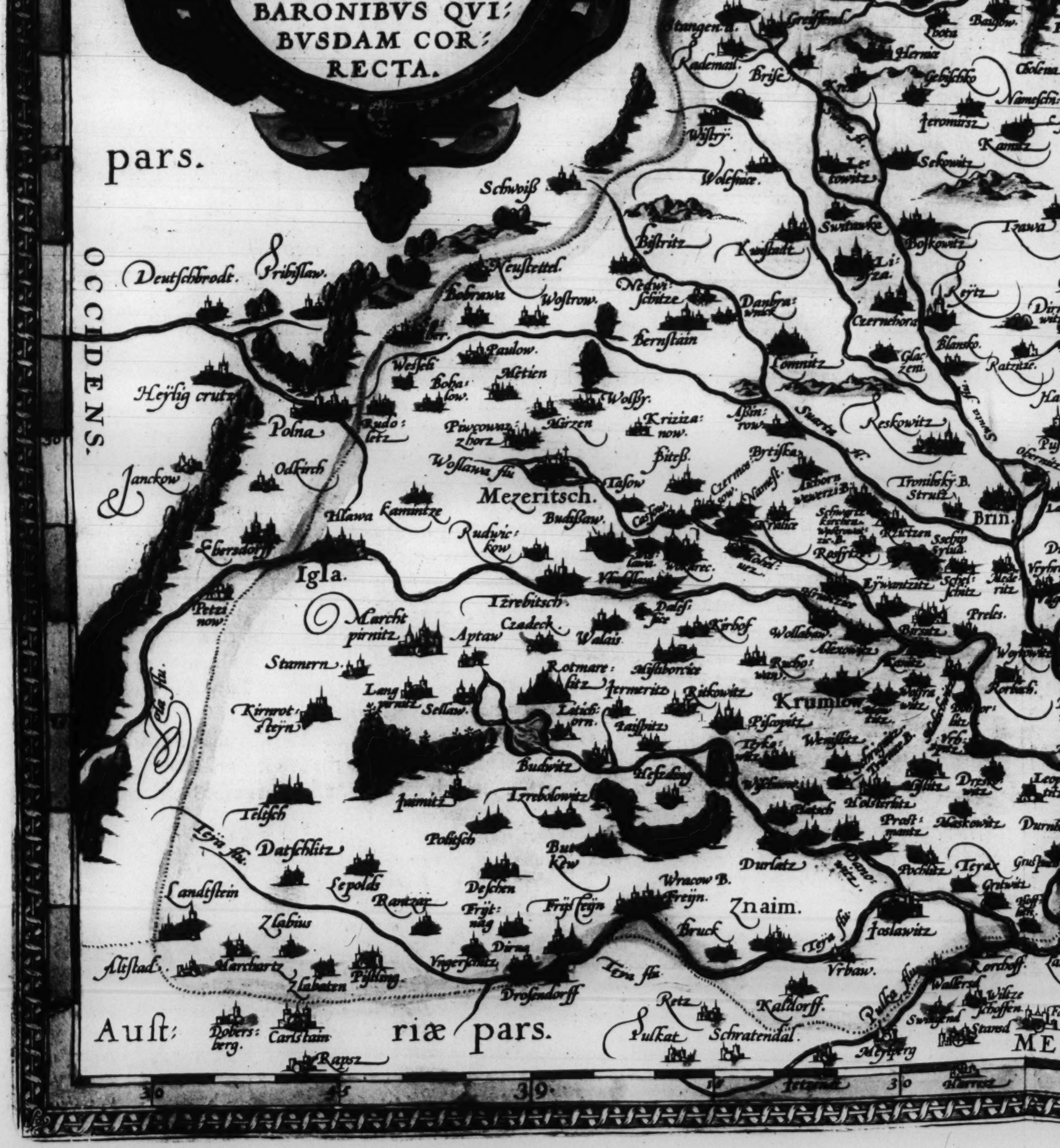
In the yeere 895. the people of this region were inſtructed in the Chriſtian faith by *S. Methodius*, at the procurement of *Arnulphus* the Emperour. Vnder the Emperour *Henry* the fourth, in the yeere 1086. this countrey, together with *Luſatia* and *Sileſia*, was annexed to the kingdome of *Bohemia*. Their language is mixt, for the greateſt part ſpeake Bohemian, and the high Dutch is vſed only in cities among perſons of beſt account. This Prouince (as *Dubrauius* writeth) yeelds plentie of wine, but not of the ſtrongeſt; ſuch (ſaith *Rithaimerus*, and I my ſelfe haue ſo found it by experience) as exempteth not the drinker quite from care. *Dugloſſus* in his Polonian ſtorie ſaith that the name of the riuer *Odera* ſignifies in the Henetian tongue, inundation or robbery. *Olmuntz* the head citie of this region, and the ſeat of a Biſhop, is deſcribed by *Stephanus Taurinus* in his *Stauromachia*. Concerning *Morauia*, beſides *Dubrauius*, reade *Æneas Siluius* in his Bohemian ſtory.

This Map of *Morauia* firſt drawen by *Fabricius*, but afterward corrected by diuers gentlemen of the countrey was ſent me by *Iohn Crato* Counſeller and principall Phyſician to the Emperour *Maximilian* the ſecond a bountifull fauourer of theſe my ſtudies. He gaue me alſo this catalogue of townes called both by German and Bohemian names.

The Dutch names.	The Bohemian names.	*The Dutch names.*	The Bohemian names.	*The Dutch names.*	The Bohemian names.
Behemſche Triebaw,	*Trzebowa Czeska.*	Droſendorff,	*Droſdowice.*	Selowitz,	*Zidlochowice.*
Landskron,	*Landskraun.*	Freyen,	*Vranow.*	Brin,	*Brno.*
Schirmberg,	*Semanin.*	Schtignitz,	*Trztenice.*	Olmutz,	*Holomane.*
Sciltperg,	*Sſilperck.*	Holſterlitz,	*Hoſteradice.*	Proſtnitz,	*Proſlegew.*
Hanſtadt,	*Zabrzch.*	Miſlicz,	*Moriſtaw.*	Wiſcha,	*Wyskow.*
Zwittaw,	*Swittawa.*	Ioſlwitz,	*Iaroſlaiwice.*	Auſterlitz,	*Slawkow.*
Merheriſche Tribaw,	*Trzebowa Morawska.*	Dayex,	*Diakowice.*	Kremſier,	*Kromerziz.*
Neuſtadt,	*Nowy Mieſto.*	Gruſtpach,	*Hruſſowamy.*	Vngeriſchbrod,	*Vherskybrod.*
Deutſtbrodt,	*Niemeckybrod.*	Maydpurgk,	*Dewtzihrady.*	Gœding,	*Hodomin.*
Iglau,	*Cziblawa.*	Auſpitz,	*Huſtopecz.*	Lumpenburg,	*Brzetiſlaw.*
Budwers,	*Budegowice.*	Nuſlau,	*Noſyſlaw.*	Altmarck,	*Podiwin.*
Weiſſenkirch,	*Hranitza.*	Tiſchain,	*Itza.*	Oſtra,	*Oſtracia.*
Plos,	*Pzin.*	Schwartz Waſſer,	*Strumen.*		

Bohe miæ pars.

MORAVIÆ, QVAE OLIM MARCOMANNORVM SEDES, COROGRAPHIA, A D. PAVLO FABRITIO MEDICO ET MATHEMATICO DESCRIPTA; ET A GENEROSIS MORAVIAE BARONIBVS QVIBVSDAM CORRECTA.


OCCIDENS.
Deutschbrodt.
Pribislaw.
Bobrawa
Woſtrow.
Neuſtettel.
Neuhauſchütze
Danhra
Bernſtain
Paulow.
Weſſeli
Bohaslow.
Mětien
Wolſky.
Heÿlig crutz
Polna
Rudoletz
Pirçowna zhorz
Mirzen
Krizianow.
Aſchinrow
Swarta fl.
Reskowitz
Bytiſka
Biteß.
Woſſawa flu.
Taſow
Czernaw
Namieſt.
Iaborz
Ironiſky B.
Struſz
Brin.
Janckow
Odkirch
Mezeritsch.
Hlawa
Kamintze
Budiſlaw.
Rudwicz kow
Eberſdorff
Igla.
Petzi now
Iźrebitsch
Marchtpirnitz
Aptaw
Czadeck
Walais
Dalſi
Kirhof
Wollabaw.
Alexowitz
Rucho witz
Stamern
Rotmarſitz
Miſlaborcitz
Iermeritz
Rittowitz
Krumlow
Lang pirnitz
Sellaw.
Kirnrotſtein
Latichorn.
Taiſſnitz
Piſcopitz
Wenſſitz
Budwitz
Heſzelaw
Iaimitz
Iźrebolowitz
Telſch
Datſchlitz
Polliſch
Butkow
Durlatz
Wracow B.
Freÿn.
Znaim.
Landſtein
Lepolds
Rantzen
Deſchen
Frÿtznag
Frÿſtein
Bruck
Iſſa flu.
Foslawitz
Vrbaw.
Zlabius
Altſtad.
Marchartz
Zlabatzen
Piſtleng.
Droſendorff
Retz
Kaldorff.
Pulkat
Schratendal.
Auſt:
riæ pars.
Dobersberg.
Carlſtain
Ranſz
Fetzmaw.
Alterſp.
Alterſtorff
Hanſd.
Heuit zend.
Geppersd.
Schiltberg
Behemiſch Trieba.
Landskron.
Semainken
Merow
Mugelitz
Tribonia.
Mæriſch Trub.
Iſernow.
Greiffenb.
Hermſt.
Gebiſchko
Iaromarsz
Sekowitz
Letowitz
Kamitz
Namieſch.
Baiſow.
Choltra
Rademaſ.
Briſe
Wiſtiry.
Wolefnitz.
Schwoiß
Swittawa
Boſkowitz
Czernchora
Blansko.
Ratnitze.
Lomnitz
Glaczem.
Mæriſch Brod
Mæriſch Trÿbaw
Mæriſch Neuſtatt
Mæriſch Schönberg
Mæriſch Zabrzeg
Mæriſch Ieſenick
Mæriſch Schönhof
Mæriſch Aicha
Mæriſch Ieſenick

SEPTENTRIO.

Si: lesiae.

pars.

ORIENS.

Hungariae pars.

MERIDIES

Nomenclaturæ quæ habent B. litteram in fine, sunt Bohemicæ.

AVSTRIA or AVSTRICH.

GEORGE RITHAYMER, in his Abridgement of the ſituation of the world, deſcribeth *Auſtrich* vnder the name of *Pannony* the higher, in theſe words: *Pannony* the higher (ſaith he) toward the Eaſt abbutteth vpon the riuer *Leyth*. *Ptolemey* maketh the riuer *Rab* his Eaſtern bound. Vpon the Weſt it is bounded with the riuer *Onaſus*, and *Noricum* which is a part of *Bayern*. Some do on that coaſt limit it with the mountaine *Cætius*: on the North with the riuer *Tey* and the countrey *Morauia*: for ſo farre at this day it doth extend it ſelfe on that ſide. Vpon the South coaſt it reſteth vpon the mountaines of *Steyri*.

The ſoile is good and fertile of all maner of corne, and is ſuch as is manured and tilled with ſmall charge. In that part which is beyond *Donaw* and is called *Marchfield*, where long ſince the *Chetuari* and and *Parmecampi* were ſeated, the husbandman falloweth his land with one poore ſeely jade only. Marle, without which their land in *Bayern* is leane and barren, what it meaneth the husbandmen of *Auſtrich* know not. It beareth ſo good Saffron, as no other in the world may compare with it. It affoordeth Wine paſsing holeſome and agreeable to the nature of man. *Althamerus* vpon *Cornelius Tacitus* his *Germania* writeth that it yeeldeth plentie of Ginger in a mountaine neere the towne *Hamburg* in the middeſt of *Auſtrich* or *Pannony*.

It hath many ancient and famous cities: notwithſtanding thoſe of greateſt note are *Styre*, *Vadenhoff*, *Melck*, *Caſtell*, anciently called *Claudionum*, *Crembs*, *Cetro* caſtle, now called *Zeiſſelmaur*, *Saint Hippolytus*, the two *Newberies*, one ſurnamed of the Abbey, the other of Corne. *Petronell* a village now, but in old time a great citie, as his foundation, ruines, and heaps of ſtones and rubbiſh do teſtifie. The new city *Pruck* vpon the banke of the riuer *Leyth* and *Hamburg*: but of all the moſt famous is *VVien* ſometime called *Flauiana* and *Iuliobona*, renowmed for the Vniuerſitie and Schoole, than which there is none that hath brought forth more excellent and greater Mathematicians. This citie is round beſet with Vineyards. The houſes of the citizens are ſtately and beautifull, ſo that they may ſeeme to giue entertainment to Princes, and are built with large and open windowes to let the aire in and out: and therefore they are neuer peſtered and offended with cloſe and bad aire; for that euery priuate houſe hath either his ſeuerall court-yard or back-ſide. Hither is great concourſe of forren nations from all countreys of *Europe*. Here is great plentie of all maner of prouiſion neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life.

The riuers of *Auſtrich* are *Donaw*, ſometime the vtmoſt border of the region, but now it runneth thorow the midſt of the ſame; *Onaſus*, *Drawn*, *Erlaph*, which at *Cella* (or *Zelltal*, famous for the Church of the Virgine *Marie*) ariſeth out of a moſt pleaſant lake: *Draiſn*, *Ypſie*, *Melck*, *Marck*. Theſe doe ſeuer *Morauia* from *Auſtrich*: *Camb* a notable riuer for ſundry ſorts of fiſh: *Leytte*, and *Swegad* in which are Creſiſhes or Crabs of a moſt pleaſant taſte. Thus farre *Rithaymer*.

Of the originall and reaſon of the etymologie of the name of this countrey, this report *Lazius* in his Commentaries of *VVien* doth giue. The name of *Auſtria*, (ſaith he) was inuented of late, about foure hundred yeeres ſince, of the blaſt of the South winde called of the Latines *Auſter*, which winde in this country bloweth oft: or of the ſimilitude of the German name; (which I thinke to be more likely) for the Kings of the Franks called the Eaſt border of their Kingdomes Oſtenrich, like as the Weſt part they termed Weſtenrich.

This region long ſince was firſt gouerned by Marqueſſes, then by Dukes, and laſtly by Archdukes, to whom it is now ſubiect: as is more at large to be ſeene in the ſaid Commentaries of *Lazius*. The ancient armes of this countrey were fiue Larkes Ore, in a field Azure: but *Lupold* the Marqueſſe, the fift of that name, of an accident or euent that befell him, was licenced by the Emperour to alter his coat, and to beare a field Gules with a feſſe argent: for that in the ſiege and aſſault of *Accon* he was all ouer embrued with bloud, onely his girdle excepted. More thou maieſt reade of this in *Munſter* and *Cuſpinian*. The deſcription of *Auſtrich* is to be ſeene in *Bonfinius* in the end of his fourth booke fourth Decade of his hiſtorie of *Hungarie*. *Pius* the ſecond in his deſcription of *Europe* citeth an hiſtorie of his, written of this countrey: which notwithſtanding as yet it was neuer our chance to ſee. The ſame authour hath in his Epiſtles paſsing well deſcribed *Vienna* or *VVien*, the chiefe citie of this Prouince.

AVSTRIAE DESCRIP.

per

WOLFGANGVM LAZIVM.

SEPTENTRIO

OCCIDENS

MERIDIES

BOHEMIAE PARS.

BAVARIAE CONFINIA.

AVSTRIA

SVPERIOR.

INFERIOR.

STIRIA

CARNITIA.

EPISCOP. SALTSBVRGENSIS.

SCALA MILLIARIVM AVSTRIACORVM.

SEPTENTRIO.

Galitz
Schmalentz
Bibersperg
Schadowsky
Posina
Hochheim.
Eschbeeg.
Frankenfels.
Champeg.
Hanfelst.
Tannpeeg.
Schneeperg
Puchpeeg.
Deutschtal.
Kuebeeg.
Sunstal.
Tragos
Buttenaw.
Hemeeing.
Hart.
Deubspeeg.
Kachalm.
Gleynalbm.
Pundschuch
Schöttl.
STIRIA
Ober Mbm.
Unter Mbm.
Hermahusen
Windischpuchl.
Blaitz.
Studenitz
Retzendorff
Samerm
Frandorff
Gallen
HVN:
GA:
RIAE
PARS.
Waram
Luberg
Schaken
Lutenburg
Zalasaw
Wikabar
Salabar
Im Salat.
INFE:
RIOR.
CILIAE PARS.
ORIENS.
MERIDIES.
35
40
34

The Biſhopricke of SALCZBVRG.

FRANCIS IRENICVS ſaith, that of the fiue Biſhopricks of *Bayern*, this is the principall, and the Biſhops ſea (termed of *Æneas Syluius* the Metropolitan citie) whoſe deſcription we haue here ſet downe, is by *Munſter* thus deſcribed: *Iulius Cæſar* entending to make warre vpon the Germans, cauſed a very ſtrong caſtle to be built in the ſtreights of the mountaines, whither his ſouldiers in danger might retire themſelues; and from whence they might haue ſuccour when need required; and therefore it was called *Caſtrum Iuuauienſe*, in the German tongue, Helfenberg. The riuer vpon which it ſtandeth, called *Iuuauius*, is thought by ſome to haue giuen the name to this caſtle, of which alſo the citie afterwards built, was named *Iuuauia*. This citie hath Fennes, Plaines, Hilles and Mountaines round about belonging to it. The Fennes yeeld paſtures; the Mountaines hawking and hunting. But this citie hauing long ſince flouriſhed for a few yeres, in the time of *Attila* the King of the Hunnes, ſuſteined many inrodes and incurſions, and was miſerably waſted with fire and ſword. Afterward about the yeere of Chriſt 520, whenas *S. Rupert*, deſcended of the bloud royall of the Franks, was inueſted Biſhop of the ſea of *VVormes*, and after the death of *Childebert* was driuen from that his Biſhopricke, *Thedo* Duke of *Bayern* entertained him at *Ratiſpone* with great ioy and ſolemnitie, and was baptized of him, with his Nobles and Commons. *Rupert* the Biſhop going on viſitation, and trauelling about by *Noricum* euen vnto *Pannony*, preaching the Goſpell, conuerted many to the faith of CHRIST; and comming vnto the riuer *Iuuaue*, where ſometime the citie *Iuuawe* had ſtood, but now ruined, decaied, ouergrowen with buſhes, and without inhabitant; and obſeruing the place fitting and conuenient for a Biſhops ſea, he obtained the poſſeſsion thereof from the Duke, ſtocked vp the trees and buſhes, and finding the foundation of the buildings, he erected there a Church, which he dedicated vnto the honour of *S. Peter*. Alſo by the bountifull magnificence of the ſame Duke, he erected a Monaſterie of the order of *S. Bennet*, and gouerned the Biſhops ſea foure and fortie yeeres &c. The ſame authour in that place reckoneth vp alſo the reſt of the Biſhops and Archbiſhops of this ſea. See *Auentinus*, who thinketh this citie to haue beene of *Ptolemey* called, *Pœdicum*.

This citie is ſeated amongſt the Alpes. Some doe thinke it to haue beene named *Saltzburg*, of Salt, which in the countrey neere adioyning, not farre from *Reichenhall*, is digged out of the earth in great plenty. Yet who doth not ſee it, not to be called of them *Saltzburg* or *Salisburg*, but *Salczburg* of *Salcz* or *Salczach* the riuer, vpon which it is built and ſituate, like as *Inſperg*, *Inſtadt*, of the riuer *In*; *Iltzſtadt*, vpon *Iltz*; *Regenſperg*, vpon *Regen*; not farre from this place, and a thouſand ſuch euery where to be obſerued.

The territorie and liberties of this citie is rich of all ſorts of mettels, as of Golde, Siluer, Braſſe, and yron. Here is alſo found Vitrioll, Brimſtone, Alume, and Antimonie. It hath alſo ſome quarries of Marble. *VViguley Hund* hath ſet forth a catalogue of the Biſhops of this citie. The Iournall of *Antoninus* maketh mention of *Iuuaue*. But *Gaſpar Bruſchius* thinketh the more ancient name of *Iuuaue* to haue beene *Helfenberg*: and of that the name *Iuuaue* to haue beene formed, which in ſignification is the ſame. *Pighius* writeth, that he hath read theſe verſes in the chiefe church of this city.

Tunc Hadriana *vetus, quæ pòſt* Iuuauia *dicta,*
Præſidialis erat Noricis, *& Epiſcopo digna*
Rudiberti *ſedes, qui fidem contulit illis*
CHRISTI, *quam retinet*, Saltzburgum *ſerò vocata.*

Thus *verbatim* in Engliſh.

Where *Hadriana* old did ſtand, which ſince they *Iuuaue* call'd,
(A garriſon towne to Roman State) there *Robert* was enſtall'd
Firſt Biſhop of the ſea, who them did bring to cheerefull light
Of Goſpell cleere, which yet they hold, it now is *Salczburg* hight.

Qui patriæ adfert ingenio ſuæ
Illuſtre nomen, Laudibus excolens
Dignus fauore eſt, priæmióque
Quem ſequens veneretur ætas
Cum Marcus ergo fecerit hoc opus
Grato tuum, te quæſo, foue ſinu
Salczburga ciuem, geſtiensque
Pus ſeribatis honore cinge.

MERIDIES.

ORIEN

Brunneggen
Aich
Fontes Draui.
Kremsberg
Kirchberg
Kreutzberg
Kalt
Dolach
STALL.
Villach
Finckenſtain
Teckerſee
Ossiach
Ossiacher see
Inder kockau
Rogfeld
Wind See
Glan flu.
S. Veit
Klagnfurt
Gurck
Friesach
Gurcktal
Mönice
Alckenhofer
Hartenberg
Wölfſee
Judenburger see
Gortſchitz
Veldsperg
Ortnburg
Spital
Millſtat
Kainberg
Lavamünd
Leibl mons
Mur flu.
Mur aw
Drauus, Tra
Drauus flu.
Glan flu.
Gurck flu.
Lavant flu.
Ellers
Tauern
Inder Gaſtrin
Klauſen
Whffld
Arnbach
Reyer
Enpach
Griſſ brt
Inder Flachau
Inder Zaub
Weyrach
Neukirch
Velbrt
Stubach
Mülpach
Lavamünd
Werf: See
Lavantwinkel
Gurcktal
Tauern
Kolbnitz
Kirchberg
Pyſſer tal
Lavez
Wendiſch matrey
Inder Reichnau
Inder Gaſtrin
Tauern
Gaſtrinenſis
Tauern
Inder Millſtatter
Tauern
Kalt
Kainberg
Inder Reichnau
Tauern
Klauſen
Lavantwinkel
Gerinwinkel
Lavantwinkel
Inder Lavantz
Werf: See
Inder Lavantz
Mülpach
Stubach
Velbrt
Neukirch
Weyrach
Hirtberg
Drauſch
Oberſalzpach
Salzpach
Inder Salzpach
Inder Gaſtrin
Griſſ brt
Inder Flachau
Inder Zaub
Inder Millſtatter
Tauern
Kainberg
Inder Reichnau
Tauern
Klauſen
Lavantwinkel
Gerinwinkel
Lavantwinkel
Inder Lavantz
Werf: See
Inder Lavantz
Mülpach
Stubach
Velbrt
Neukirch
Weyrach
Hirtberg
Drauſch
Oberſalzpach
Salzpach
Inder Salzpach

IDENS.

SEPTEMTRIO.

AVSTRIAE CONFINIA.

SALISBVRGENSIS
IVRISDICTIONIS,
locorumq; vicinorum vera descriptio
Auctore Marco Secznagel
Salisburgense.

ORIENS.

BAVARIA.

Ayern *or* Bauiere, *called of the Latines* Boiaria, *or as others like better*, Bauaria, *was inhabited in former times by the* Nariſci, Vindelici *and* Norici. *The Nariskes, which now are called* Nardge, *the riuer* Donaw *parteth from the other two. The Noricks did enter at the riuer* In, *and doe decline toward the East and West, euen vnto* Hungarie *and* Italie. *The Vindelicks were conteined betweene the riuers* Lyke, Donaw, Iſara, Inne *and the* Alps, *which* Ptolemey *calleth* Penninæ. *All this part now is vnder the dominion of the Dukes of* Bayern, *and doth wholly reſt in the name of* Bayern. Bayern *is diuided into the Higher and the Lower.* THE HIGHRR *is ſituate vnder the* Alps, *and toward the South. This is combred with many mariſhes, huge lakes, ſwift ſtreames, darke and fearefull woods. Beſides beares, bores, and ſuch like wild beaſts, it hath many heards of ſtags of an hundred yeeres old, which no man may hunt without the Princes leaue, but vnder a great penaltie. It is a good ſoile for paſtorage, and for the feeding of cattell. It yeeldeth yeerely great plentie of Apples, Barley, Oats, and ſuch like corne, although not of all ſorts: it is inhabited but here and there. The cities of this countrey are* Munchen *vpon the banke of the riuer* Iſara, *a moſt goodly and famous citie, and the Dukes ſeat. This citie continually mainteineth Lions. Many men do thinke it to ſurpaſſe all the cities of* Germany *for beautie.* Ingolſtadt, *adorned with a publike Vniuerſitie. Beſide theſe, there are* Freiſing *a Biſhops ſea,* Waſſerburg, Neuburg, Roſenhaim, Auensburg, *&c.* THE LOVVER BAYERN *is more fertile, and better inhabited: and by reaſon of the riuers* Donaw, Iſara, *and* Lauar, *it bringeth forth Vines. His cities are* Regensburg, *which ſome call* Ratisbone, *formerly called* Auguſta Tiberia, *ſituate vpon* Donaw: *whoſe ſuburbs vpon the oppoſite banke of the riuer, are ioyned to it by a faire ſtone bridge.* Patauium *commonly called* Paſſaw, *at the mouth of the riuer* In, *where it falleth into* Donaw, *famous for his Biſhops ſea:* Strawbing, Landſhut, Dingleſing, Oſterhoff, *and diuers others.*

This countrey generally is reaſonably fertile: as of Salt, Corne, Cattell, Fiſh, Woods, Birds, Paſtures, Deere, and of all ſuch things neceſſarily required to the maintenance of mans life, either for apparell or victuall, it is ſufficiently ſtored. It breedeth many ſwine, feeding and fatting them with maſt and wildings, in ſuch ſort, that as Hungary *affoordeth Oxen, ſo this Swine to the moſt countries of* Europe. *Salt, Cattell and Corne are tranſported from hence, and ſolde into forren countries. Wines are from other places, as out of* Italie, Iſtria, Rhetia, Rheni, Nicker *and* Pannony, *conueyed hither. But no Prouince of* Germanie *is beautified with more and finer cities: for within his borders (as* Philip Apian *in his Map of* Bayern *writeth) it conteineth foure and thirtie cities, ſix and fortie townes, (*Mercktflecken *they call them) threeſcore and twelue monaſteries, beſide an innumerable company of villages, caſtles, and noblemens houſes. In it* Salczburg *is the Metropolitan citie and the Archbiſhopricke, which hath vnder it many Suffragans, as of* Trent, Paſſaw, Wien, *&c. The people do rather giue themſelues to husbandrie and graſing than to warfare, neither do they delight in merchandiſe and traffique; they be much giuen to drinking and venery. They ſeldome trauell forth of their owne countrey. The firſt authour of this nation was* Alemanus Hercules, *the eleuenth King of High* Germanie. *His name as yet is preſerued in this countrey in the village and caſtle* Almonſtain, *and the riuer* Aleman. *In time paſt this countrey was ruled by his proper King vntill the dayes of* Arnulph *the Emperour: him, as the Parthians,* Arſaces; *the Egyptians,* Ptolemey, *they called* Cacan. *After that it had Dukes, which as yet it reteineth.* Marke, *a certaine diſciple of* S. Paul, *conuerted this Prouince vnto Chriſtian religion, and he was the firſt Biſhop of* Laureacke, *which Biſhopricke afterward was tranſlated vnto* Paſſaw. *Thus much out of* Auentine, Munſter, *and* Iohn Auban *of* Bohemia.

32
33
SEPTENTRIO
NORI
CI
PARS
GER
MA
NI
AE.
PALATINATVS
Die Ober
Pfaltz
SVP
MAGN
AL
NARISCI.
ALEMANI.
VIN
DE
LONI.
Baicr
Nider
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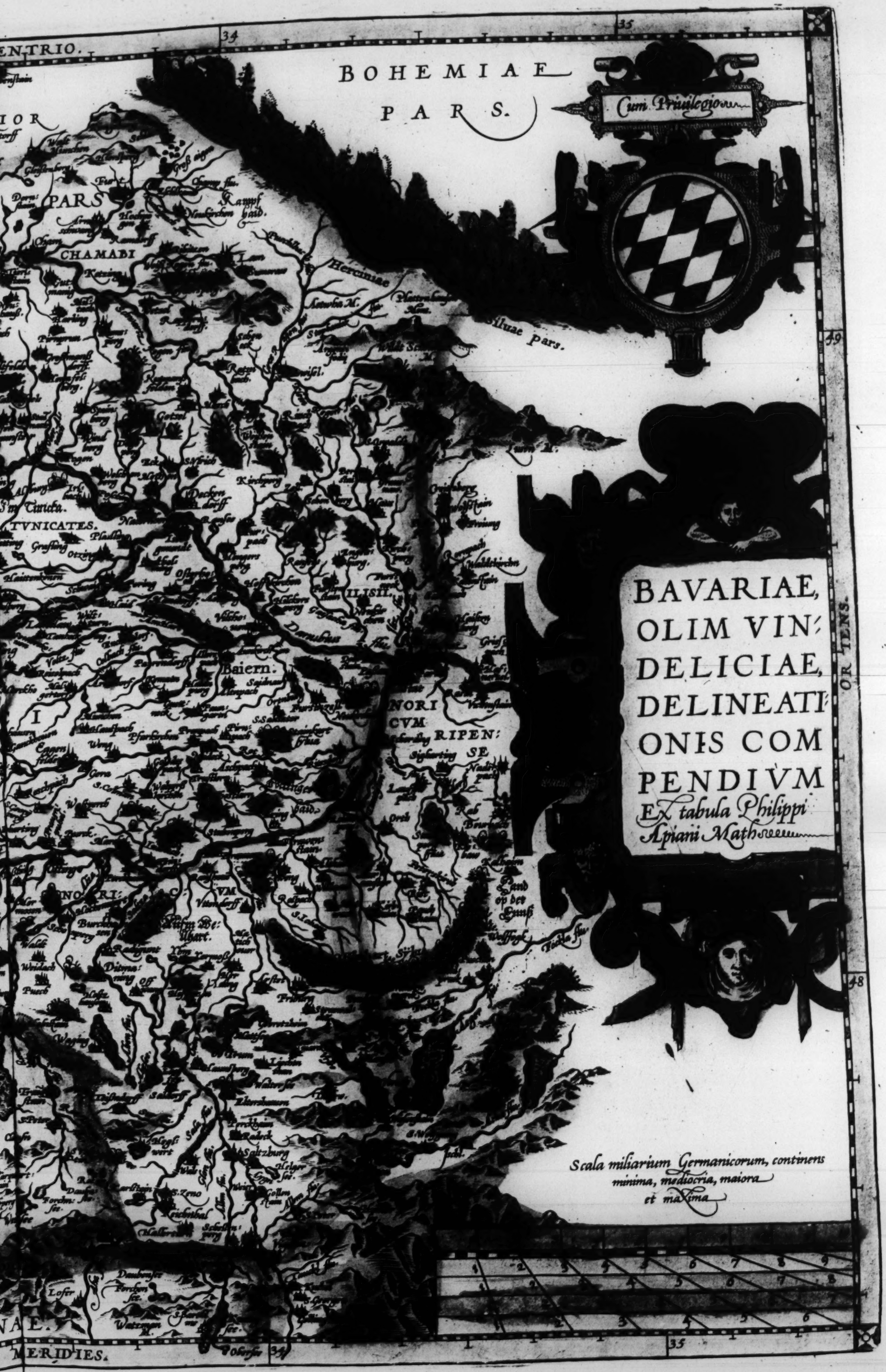
I
SIVE
SVEVI
AE PARS.
RHETI
AE,
Schwaben
Schwa
ben.
BE
LAVNI
B
RENNI
PE S.
PENNINA E.
AL
48
49
32
33

BOHEMIAE PARS.

Cum Privilegio



BAVARIAE, OLIM VIN: DELICIAE, DELINEATI: ONIS COM PENDIVM

Ex tabula Philippi Apiani Math.

Scala miliarium Germanicorum, continens minima, mediocria, maiora et maxima

NORTGOIA, or the Countie Palatine of BAYERN.

THe other part of *Bayern* which is on the other ſide *Donaw*, and runneth out beyond the Bohemian wood, is called in our time (and long ſince was) *Nortgoia*, hauing *Noremberg* for the chiefe citie, from whence the country, as ſome men thinke, tooke his name. And although that *Noremberg* be no ancient citie, yet his caſtle, ſituate vpon the toppe of an hill, is very ancient. This region hath many townes, monaſteries and villages, eſpecially *Amberg*, which in the yeere of Chriſt 1300. was encloſed with a wall. *Awerbach*, *Sultzpach*, *Caſtell Munſter*, (where in old time the Princes of *Nortgoia* haue held their Court) *Eger*, *Beierut*, *Eiſter*, *Napurg*, *Newenſtadt*, *Rewenkelm*, *Kemnat*, *Kruſen*, *Greuenwerdt*, *Eſchenbach*, *VVeiden*, *Pernaw*, *Pleiſtein*, *Herſpruck*, *Rurbach*, *Neumarckt*, *Turſenrut*, *Elbogen*, *Cham*, *Schonſee*, *Kunſperg*, *Stauff*, &c. Which for the moſt part do belong vnto the Palatine Princes. For *Lewis* the Emperour and Duke of *Bayern*, in the yeere of CHRIST 1339. made ſuch a diuiſion, that of the whole prouince of *Bayern*, the prouince of *Nortgoia* ſhould be ſubiect vnto the Palatine Princes, except only certaine townes which ſhould belong to the Emperour: and many alſo that did appertaine to the crowne of the Empire, in time paſt haue beene pawned to the Princes of *Bayern*.

In this Prouince, betweene *Bamberg* and *Neremberg*, in the Eaſt, toward the towne *Eger*, there is a great mountaine called *Fichtelberg*, out of which do iſſue foure riuers, *Meane*, *Nabe*, *Sala* and *Eger*. This mountaine conteineth in compaſſe about ſix miles, it bringeth forth diuers kinds of mettals: it yeeldeth the beſt blew colour, which commonly they call Azure. In the toppe of the mountaine there is alſo found Tinne, and many caues, out of the which in former times mettals haue beene digged: generally all that whole prouince euery where ſwelleth with mines, eſpecially of iron, by which meanes the Nortgoians do yeerely reape great profit. Otherwiſe the ſoile is hard and rough, although in ſome places it doth bring forth good ſtore of graine, and is excellent paſture ground. This Prouince of *Nortgoia* conteineth one of the foure Earledomes or Landtgrauies, which long ſince were erected by the Emperors, namely, *Luchtenberg*, which taketh his name of the caſtle *Luchtenberg*, notwithſtanding that the Princes of that iuriſdiction doe keepe their Court in the towne of *Freimbd*, and ſometime in *Grunſſelden*, the ſituation of which towne thou mayeſt ſee in the Mappe. The Earle which now poſſeſſeth the place, is called *George*, if I be not deceiued, deſcended from his progenitours *Albert* and *Fredericke*. This Earledome hath not growen vnto ſuch greatneſſe as the other three, which in proceſſe of time are much enlarged, both in poſſeſsions and command, and eſpecially the Landtgrauie or Earledome of *Heſſen*. Thus farre *Sebaſtian Munſter*. See alſo *Pius* the ſecond. Of the beginning of the Countie Palatine of this Prouince reade *Francis Irenicus*. *Conradus Celtes* the Poet hath moſt excellently deſcribed *Noremberg* the chiefe citie of this Prouince: and of late alſo *Pighius* in his *Hercules Prodicius*. *Gaſper Bruſch* of *Egra* hath deſcribed *Fichtelberg* (a mountaine plentifully bearing Pine trees) in a peculiar treatiſe.

The territorie or iuriſdiction of STRASBVRG.

THe booke of Records (*Notitiarum liber*) maketh mention of *Argentoratenſis tractus*, the precinct of *Strasburg*. It taketh his name of *Argentoratum* or *Argentina*, as others name it, now called *Strasburg*. This tract is a part of *Holſt*, where in time paſt the *Triboces* or *Tribocci* did inhabit, as *Rhenan*, *Munſter*, and others do thinke. It is apparent out of old records, that it hath beene ſometime vnder the iuriſdiction of the citie *Trier*. Afterward it was gouerned by Earles (although not in that ſence in which commonly the word is vſed now-a-dayes) yet they notwithſtanding were ſubiect vnto the Duke of *Mentz*, as the forefaid booke of Records doth ſhew. At this day it is dignified with the title of a Landtgrauie. Beſides many things in this citie worthy of commendation, there is a moſt ſtately ſteeple vpon the chiefe church, whoſe height is ſuch, that it doth not only exceed all the reſt of all *Germany*, but as I thinke, of all *Europe*. It is, as *Munſter* hath left recorded, fiue hundred ſeuentie foure foot high. Thoſe of *VVien* in *Auſtrich* doe thinke their ſteeple vpon the Church of *S. Steuen*, in height to exceed all others, yet that is, as *Cuſpinian* reporteth, but foure hundred and foure ſcore foot high. The ſteeple of *S. Paul* of *London* in *England*, was in height fiue hundred thirty foure foot, as the learned *M. Camden* affirmeth. Ours of the Church of our Lady at *Antwerp*, is but foure hundred ſixtie ſix foot high. But whether the Geometricall foot vſed by the Architects of theſe ſeuerall cities in meaſuring, be equall or not, let them ſeeke which are more curious in theſe matters. That ours of *Antwerp*, for workmanſhip and beautie, doth excell all thoſe others, I, which heretofore haue ſeene all the forenamed, dare affirme. Of this territory of *Strasburg* reade *Beatus Rhenanus* his firſt booke of his German hiſtories.

PALATINATVS BAVARIAE DESCRIPTIO,
ERHARDO REYCH TIROLENSE AVCTORE.

ARGENTORATENSIS AGRI DESCRIPTIO.

Ex tabula Daniel: Specklin.

Septemtrio.

Occidens.

Oriens.

Meridies.

Scala milliarium

1 2 3 4 5 6

The Dukedome of WIRTEMBERG.

Ioannes Pedius Tethingerus in his hiſtory of the famous acts of this countrey, deſcribeth this Prouince thus: The countrey of *VVirtemberg*, ſaith he, in the very entrance almoſt of high *Germany*, moſt pleaſantly abbutteth vpon the coaſt of *Switzerland*, ſituate eſpecially vpon the bancke of the riuer *Nicher*, (ſome doe thinke it in former times to haue beene the ancient ſeat of the *Charitini*) whoſe iuriſdiction is very large. On the Eaſt it bordereth vpon the *Sueui*, *Vindelici* and *Norici*: On the Weſt vpon the Countie Palatine of *Rhein*, the Prince Electour, and Marqueſſe of *Baden*: laſtly it comprehendeth the mountaines of *Swartzwald*, the Blacke-wood. On the South the mountaines of *Arbon* and the Alpes of *Switzerland* (ſo the inhabitants do call the higher mountaines of that countrey) do ioyntly ouerlooke it. On the North they haue the Franckes their neighbours, and not farre off alſo, is *Othos* wood. And therefore the iuriſdiction of *VVirtemberg* can not more fitly take his beginning, than where *Nicher* ariſeth, which ſpringeth from a ſmall fountaine out of the high hilles of *Arbona* in the Dukedome of *VVirtemberg*, neere vnto the villages *Schwenningen*, in the confines of the towne *Villing*, not much more than fiue hundred paſes from the fountaine of *Donaw*. Not farre from his fountaine it paſſeth by *Rotwell*, and leauing vpon the left hand the head of *Blacke-wood*, vpon the right, *Switzerland* Alpes, runneth by the Duchie of *VVirtemberg* with a wandering and crooked courſe (ſo ſaluting here and there certaine noble mens caſtles, and townes of the Roman Emperours) from his firſt riſe the ſpace of fiue dayes iourney more or leſſe, being with diuers little ſtreames from ſundry places encreaſed and laden, and ſo made nauigable, at *Heydelberg* falleth very ſwiftly into the *Rhein*.

The whole countrey, by reaſon of the nature of the ſoile, whether for tillage or otherwiſe in reſpect of the fertility, is not euery where alike. For that part where *Nicher* ariſeth, and which bordereth vpon the *Blacke-wood*, as alſo that which is abbuttant vpon the Alpes of *Switzerland*, (ſituate betweene *Donaw* and *Nicher*) is ſomewhat rough, vnapt for vines, but yeelding indifferent good paſture for cattell. The ſoile within the Alps is ſtony, yet very good for corne: in like maner by the ſides of *Blacke-wood*, the land is ſandy of a red colour, which notwithſtanding is reaſonable good corne ground. Euery where the nation is much giuen to breed and bring vp cattell. Nere vnto the foreſt of *Blacke-wood* there are recorded to be theſe Lordſhips, ſubiect vnto the Duchy of *VVirtemberg*: *Hornberg*, *Schultach*, *Dornſtad*, *Nagold*, *VVildberg*, *Kalbe*, *VVilde bath*, *Newenſtade*. By the Alps, or neere vnto them, theſe Lordſhips, *Baling*, *VVrach*, *Blawbeyren*, *Heidenheim*, *Tuthing* vpon the banke of *Donaw*, by the which, as by a certaine trench, they are ſeuered and diuided. But euery where the confines of the iuriſdiction of *VVirtemberg* do gather themſelues into a ring, as it were, encloſed with a large band, to the places neere to *Nicher*. But whereas *Nicher* doth ſpread it ſelfe into the champian fields, there it is not only more kinde for temperature of the aire, but alſo the ſoile is more fit for tillage. Euery where are riuers well ſtored with fiſh, holeſome ſprings, pleaſant lakes, goodly valleys. Euery where hilles beſet with Vines, well-graſing paſtures and medowes, fertile fields, foreſts of woods and groues, in the which are great ſtore of Beeches, many Okes, innumerable companies of Deeres, large paſtures, abundance of cattell: in all places plenty of Wine, Corne and Apples.

Vpon the brinke of crooked *Nicher*, here and there, are many goodly cities; ſome of them of reaſonable greatneſſe, others not ſo bigge; but for building and beautie very glorious. In the higher countrey, vpon *Nicher* doe ſtand *Hernberg*, *Tubing*, *Nurting*, *Kurch*: then *Stutgard*, which being built as it were in the center of the prouince, is the chiefe citie and the palace of the princes of *VVirtemberg*, and excelleth all the other cities in buildings, multitude of people and greatneſſe. About the lower coaſt of *Nicher* at this day doe flouriſh *VVabling*, *Schrondorff*, *VVinida*, *Bachanauge*, *Brackenauge*, *Binnicke*, *Beßicke*, *Bieticke*, *VVinsberg*, *Mezimill*, *Lauff*, *Greining*, *VVahing*. Next vnto *Statgard* are *Bebeling*, *Lenberg*, *Cannoſtade*: all which cities haue their ſeuerall Lordſhips, many ſtrong villages, men and munition. Moreouer, generally the people of this countrey is for their manhood, humanitie, conſtancie and religion very renowmed. The townes (as I ſaid before) are not ſo great, but are ſumptuouſly built; whereof ſome are ſufficiently fortified by nature and benefit of the place; other ſome by the induſtrie and labour of man. The villages are ſo well inhabited, that they are not much inferiour to prety townes: their houſes are of timber, but very artificially built. The caſtles are fortified by nature and ſituation, as alſo by the ingenious arte of fortification, and ſo are not eaſie to be ſurpriſed: ſo that a man would thinke that another *Laconia* were yet extant amongſt the Switzers; ſuch is the excellencie of the men both at home and abroad.

This Dukedome hath his name of *VVirtemberg* an ancient beacon, which now is ſituate in the midſt of his territory, not very farre from *Stutgard*, yet vpon ſomewhat a riſing ground & hilly place, is neither for his ſtrength nor building any terrour to the enemy. But according to the cuſtome of their anceſtours, who truſted rather to their ſwords of ſteele, than walles of ſtone, it was notable for the pleaſantneſſe of the place, only commendable now for his antiquitie, hauing a moſt goodly proſpect round about; aboue are the woods of Beech, beneath are the fertile hilles of Vines &c. The late Dukes of *Wirtemberg* for many ages paſt, held their Court in this tower, taking from thence their name, their ſtocke, and their armes, as is to euery man very apparent. There are which thinke, that the Dukes of *Wirtemberg* haue had their offſpring from the Tuſcans or Rhætians: others from the French. Whether of theſe opinions are more probable, I much regard not, for in a thing altogether vncertaine I affirme nothing conſtantly. It is certaine that they were ſtrangers: whether they came firſt forth of *Italie* or from *France*, that as yet is not certainly knowen, &c. Thus farre *Iohn Pede*.

WIRTENBERG. DVCATVS

Accurata descriptio; In qua omnia eius Opida, Monasteria, pagi, nemora; flumina et riuuli alicuius nominis, diligentißimè exprimuntur.

Autore Georgio Gadnero.

SEPTENT

Hie stosst die Churfurstlich Pfaltz herann

Palatinatus Rheni confinia.

Rhenus flu.

OCCIDENS.

Stromberger Forst

Leonberger Forst.

Schwartzwald

Hohenberg

Grafschafft Zollern

Landgrafschafft

MERIDI

TENTRIO.

Cum Priuilegio Imp.
& Regię M. 1579.

Hohenloe
Graffschaft

Herschafft
Limburg

Stifft Ellwang

Abts Gemund

Haidenhaimer vorst

PFALTZ

STAYN.

Graffschafft
Helffenstain

Die Rauch Alb.

Schwaben

Ulmisch Gebiet

Danubius fluuius.

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

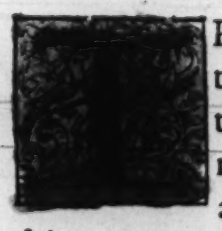
The Precinct of SWITZERLAND.

THey which diuided the Empire of *Germany* into certeine Bands or Circles (*Kreis* they commonly call them) they made *Switzerland* the fourth in order, now in all they record tenne: it is certaine, as approued hiſtories do mention, that at firſt *Switzerland* was a Kingdome, but afterward reduced vnto a Dukedome. Notwithſtanding at this day there is none of the Princes of *Germanie* which is graced with the title of Duke of *Switzerland*: for it is now diuided amongſt many Princes. One part hath accrued by lot of inheritance vnto the houſe of *Auſtrich*: the duke of *Wirtemberg* enioyeth the greateſt part: in it there are many free cities, and ſuch as do belong vnto the crowne of the Empire: many are ſubiect vnto the Duke of *Bauiere*. There is none of the old writers which doth not make report of this Nation, as of the moſt noble and ancienteſt of all *Germany*. It is cleere out of *Ptolemey*, *Strabo*, and other authours, that heretofore they were ſeated vpon the riuer *Sweue* and *Albis*. But now at this day it is the vtmoſt prouince of all *Germany*, for it abutteth vpon the Alpes. It is bounded by *Bayern*, *Frankenland* and *Aiſatia* or *Elſas*, on euery ſide round about. In olde time this countrey was called *Alemanie*, of the lake *Lemanus* (vulgarly now called *Lac de Loſanne* or *Lac de Geneue*, the Germans call it, Jenſterlee) as ſome thinke.

The countrey, as *Iohn Auban* in that worthy worke of his, *De moribus gentium*, deſcribeth it, is partly champian, partly hilly. The ſoile is fruitfull, of which there is no part which lieth vntilled, excepting that which Lakes, Mountaines or Woods do poſſeſſe. In it are many woods; and therefore the nation is giuen much to hunting and hawking: they haue abundance of corne, and great ſtore of cattell. The whole prouince by reaſon of the holſomneſſe of the aire is euery where repleniſhed with goodly cities, villages, caſtles and bulwarks ſtrongly fortified aſwell by nature as arte. About the mountaines it yeeldeth iron, ſiluer, and other mettals. The nation is populous, ſtout, audacious, and warlike: and therefore *Plutarch* calleth it, The moſt excellent nation of all the Germans. Whoſe renowme is recorded to be ſuch and ſo to be enlarged, that for valour and feats of armes it ſeemeth to haue deſerued the Empire of the whole world: which indeed it hath moſt glorioufly for the ſpace of ſomewhat more than an hundred yeeres enioyed. Thus farre out of *Iohn Auban*, where thou mayeſt at large ſee the cuſtomes and maner of life of this nation.

Auguſta Vindelicorum, *Augſpurg* vpon the riuer *Lech*, and *Vlm* vpon *Donaw*, are the moſt famous cities of this prouince at this day. There are alſo *Campodun*, *Memmingen*, *Werd*, *Nordling*, and others, of which thou mayeſt reade in *Munſter*. *Donaw*, the greateſt riuer of all *Europe*, here taketh his beginning, and paſſeth thorow the middeſt of the countrey. This riuer, laden with threeſcore ſtreames (which *Cuſpinian*, according to the report of *Collimitius*, deſcribeth by name and order) emptieth it ſelfe into *Pontus Euxinus* (the Greeks now call it, *Maurothalaſſa*; the Italians *Mar maiore*; the Turkes, as *Busbequius* affirmeth, *Cara-denis*, that is, The blacke-ſea) by ſix huge mouthes. Euery one of which mouthes are ſo great, and the ſtreame ſo violent, as *Pliny* ſaith, that you ſhall obſerue the ſea to be ouer-maſtered and driuen backe the ſpace of fortie miles, and ſo farre the water to be perceiued to be ſweet. Of this countrey and his people and firſt inhabitants, ſee the ancient Geographers: and of the latter writers, *Iohn Auban* of *Bohemia*, *Munſter* and *Irenicus*, who affirmeth that *Naucler* hath penned certaine books only of this argument, and that *Berno* a certaine Abbat hath written many volumes of this nation. In the vpper part of this Map you ſee a little prouince cõmonly called *Kreichgey*; *Dauid Chytræus* hath deſcribed it in a ſeuerall treatiſe.

The territorie of BASELL.



THis Map conteineth that coaſt, in which long ſince the *Rauraci* and the *Cis Iurani* did inhabit, as alſo the Waſte of *Heluetia*. The *Rauraci* in time paſt, according to the opinion of moſt men, were contained betweene che riuers of *Rhein*, *Byrſa* and *Ar*, and thoſe mountaines which from *Iuraſſus* doe reach hither. At this day it is for the moſt part vnder the iuriſdiction of *Baſell*. In it as yet is there a village vpon the *Rein*, diſtant a Dutch mile from *Baſell*, called *Augſt*, ſometime the chiefe citie of this nation, and was called *Auguſta Rauracorum*; but now it is become a baſe village: notwithſtanding many apparent ſignes of decayed buildings, which as yet do teſtifie his antiquitie, we haue ſeene to remaine and be yet extant there. The country is rough, full of many cragged rocks, and euery where ſhadowed with thicke woods: yet is very well inhabited and manured: ſo that euen in the mountaines, beſides the goodly paſtures for cattell, of which it is greatly ſtored, it beareth plentifully very good wine and corne.

Sequani Cis Iurani did long ſince reach from the mountaine *Iura*, euen vnto the banke of the riuer *Rhein*. Now this part is called *Sungow*, and the *Higher Elſas*, and is ſubiect for the moſt part vnto the Dukes of *Auſtrich*.

Briſgow and *Blacke-wood*, commonly called *Swartz-wald*, poſſeſſe the other banke of the *Rein*. Here the waſte or wilderneſſe of *Heluetia* is placed by *Ptolemey*. *Briſgow* is very well repleniſhed with cities and villages, and is very rich in corne. The common people for the moſt part liue vpon Vintage. The iuriſdiction and gouernment of this countrey is diuided betweene the Archdukes of *Auſtrich* and the Marqueſſes of *Bath*. Of this ſhire thou mayeſt ſee many things in *Munſter*. *Chriſtian Vrſtiſe* in a peculiar treatiſe hath moſt exactly deſcribed the citie of *Baſell*. In like maner *Æneas Syluius*, afterward called Pope *Pius II.*

Der Schwartzwald.

TREMVS HELVETIORVM.

SEQVANI CISIVRANI.

RAVRACI.

Sungöw.

Argöw.

Susenhart.

Ochsenfeld.

Obern Elsaß.

Brisgöw.

Brondrut

BASILIEN:
SIS TERRITORII
DESCRIPTIO NOVA.
Auctore Sebastiano Munstero.

Miliaria Germanica duarũ horarũ itineris

SEPTENTRIO. 30

Circulus siue Liga SVEVIAE, Vulgo Schwabische Kraiß

Ottenwaldt

Albuch

Marggrafschafft.

Riess.

Dinckenthal Alb

Spaichertal.

Heeberg

Humelwald.

Scala Miliarium Germanicorum communium.

Dauid Seltzlin describebat. 1572.

29 MERIDIES. 30 31

HELVETIA or SWITZERLAND.

He *Heluetij* (which as *Eutropius* ſaith were in time paſt called *Quadi*) *Cæſar* writeth to haue been diuided into foure *Pagi*. At this time they diuide it into thirteene parts, which they call *Cantones* or *Angules*. *Heluetia* they now call **Switzerland** and **Eydgnoſſchafft**, of the league and confederacie which they haue made betweene themſelues.

Some men doe thinke this countrey to be the higheſt of all *Europe*, for that it is wholly almoſt ſituate within the Alpes, the higheſt mountaines of the ſame *Europe*, and becauſe the greateſt riuers of the ſame, *Rhein*, *Rhodan* or *Roſne*, and *Po*, ſpringing from hence as from a very high place, do runne into diuers coaſts of the world. This countrey is euerie where full of ſteepe hilles, deepe valleys, great lakes, cleere ſprings and brooks. Theſe mountaines do appeare white with continuall ſnow, ſo that to thoſe which behold them afar off, they ſeeme to be nothing but hard ſtone: yet notwithſtanding the Medowes after they haue beene burnt, are found to be very fat. In them are fed ſheepe and kine, from whence great profit ariſeth vnto the inhabitants. For from thence whey, (as *Oſwaldus Molitor* writeth) cheeſe, butter, and other white meats are made in ſuch abundance, that not only *Switzerland* is glutted with ſuch things, but alſo the nations nere adioyning are from thence very plentifully ſerued. For they are tranſported from hence into *Sweueland*, beyond the mountaine *Iura* into *Italie*, and into diuers other places. And that which may hardly be beleeued, as the ſame man affirmeth for certaine, that of twentie kine the yeerely profit is one hundred crownes, and all charges borne which is beſtowed vpon houſe-keeping, men-ſeruants, and maid-ſeruants. Here-hence it is, that ſo great a people is poſsibly able to liue and be mainteined in ſo ſtrait a place and little plot of ground.

The thirteene Cantones of this countrey (as we ſaid they are commonly called) are, as *Glarean* reckoneth them vp, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Wry*, *Schwitz*, *Siluan*, *Tugi*, *Glaron*, *Baſell*, *Friburg*, *Solodurn* *Schafhuſen*, and *Keiſer-ſtul*. The gouernment and charge generally of the whole countrey is in the hands of thoſe Cantones: for the rule or gouernment of *Heluetia* is an *Anarchia*, and is not ſubiect to the command of any Prince. Theſe, when there is any thing that falleth out which concerneth the whole countrey or gouernment of the ſame, do meet all ioyntly together, and do determine vpon that which they thinke meet: otherwiſe ſeuerall magiſtrates do gouerne the ſeuerall cities. Theſe cities therefore are linked together by a certaine bond of friendſhip and league, whereupon they are called **Eydtgnoſſen**, that is, ioyned in one couenant. Thoſe of *Rotweill*, *Sangall*, *Doggenburg*, and *Lepont*, haue combined themſelues alſo to thoſe thirteene Cantons, with the like bond of amitie.

Heluetia is ſituate (that we may deſcribe it in the plaineſt maner) betweene the riuer *Rhein*, *S. Claudius* mountaine, the lake of *Geneua*, (which of the Latine writers is commonly called *Lacus Lemanus*) and *Italie*. Vpon the Eaſt it hath the countie of *Tiroll*: vpon the South, the Duchie of *Millan*, and the countrey of *Peimont*: vpon the Weſt it bordereth vpon *Sauoy*: the other part of it lieth vpon *Burgundie*, *France*, and *High Germanie*.

We ſaid, that *Switzerland* amongſt the mountaines doth conteine many valleys: of which ſome there are, that do tend from the tops of the Alps toward *Italie*, inhabited of diuers kinds of men. For *Giles Schude* writeth, that thoſe which do inhabit the vale of *Auguſta* or *Val de Oſta*, where in times paſt the *Salaſſi* dwelt, are for the moſt part all Merchants factors. In *Ceſie* vale they are almoſt all Stone-cutters and Maſons. From *Oſcell* vale do come Cutlers or Smithes, which do make ſword-blades, and kniues, and ſuch as doe turne woodden diſhes and trenchers. All the inhabitants of the vale *Vegeſe* are Chimney-ſweepers, and ſo that ſlouenly kinde of men, which liue by ſweeping of chimneys, and are wont to wander vp and downe thorow *Germany*, *France*, *Italie*, and euen as farre as *Sicilia*, are bred here. In the vale *Galanch* they are all either dreſſers of Roſen, or Basket-makers. But theſe like beggers wander from countrey to countrey: yet all the reſt do liue vpon their trades.

Beſides that which *Cæſar*, *Strabo* and other ancient writers haue written of this countrey, thou mayſt reade many other things in *Giles Schude*, *Vadian*, *Francis Niger* of *Baſſana*, *Munſter*, *Henry Glarean*, and *Oſwald Molitor* in the commentaries vpon him; as alſo in *Iohn Stumpe*, who hath written an huge volume of this nation. To theſe you may adioyne *Iohn Rhellicanes* his commentaries vpon *Cæſar*. *Ioſias Simler* hath ſet forth a booke of the prouince of *Valleſia* and of the Alps. The ſame man hath in hand a worke of *Switzerland* in generall. *Nicolan Stupan* of *Rhetia* promiſeth a deſcription of *Rhetia*. For the eſtate and gouernment of the common wealth of this countrey ſee *Iohn Bodine* in his *Methodus hiſtorica*. *Anthony Pinet* in his deſcription of cities, hath diligently deſcribed the politicall eſtate and peculiar regiment of the Commonwealth of *Berne*. *Giles Schude*, *Henry Glarean* and others do contend and differ about the ancient language of the *Heluetij*. I do thinke that they neuer vſed other than now they do. But we do ſend ſuch as are more curious ſtudents in the dialects of languages, vnto the worke of *Iohn Becan* which he calleth his *Becceſelana*.

MERIDIES.
ORIENS.
SEPTENTR
LOMBARDIA QVE OLIM GALLIA CISALPINA
Mediolanum
Crema
Cremona
Pizigitone
Laude Pompeia
Vercellæ
Sextum
S. Maria de Savona
Modoetia
Berlassina
Galerate
Angleria
EVPOLIS lacus.
FORVM VARRONIS
Varese
Bergamo
Brescia
Lacus Benacus
Lacus Sebinus
Lacus Larius
Lacus Verbanus
Pes: caru.
Garda
Mincio fl.
Glarona
Adige fl.
Oglio fl.
Serio fl.
Lambro fl.
Tesino fl.
Sessia fl.
Dora Baltea fl.
Dora Ripa fl.
Po fl.
Trebia fl.
Trebbia fl.
Scrivia fl.
Tanarus fl.
Orba fl.
Bormida fl.
Stura fl.
Varus fl.
Arve fl.
Isara fl.
Rhodanus fl.
Durias fl.
Ticinum
Papia
Laus Pompeia
Placentia
Parma
Mutina
Regium
Bononia
Ferraria
Mantua
Cremona
Bergomum
Brixia
Verona
Vicentia
Patavium
Tarvisium
Forum Julii
Aquileia
Venetiæ
Sabaudia
Montferrat
Monaco
Nizza
Asti
Alba
Cuneo
Saluzzo
Pinerolo
Susa
Aosta
Ivrea
Novara
Domodossola
Lugano
Como
Chiavenna
Bormio
Trento
Feltre
Belluno
Conegliano
Udine
Gradisca
Gorizia
Capo d'Istria
Trieste
Fiume
Rovigno
Pola
Zara
Sebenico
Spalatro
Ragusa
Cattaro
Antivari
Durazzo
Valona
Corfu
Zante
Cefalonia
Candia
Rhodus
Cypri
Creta
Adriatic sea
Mare Ligusticum
Mare Tyrrhenum
Mare Mediterraneum
Alpes Cottiæ
Alpes Maritimæ
Alpes Graiæ
Alpes Penninæ
Alpes Lepontiæ
Alpes Rhæticæ
Alpes Noricæ
Alpes Carnicæ
Alpes Julia
Alpes Dinaricæ
Alpes Iuliæ
Apennini
Adulæ alpes
Oriental
Tridentinum
Brixinum
Tirolis pars.
TIROLIS
TVSCIA
MILITIA
GENNVES.
PEDEMONTIVM
Schwaben
Nellenburg
VINDELICI
Scala miliarium Helueticorum

Pedemontanę Regionis pars

HELVETIAE DESCRIPTIO AEGIDIO TSCHVDO AVCT.

Cum privilegio.

IES.

Vercellę

PI

NE

Sessites fl.

Dorias fl.

Cathe: nens.

Vallis Sessitis

YPORIEGIA

Chastillion

BARDVNI POPVLI

Valle de osta.

Os ta

Val de Oste

Augusta prætoria

Graiocelę

Graiocelę

Graiocelę

Comitę Alpes

Graiocelę

SABAV:

DIAE

PA:

ALLOBROGI

R S.

OCCIDENS

Payȳs de Gauot

Solenci

Pais de Bona

Chaboul:

Dunȳ

Nuȳ

Fondzę

Montmach

Petershyen

Grayerz

Gruyere

Estauayen

Murten

Morat

Gruyere

Estauayen

Vallengin

Neuenburg

Bielersee

Pierrepert

Brondrut

Sungów

Mumpelgard

SEQVANI

Altkilch

Ilfurth

Mohlhusen

Clarmont

Dan

Salmes

Vallorbes

Orbay

Pont Barremon

Renche

Dole

Bare

Besançon

Marne

Asson

Sone fl.

Arar fl.

Verdun

Dejne fl.

Lay fl.

Aare fl.

Reuss fl.

Rhodan fl.

Thiele fl.

Orbe fl.

Broye fl.

Saane fl.

Sarine fl.

Aare fl.

Limmat fl.

Linth fl.

Rhein fl.

Ill fl.

Doubs fl.

Saone fl.

Rhone fl.

Isere fl.

Arc fl.

Drance fl.

Dorias fl.

Alpes Grec.

Alpes Graiae

Lacus Lemanus

Lacus Constantiensis

Lacus Brigantinus

Lacus Neocomensis

Lacus Verbanus

Lacus Larius

Lacus Benacus

Lacus Sebinus

Lacus Gardanus

Lacus Arianus

Lacus Cumanus

Lacus Maior

Lacus Ceruinus

Lacus Orientalis

Lacus Occidentalis

Lacus Tigurinus

Lacus Turicensis

Lacus Zugiensis

Lacus Lucernensis

Lacus Vrnerensis

Lacus Lowerzensis

Lacus Sarnensis

Lacus Alpnachensis

Lacus Brienzensis

Lacus Thunensis

Lacus Vallensis

Lacus Murtensis

Lacus Neocomensis

Lacus Biennensis

Lacus Constantiensis

Lacus Brigantinus

The Countie of TIROLL.

He Earledome of *Tyroll* was adioyned vnto the houſe of *Auſtrich*, in the yeere after Chriſts birth 1360. by *Rodulph* the ſonne of Duke *Albert*. This Countie is ſo rich in Siluer mines, eſpecially neere the towne of *Schwatz*, that it may not onely be preferred before a rich Dukedome, but alſo may iuſtly ſeeme to compare with a large Kingdome. For it payeth yeerely vnto the Prince (as *Cuſpinian* in his hiſtorie of *Auſtrich* reporteth) three hundred thouſand crownes of golde. Moreouer in it is found abſolutely the beſt braſſe, when as ſcarſe other where not any is found that will abide the hammer. This prouince is ſituate almoſt within the Alpes, betweene *Bauiere* and *Italie*. The chiefe cities in it, are *Oenipons*, now commonly called *Inſpruck*, where the Princes Court of this region is ordinarily kept, where alſo the Councell-table and Parliament for this prouince and for *Auſtrich* is held. There alſo did we behold with admiration the houſe of the Lord Maior, vpon the roofe all guilt ouer with infinite coſt and charges. Next vnto it is *Bolzan* the Mart-towne; and the caſtle of *Tyroll*, of which the whole countrey tooke his name. Then *Trent*, famous for the generall Councell held there within our remembrance. This is ſubiect vnto the Dukes of *Auſtrich*, yet partly vnto the Biſhops of that ſea, and is placed in the confines of *Germanie* and *Italie*, whereupon almoſt all the inhabitants doe vnderſtand and ſpeake both the languages. Then *Halla*, in which ſalt is made and boiled, which from thence is tranſported into the countreys neere adioyning. The Biſhopricke of *Brixia*, and the towne of *Brunneck*, with a caſtle which belongeth vnto the ſame Biſhop. Then *Schwatz*, where euery yeere great ſtore of ſiluer, as we ſayd before, is digged out of the earth. *Verona*, &c. But that (which we haue not thought good to conceale) of *Munſter*, is well worth the reading. There is, ſaith he, an hill called *Nansberg*, three miles from *Trent*, extending it ſelfe twelue miles in length, and three in bredth; in which there are three hundred and fiftie Pariſh-Churches, two and thirtie Caſtles, beſides Salt and many pleaſant and ſweet ſmelling fruits. In it all things do abundantly grow, which are neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life. But of this Countie ſee more at large in the ſame authour. *Ianus Pyrrhus Pincius* of *Mantua*, hath learnedly and at large ſet forth the hiſtorie of *Trent* in twelue books.

Of GOERCZ, KARST, CHACZEOLA, CARNIOLA, HISTRIA, and WINDISKMARKE.

OF *Windiskmarke*, *Iſtria*, and *Goercz*, we muſt ſpeake hereafter, and therefore in this place we will ſurſeaſe to ſay ought of them. Of *Carnioll*, *Karſt*, and *Chaczeoll* (to ſay the trueth) I know not what to write. Something notwithſtanding, that otherwiſe than in the other, I do not deceiue the expectation of the Reader, that ſhall not be vnpleaſant vnto thoſe which doe admire the wonderfull works of the Almightie, I will ſpeake in this place.

There is a place in this Map, which the inhabitants call *Czyrcknitzerſee*, of a little towne neere vnto it, called *Czyrcknitz*, *Lazius* ſaith that *Strabo* calleth it the Mere of *Lugey*, it is ſituate in the prouince of *Carnioll*. This place (ſo I call it; for whether I may more truly terme it a lake, a parke, or a field, I know not) as the ſame *Lazius* hath, euery yeere yeeldeth corne, fiſhing and hunting. But here I thinke it beſt firſt to ſet downe his deſcription out of *George Wernher* a little more at large: It is encloſed, ſaith he, on euery ſide with mountaines, and is in length about a mile and a halfe, but in bredth ſomewhat leſſe. In many places it is eighteene cubits deepe, and where his depth is leaſt, it is equall vnto the full height of a tall man. Out of the hilles round about on euery ſide certeine ſmall brooks do runne, ech from his ſeuerall channell; from the Eaſt coaſt three; from the South, foure. Euery one of theſe the farther they runne, the leſſe water they containe; for the earth ſo continually ſoaketh it vp, that at laſt it is wholly conſumed by certeine ſtonie ditches, ſo framed by nature, as they do ſeeme to haue beene made and cut out by the arte and induſtrie of man. *Lazius* thinketh them to be certeine ſignes and arguments of the ſailing of the Argonautes vnder the earth. Heere the waters doe ſo mightily ſwell, that by no meanes they may be receiued: whereupon it commeth to paſſe, that the ditches doe in ſuch maner ſwell backe againe, that neither they only doe not receiue the water, but alſo what they haue receiued, they powre backe againe ſo exceeding ſwiftly, that a nimble horſeman by running ſhall hardly be able to auoid the violence of the ſtreame. Therefore which way ſoeuer the waters ſhall finde any way out, they iſſue forth and ſpread themſelues ſo broad, that they make a great lake. Theſe waters do returne almoſt as ſwiftly as they came, yet not by thoſe ditches only; but the ground euery where almoſt doth ſo receiue them, as if they were powred thorow a ſieue. This when the inhabitants do perceiue will come to paſſe, they by and by ſtopping the greater paſſages to the vttermoſt they may, they runne thither to fiſh by great troops: which is not only a pleaſant paſſe-time to them, but alſo is very gainfull and profitable. For theſe fiſhes being ſalted, are carried out in great plentie vnto the neighbour-regions round about. Then the lake being dried, ſucceedeth an harueſt, on that part where the ſoile is ſowen; and the ſame is ſowen againe before the next floud It is ſo fertile of graſſe, that euery twentie dayes it may be mowen. Who is it, that which here doth not admire the wonderfull works of ſporting nature?

Rhetiæ alpestris descriptio, in qua hodie TIROLIS COMITATVS.

GORITIAE, KARSTII, CHACZEOLAE, CARNIOLAE, HISTRIAE, ET WINDORVM MARCHAE DESCRIP.

Hęc tabula concinnata est ex corographijs Wolfij, Lazij, cui: ultima Histriæ pars ex alterius descriptione addita est.

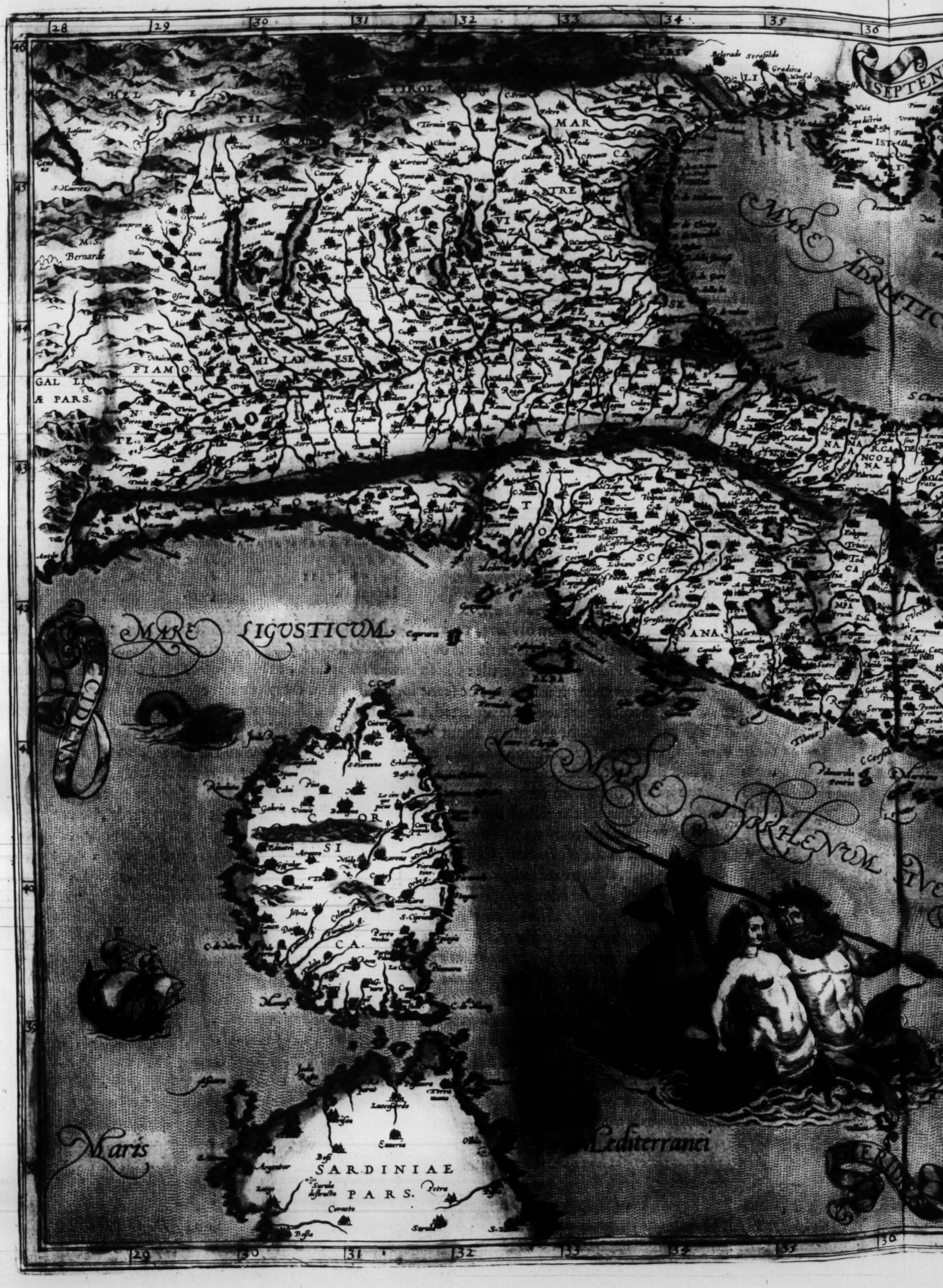
ITALIE.

Talie the chiefe prouince of the world, as it hath often changed the name according to the alteration of times and ſtates: for it was called *Enotria*, *Auſonia*, *Heſperia*, *Saturnia*. &c. ſo alſo his bounds and borders are diuerſly deſcribed by diuers authours: notwithſtanding in later ages it is thus bounded. Firſt, by the riuer *Varus*; then by a ſtraight paſsing by Alpes *Coctiæ*, now called *Monte Genebræ*; by Mount *Adula*, or *S. Gothardes* hill; the Alpes of *Rhetia* or *Monte Braulis*, and hilles adioyning; then by the riuer *Arſia* the vtmoſt border of *Iſtria*: thus it is bounded vpon one ſide, the other ſides do abut vpon the ſea. *Ptolemey* deſcribeth it in the forme of an Iſthmos or Peninſula, which the ſea incloſeth on three ſides, the other is walled by the Alpes. The ancient writers doe liken it vnto an Oke-leafe: the latter doe ſet it out not without great reſemblance in the proportion and ſhape of a mans legge from the hippe vnto the ſole of the foot. *Italie* hath the mountaine *Apennine* as it were a ridge or backe paſsing along from one end of it to the other, like as we ſee in fiſhes the ridge bone to runne along from the head vnto the taile. This mountaine, which ariſeth out of the Alpes, where they decline from the lower or Mediterranean ſea, when as almoſt with a ſtraight courſe, nere *Ancona*, it tendeth toward the Higher or Adriatique ſea, and there ſeemeth to end; yet from thence againe declining from that ſea, it paſſeth thorow the middeſt of *Italie* toward the *Brutij* (now *Calabria inferiore*) and the Sicilian ſtraights. *Elian* affirmeth that in times paſt there were in this countrey 1197. cities. *Guido* a Prieſt of *Rauenna*, out of *Iginus*, which ſix hunnred yeeres ſince wrote of the cities of *Italie*, writeth that in his time there were but ſeuen hundred only. *Blondus* diuideth *Italie* into 18. prouinces; *Leander*, into 19. and their names are theſe:

The olde.	The new.	*The olde.*	The new.
LIGVRIA	*Riuiera de Genua.*	APVLIA DAVNIA	*Puglia Piana.*
ETRVRIA	*Toſcana.*	SAMNITES	*Abruzzo.*
VMBRIA	*Ducato di Spoleto.*	PICENVM	*Marca Anconitana.*
LATIVM	*Campagna di Roma.*	FLAMINIA	*Romagna.*
CAMPANIA FELIX	*Terra di Lauoro.*	ÆMILIA	*Lombardia di qua dal Po.*
LVCANIA	*Baſilicata.*	GALLIA TRANSPADANA	*Lombardia di la dal Po.*
BRVTII	*Calabria inferiore.*	VENETI	*Marca Treuigiana.*
MAGNA GRAECIA	*Calabria ſuperiore.*	FORVM IVLII	*Friuli, & Patria.*
SALENTINI	*Terra d' Otranto.*	HISTRIA	*Iſtria.*
APVLIA PEVCETIA	*Terra di Barri.*		

Plinie, according to the opinion of *Varro*, maketh the lake *Cutilius*, in the territorie of *Reatino*, to be the center of all *Italie*. Neere vnto this lake is the territorie of *Roſella* (called of *Virgill*, *Roſæa rura Velini*; *Velino's* fields bedecked with roſes ſweet) of all *Italie* the moſt fertile: which fertilitie was ſuch, as *Varro* witneſſeth, that a rod being left in it ouer night, the next day it might not be ſeene for graſſe; and therefore it is called *Sumen Italiæ*, The ſweet bread of *Italie*. In former ages they haue reported, that the plaine of *Stellate* was the goodlieſt and beſt ſoile of all *Italie*; but now, as *Blondus* ſaith, the places about *Bonony* and *Mutina* do far ſurpaſſe the reſt. *Sabellicus*, according to the common report of the common people, attributeth theſe epithets vnto the chiefe cities of *Italie*: *Venice* the rich, *Millane* the great, *Genua* the proud, *Florence* the faire, *Bonony* the fertile, *Rauenna* the olde, *Rome* the holie, and *Naples* the noble. But the commendation of this country, ſet out by *Plinie*, with as great a maieſty of words, as that countrey doth excell the reſt of the countreys of the world, I cannot but I muſt needs, before I paſſe from it, ſet downe in this place by way of digreſsion; for ſo he ſpeaketh of it in his third booke and fift chapter: ITALIE *the nurſe and mother of all nations, choſen by the prouidence of God, to adde a luſtre to the very heauens themſelues, to vnite diſperſed kingdomes, to temper and mollifie their rude and vnciuill maners, to draw the diſſonant, barbarous and ſauage languages of ſo many diuers people, by the entercourſe of one refined ſpeech to a conference and parley, to teach ciuilitie to men, and briefly to make this one a common countrey for all the nations of the world. But what ſhall I ſay more? Such is the excellencie of all places, that any man ſhall come vnto, ſuch is the maieſtie of all things, and of all people which do poſſeſſe it. The citie of* Rome, *which in it ſeemeth only to excell, and to be a worthy face for ſo glorious a necke, with what words or eloquence may I expreſſe it! How beautifull is the countenance of* Campania *by it ſelfe! how great and many are the glorious pleaſures and delights of the ſame! That it is manifeſt that in this one place nature hath ſhewed all her skill in a worke wherein ſhe meant eſpecially to delight. And now indeed ſuch is the vitall and continuall holſomneſſe of the temperate aire, ſuch fertile plaines and champian grounds, ſuch ſunny banks, ſuch harmleſſe foreſts, ſuch coole and ſhady groues, ſuch fruitfull and bountifull kinds of woods, ſuch fertility of corne, vines annd oliues, ſuch goodly flocks of ſheepe, ſuch fat beeues, ſo many lakes, ſuch ſtore of riuers and fountaines euery where watering and bedrenching it, ſo many ſeas, hauens or ports as it were boſomes of the land euery where open and ready to entertaine and receiue the traffique of all lands, and it ſelfe running into the ſea as it were willingly offering it ſelfe and earneſtly deſiring to helpe and ſuccour mortall men d ſtreſſed in the ſame. I doe omit to ſpeake of the fine wits, natures and maners of the people of the ſame, as alſo of the ſeuerall nations ouercome by it partly by valour, and partly by humanity. The Græcians themſelues, a nation exceeding prodigall of their owne praiſe and glory, haue iudged ſo of it, calling a great part of it* Magna Græcia, *Great Greece.*

Of the ancient writers *Caius Sempronius*, *Marcus Cato*, *Polybius* in his ſecond booke, but moſt exactly *Strabo*, as he doth all things els, haue deſcribed this countrey. Of the latter hiſtoriographers, *Blondus*, *Iohannes Annius Viterbienſis* in his commentaries vpon *Beroſus*, and other authors imprinted together with him. *Pontanus* in his firſt booke of the famous acts of King *Alphonſus*, *Volaterrane*, *Sabellicus*, *Bernardus Saccus*, and *Dominicus Niger*, but moſt exactly *Leander*, *Gaudentius Merula* hath moſt excellently deſcribed *Gallia Ciſalpina*, which indeed is not the leaſt part of *Italie*.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SARDINIAE
PARS.
Mari's
Mediterranei
MARE TYRRHENUM

ITALIAE NOVISSIMA DESCRIPTIO AVCTORE IACOBO CASTALDO PEDEMONTANO.

SEPTENTRIO

CROVATIA.

LICHA.

IAPRA.

BOSSENA.

ALBA NIA.

MARE SUPERUM nunc GOLFO DI VENETIA

MARE INFERUM

SICILIAE INS. PARS.

pars

FORVM IVLII, FORVLY, or FRIVLY.

He originall of the name of *Forum Iulij*, *Leander* ſaith, diuers writers haue diuerſly ſought and cenſured. Some doe thinke it ſo called of *Iulius Cæſar*. *Blondus* ſeemeth to affirme it to haue tooke his name of the citie *Forum Iulij*. Antiquities do teſtifie that this region hath beene called *Aquilegia*, of *Aquilegium* his chiefe or metropolitane city. Laſtly, it is certaine that it is called *Patria* of the Venetians: which name as yet alſo it reteineth to this day. *Blondus* ſaith, that it was long ſince called *Liburnia*: but from whence, when, or for what cauſe it was ſo called, he ſheweth not. The firſt that had here ought to doe, were the *Euganei*, *Veneti*, *Troiani*, *Galli*; and after thoſe, the Romans: vnder whom it did continually perſiſt, ſo long as the fortuue and maieſtie of the Roman Empire did ſtand ſound and whole: which at laſt declining, it came into the hands and iuriſdiction of the barbarous nations which oppreſſed *Italie*, eſpecially the Lombards, and ſo remained vnto the time of *Charles* the great. After that, the gouernment thereof was in the power of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, vntill at length the Venetians (deſirous to enlarge their territories on this ſide) reduced it wholly vnder their iuriſdiction, who at this day poſſeſſe it.

The ſituation of the region is thus: It beginneth from a plaine abbuttant vpon the ſea, and ſo by a little and little encreaſing, firſt it riſeth vp in little hilles, and then into very high mountaines, which almoſt on euery ſide ſo encloſe his borders, that this plaine enuironed about with the toppes of mountaines as with a wall, ſheweth like a Theater, it is open but at one narrow ſtraight, by the which, as by a gate, ferrying ouer the riuer *Sontio* from *Taruiſio*, it may only be entred. The other borders of it, the Alpes on euery ſide doe limit: and therefore not to be come vnto but by the ſea-ports or valleys of the mountaines, or els ouer their tops. It hath vpon the ſea-coaſts very many hauens. In this moſt goodly countrey are large champians watered with many pleaſant ſtreames, and thoſe fields exceeding fertile: for it aboundeth with vines, yeelding a kinde of wine, which *Plinie* reckoneth and commendeth for the beſt, and calleth it *Vinum Pucinum*, of the place. The mountaines of this countrey are very rich almoſt of all ſorts of mettals; to wit, of Iron, Lead, Tinne, Braſſe, Quicke-ſiluer, Siluer and Golde. They haue alſo Marble, white, blacke, and party-coloured: Pretious ſtones; as Carneols, Berylls, &c. and cryſtall. Here are all ſorts of fruits, and apples of a moſt excellent taſte: Woods both for fuell, timber, and hunting, moſt ſtately: pleaſant and beautifull meddowes, and paſtures moſt excellent paſturage for cattell. The aire is temperate. The fields of themſelues doe abound with all things neceſſary for the vſe of man, as alſo for pleaſure and delight. The people of this countrey are moſt apt not only vnto all artes and liberall ſciences, but alſo for all merchandiſe and ſuch other trades of life. The moſt famous cities in it are *Aquileya*, adorned with the title of a Patriarchy. This citie *Mela* nameth, The rich: In times paſt it was the ſeat of the Emperours, and therefore it was called, Another *Rome*, and was in compaſſe twelue miles. In it there haue beene accounted long ſince an hundred and twentie thouſand citizens. The great proſperitie and flouriſhing eſtate of this citie, eſpecially grew by the great thronging hither of Merchants; for that from all quarters almoſt of the world, by reaſon of the great commodiouſneſſe of the place, eaſie and ſafe entrance vnto it aſwell by land as by ſea, merchandiſe were conueyed to this citie as to a common ware-houſe. That great trade of merchandiſe ended together with the fortune of the citie, the Venetians growing mightie, and drawing vnto themſelues all meanes of trade and traffique: ſo that now of a moſt flouriſhing and populous city, it is almoſt waſt and deſert. *Vtina*, which alſo is called *Vtinum* (the Italians vulgarly call it, *Vdene*; the Dutch *Weyden*) ſituate in a plaine, hath a ſtrong caſtle built vpon the toppe of an hill, raiſed by the labour and induſtrie of man, conteining at this day fortie furlongs in compaſſe. *Tergeſte Trieſte* vpon the ſea ſhore, a colonie of the Romans. *Goritia*, ſometime (if I be not deceiued) called *Noreia*. Here are many monuments of great antiquitie to this day remaining. The citie *Auſtria* (many thinke it in olde time to haue beene called *Forum Iulij*) ſituate in the ſtraights of the mountaines, is a place ſtrong and fortified by nature. Thorow the middeſt of it doth runne the riuer *Natiſo*, vpon the which is a faire ſtone bridge. *S. Daniels* towne ſeated vpon a very high and ſteepe hill. *Porto Gruaro*, vpon the South banke of *Limine*. Then *Spilimbergo*, *Marano*, *Montfalcone*, and others, of which thou mayeſt reade in *Leander*, out of whom we haue drawen this briefe deſcription. *Iohannes Candidus* hath written an hiſtorie of *Aquileia*, whoſe copartener in his labour and trauell *Leander* writeth to haue beene *Gregorius Amaſæus*. Of the monuments and antiquities of *Aquileia*, *Sabellicus* hath written ſix bookes which are euery where to be gotten.

IVLIAE ALPES.
FORI IVLII ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO.
MARCHIAE TREVIGIANAE PARS.
TAGLIMENTO
AMONAZ
Tre ponte
Agrypa
Amyzzo
Lago di Cauazzo
Gemona
Venzon, terminus ditionis Venetorum
Chiavoret
Landro.
Lorenzo
Attimis
Prampar.
Argyr.
Sylsano
Pinzano
Ragogna
Villalta.
S. Margarita.
VDENE
Flambro.
Strassoldo
Sacile
Strepo.
Leuarnico
Belgrado.
Prodolon.
S. VIDO
Madrisio.
Prefmiccho.
Cordenuado.
LATISANA
Saluarolo.
PORTO GRVARO, Romatinus Plauo.
Concordia.
Palada de lemene.
Codroipo.
Valuasone.
Zoppola.
Pinzano
Toppo.
Mattuno
Barbeano
Mantiago.
Polcinico
AVIANO.
PORCIA
Torre.
Cordignano
S. Martin.
SACILE
Brugnera
Porto buffole
Midun
AVDERZO.
Conciano.
Agardazzo
Colle
Castel.
CENEDA
Fubigna
Seravalle
Vittorio
Conegliano
Vidor
Ceneda
Motta
Oderzo
Tempio
Meduna fl.
Piaue fl.
Monte real.
Village
S. Antonio
Contado de Ceſena
Confinia Friuli et Lucnzæ.
Castino fl.
FELTRE
Val S. Maria
ESONA
Piaue fluuius.
Ponte di Piaue
TARVISIO.
FOSETTA.
Lio Maggior.
Torre de calligo.
Meſtre
Mirem.
VENETIA
P. de Piaue
Scala miliarium Italicorum 1000 paſſuum.
10
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IAPIDES, ET CARNI.

CARNIOLAE PARS.

Ex Biblio-
theca Nobi
lis et docti
ssimi Ioan-
nis Sambu-
ci, Impera-
toriæ Mat.
Historici.
1573.

TERGESTINVS SINVS.

PLANATICVS SINVS.

The liberties of the citie of VERONA.

He citie of the Cenomanes, ſituate in *Gallia Ciſalpina*, or as now they call it, *Lombardie*, is within the iuriſdiction of the Venetians; a citie moſt ſtately built vpon ech banke of the riuer *Adeſe*, but conioyned by foure faire bridges. The ſame riuer as it doth diuide it into two parts, ſo it doth almoſt on euery ſide encloſe it round: ſo that it is not only a commodity vnto the citie, but alſo a defence and ornament vnto the ſame. The ſoile of this tract is excellent good, yeelding many things neceſſary and profitable vnto it; Great ſtore of oile and corne, yeelding yeerely great gaines vnto the country people by ſelling and tranſporting it to forren nations; Woll for fineneſſe excelling the other ſorts of *Italie*. The citie is moſt excellently and pleaſantly ſeated, beautified with faire and goodly buildings, aſwell priuate as publike. It hath many famous monuments of antiquitie worth the regarding: amongſt the which is the Amphitheater, which the common ſort call *Arena*, The ſand; of all thoſe which remaine in *Italie* or in other places of *Europe*, the wholleſt and leaſt defaced either by iniurie of times, or rage of barbarous nations. Moreouer, a triumphall arche, in whoſe inſcription this citie is termed COLONIA AVGVSTA VERONA NOVA GALLIENIANA. There are alſo other monuments, which here for breuitie ſake we muſt omit.

The liberties or ground belonging to this citie is in length, from the little towne *Baruchello*, vnto *Riua* (which is on the farther ſide of *Lago de Garda*) ſixtie fiue miles: in bredth, which beginneth at *La torre delle confine*, vnto *Riuoltella*, fortie miles: and conteineth in all 1443378. fields (ſo the common people of *Italie* call the meaſure whereby they meaſure their lands, *Seardeonius* interpreteth it Akers) whereof 1223112. are fertile, 220266 are barren: which notwithſtanding dayly (by the induſtry and diligence of the husbandmen) are made more fruitfull.

There is in this tract a very high mountaine (the Mappe placeth it betweene *Lago de Gardo* and the riuer *Adeſe*) which they call *Baldo*. This hill is very well knowen to Herboriſts and Apothecaries, which flocke hither from all quarters, and do gather many kindes of herbs and roots neceſſary in Phyſicke, and good and holeſome for the vſe of man.

There is alſo here in a certaine vale called *Policella*, a place named *Negarina*: where there is a very hard ſtone to be ſeene, hauing vpon it teats carued to the iuſt faſhion and proportion of a womans breaſts; out of the which pappes water doth continually diſtill and droppe; wherewith if a nurſe or a woman giuing ſucke doe waſh her breaſts dried vp by ſickneſſe or any other miſchance, it preſently draweth downe the milke againe. There are alſo other waters of this countrey, giuen by the benefit of nature, both pleaſant and profitable. But the ſtudious Reader deſirous to know more of this territory, let him reade *Blondus* and *Leander*, he ſhall be, I dare boldly affirme, ſatisfied at the full. *Torellus Sarayna* hath written a whole booke of the antiquities, originall, gouernment and policy and famous men of the citie of *Verona*. *Georgius Iodocus Bergamus* hath deſcribed *Lago de Garda* or *Benacke* lake in verſe in fiue books. *Iulius Cæſar Scaliger* hath ſounded forth the praiſe of the citie *Verona* and the lake *Benacke* in his funerall oration.

VERONAE VRBIS TERRITORIVM, à Bernardo Brognolo descriptum.

Oriens

VESEN

Septentrio.

TIROLIS COM.

VAL

VAL CAVEDEN

PE DE PE-
TRARCHA

VAL POLI.

LAGA
AR INA.

Monte

LAZVD-
CA-
RIA

VALLI S
RAN
DE NA.

RIVIE-

Lago de Garda, o

TINO.

VALLE

DEL VERO

NESE.

FER:

RA:

RE:

SE.

VERONA.

MANTOA.

MANTVANO.

BRESCIANO.

Occidens.

Meridies.

PADVS

Scala Milliarium Italicorum

1579.

The Duchie of MILLANE.

Leander in the deſcription of *Italie*, (after a long diſcourſe of the gouernment of this Duchie) maketh this relation of *Millane* his chiefe citie: The citie *Millane*, ſaith he, is ſo conueniently ſeated, that beſides the great ſtore of fruite which the ground of his territories do yeeld, out of *Gallia Ciſalpina* or *Lombardie*, all things, aſwell for pleaſure and delight as for profit and neceſſarie vſe in mans life, may be eaſily tranſported thither. It is ſo great, that it may well compare with the greateſt cities of all *Europe*. It hath very longe and large ſuburbes, by which it is greatly augmented ſome of them ſo huge, that they may contend for bigneſſe with other great cities of *Italie*. Notwithſtanding of late yeares they ſuffered great wrecke, by reaſon of the mortall warres and continuall troubles betweene *Charles* the fift and the French and Venetians. By which they were by fire and ſword almoſt vtterly ouerthrowne and deſtroied, although now by great diligence and induſtrie of the citizens they are reedified againe. Wide and deepe diches full of water do compaſſe both the citie and ſuburbes: by which on euery ſide by boate and barge ſuch great ſtore of prouiſion is brought vnto it, that there is not any thing heere which is not to be bought at a reaſonable rate. It is very admirable in my conceite, to record the great aboundance and plenty of all things neceſſary for the vſe of man. So many there are and ſuch diuerſe ſorts of Artificers here, and ſo great a concourſe, as is wonderfull and may ſcarcely be told: whereupon that common by-word of the vulgar ſort did ariſe, *He that would repaire all Italie, muſt firſt pull downe Millane*: to wit, that by this meanes out of his holes and neſts the ſwarmes of Artificers might be diſpearſed into all quarters of *Italie*. The citie hath very ſtately and beautifull buildings: eſpecially the gorgeous and ſumptuous edifice, which they call *The houſe*, reered with infinite charge, and ſuch wonderfull workemanſhip, that there is but a very few Churches of the whole world that may be compared, vnto it, whether you reſpect the huge greatneſſe, and ingenious Architecture, or the price of the Marble and rare worke of the ſame: for that not onely euery way within and without it is beautifully trimmed and pargetted ouer with white marble, but alſo it is bedecked with a wonderfull imagery, wrought in Marble with exceeding cunning. Beſide very many famous Churches and Chappels eſpecially Grace church, and Prædicers church, ſituate ouer againſt the moſt ſtrong Caſtle of *Porta Iouia*: hauing an *Hemiſphere* made by *Lewis Sforcia* the Duke of *Millane*: vnderneath the which hee together with his wife lie buried, encloſed in a tombe of the beſt marble. To this Church is adioyned the ſtately Abbey of the Friers Predicant, with a goodly Librarie and a very faire Chamber or Hall trimmed about with the ſtorie of the ſupper of Chriſt and his Apoſtles, an admirable peece of worke, done by the hand of *Leonardo Vincio* a Florentine ſufficiently approuing the great skill and cunning of the ingenious workeman, by the iudgement of all men experienced in the Art of painting. There are very many gorgeous houſes of priuate citizens euery where to be ſeene within the citie. The Caſtle of *Porta Iouia*, is the ſtrongeſt and beſt contriued fortification in all Chriſtendome, which hitherto could neuer be ſurprized and forcibly taken by any enemie. There are beſides theſe very many excellent buildings in *Millane*, which heere I muſt paſſe ouer with ſilence. Thus farre *Leander*, who doth excellently deſcribe the reſt of the townes and places of his territories of this citie. See alſo *Volateran* in his Geography, *Georgius Merula*, *Bernard Arlun*, and *Bonauenture Caſtillion*, who hath written a ſeuerall Treatiſe of the *Inſubres*, of their auncients ſeats and antiquities. Moreouer *Bernardine Corius* hath written the Millane hiſtorie in the Italian tongue. *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* alſo ſpeaketh ſomething of the happy eſtate of this citie, and amongſt other things he doth excellently deſcribe and ſet out the fable of the Dragon, which made this citie deſolate in the time of the *Mariangeli*, from whence the armes and cogniſance of this city were deuiſed, as is very likely. But it will not be amiſſe to adioine to theſe the opinion of *Procopius*, who writeth that this city doth ſurpaſſe the city of *Rome* in greatneſſe, multitude of citizens, and other great bleſsings of God.

Liguria alſo, which in this Chart is wholly deſcribed, is bounded with the riuers *Varo* and *Magra*, the Apenine mountaines and the Liguſticke ſea, (a branch of the Mediterranean ſea) now called *Leonino*. This now they call *Riuiera di Genoa*, of *Genua* his chiefe citie. This citie long ſince had enlarged his dominion vnto *Tanais*: for it had *Theodoſia* (now called *Caffa*) vnder his ſubiection: as alſo the Iſles of *Cyprus*, *Lesbos*, and *Chios*, with *Pera* the city of *Thrace*. At this day it hath the commaund of all *Liguria* and the Iland *Corſica*. It is a famous Mart towne, whoſe moſt valiant and ſtout citizens haue gotten to themſelues, by merchandiſe and traffique almoſt into all parts of the world an honourable name and renown together with great riches and large poſſeſsions. *Auſten Iuſtinian* Biſhop of *Nebia* hath moſt curiouſly compiled in the mother tongue the hiſtorie of *Genua*: which alſo very lately *Petro Pizaro*, and *Herberto Folietta* haue done in the Latin tongue. Moreouer *Francis Petrarch* hath written ſomething of this Citie in his holy Iournall and *Laonicus* in his 5. Booke.

DVCATVS
MEDIOLANEN-
SIS, FINITIMA-
RVMQ; REGIONV
DESCRIPTIO, AVC-
TORE IOANNE GE-
ORGIO SEPTALA
MEDIOLA-
NENSE.

43

44

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

PROVINZ.

Basens.

Aspramonts.

Labrocha

Grassa

SORGO.

ARGEN
TERA.

S. Clemente.

Tuglia.

DVRIA.

VAL DE VERDE.

PARMA.

Montechio.

Soboti.

Casal maior.

Viadana.

Borgo.

Gisastalla.

Mirandula.

Concordia.

Bozolo.

Sabionetta.

Guastalla.

Reggio.

Modena.

Carrara.

Massa.

Pontremula.

Cast. aquæ.

Berceto.

Cast. Lantia.

Bolsanonæ.

TARRO.

Torniarū.

Solaro.

Rocc. Bianca.

Sala.

Ribella.

Cisterna.

Stabella.

Belnoro.

Cremona.

Robian.

Lodi.

Cast. gnu.

Pizighiton.

Cast. Lutum.

Tortona.

Voghera.

Pavia.

Milano.

Lodi.

Piacenza.

Borgo Alexandri.

Rivalta.

Rivergaro.

Castelnuovo.

Fiorenzuola.

Cortemaggiore.

Busseto.

Fidenza.

Borgo S. Donino.

Fornovo.

Medesano.

Berceto.

Pontremoli.

Sarzana.

Carrara.

Massa.

Lucca.

Pisa.

Livorno.

Florentia.

Siena.

Volterra.

Pisa.

Lucca.

Pistorio.

Prato.

Florentia.

Pistoia.

Bononia.

Imola.

Faenza.

Forli.

Cesena.

Rimini.

Ravenna.

Ferrara.

Mantua.

Verona.

Brescia.

Bergamo.

Crema.

Cremona.

Lodi.

Milano.

Como.

Novara.

Vercelli.

Ivrea.

Aosta.

Susa.

Torino.

Chieri.

Asti.

Alessandria.

Tortona.

Voghera.

Pavia.

Vigevano.

Novara

SVIZZERA
ALPI DE SVIZZERA
ALPI DE GRISONI
ALPI DE TRENTO
ALPI DE SOLETTO
ALPI DE BADEN
ALPI DE TRIDENTO
ALPI DE TRIDENTO
ALPI DE TRIDENTO

The liberties of CREMONA.

That this citie is verie auncient, all men may see by that saying of *Virgil*, *Mantua væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ*. O *Mantua* great thou sitt'st too neere vnto *Cremona* poore. Yet *Liuy* and others do report it to haue beene reduced to a Colonie of the Romanes long before that time, to witte, about the yeare 536. after the building of *Rome*. This citie is placed in *Gallia Cisalpina* (now called *Lombardie*) amongst the Cenomans, as *Ptolomey* recordeth, or in the tenth prouince of *Italie*, as *Plinie* affirmeth, vpon the banke of the riuer *Po*. The soile of his liberties is Champion ground, very fertile of all maner of graine, as also of wine: other things which are necessarily required for the preseruation of mans life, are plentifully conueied thither by the benefit of the streame. It hath endured many bitter stormes of fortune hauing ben oft sacked and spoiled: First, in those furious warres of *Marke Antonie*, when as the territories of this citie, *Augustus Cæsar* being victor, were giuen vnto the souldiers. Then againe in the time of *Vitellius*, after the battell at *Bebriacke*, 40000. souldiers assaulted and sacked it: the company of freebooters, swaggerers, and base slaues was such, as *Tacitus* affirmeth that they regarded nothing whether it were profane or holy all was fish that came to net. Onely *Mephitis templum* standing without the walls, was vntoucht, whether by Gods prouidence or strength of the place I know not. Againe it was spoiled by the tyranous and roguish Gothes and Vandalls, then by the barbarous Lombards about the yeare after Christ 630. Moreouer it abode the violent assault of *Fredericke* surnamed *Ænobarbe*, or *Barbarossa*, who beat downe his walls, and laide them leuell with the ground. After this the Ciuill warres betweene the Guelfs and Gibellines especially raged heere; in the yere, 1312. Lastly, vnder the gouernmēt of the vicounts of *Millane*, & thā vnder his Duks, it began againe by little and little to sprout vp and recouer it selfe. Vnder these hitherto it hath prosperously and peaceably enioied the estate of a flourishing common-weale. This city hath a castle, aboue all other in *Italie*, most strong & fearful to the enimy. Heere is also a turret of a woonderfull height, farre exceeding all the rest of this Country: whereupon it is famous in this their common by-word and rime which they vse, *Vno Petro in Roma, vno portu in Ancona, vna turre in Cremona*. One *Peter* in *Rome*, one hauen in *Ancone*, and one turret in *Cremone*. *Lewis Cauitellius* an Aldermans sonne did lately set forth the histories of this city. The author of this same mappe hath put forth a booke of the antiquities and worthy acts of the same.

The Iurisdiction or liberties of the City CREMA.

Crema a towne in the confines of *Millane*, is a Castle & place of garrison of the Venetians. This, as *Leander* affirmeth, vnder the gouernment of the same Venetians; hath so increased in multitude of citizens, and goodly buildings, that it may well be accounted amongst the most famous places of all *Italie*. Wherefore they vse to say in a common prouerb, in their vulgar tongue, *Barleta* in *Puglia*, *Pratum* in *Toscana*, *Crema* in *Lombardia*: signifying the excellency, statelinesse, and richesse of these three places. The Venetians haue often assaied to adorne the towne with the title of a city: but the citizens, fearing that whereas now it is accounted amongst the best townes, it shall then be reckoned amongst the meanest cities, haue hitherto withstood that their purpose. It is seated in a pleasāt plaine, in compasse large & wide, fortified with a strong wall, famous for wealth, very populous, and abounding with all things necessary: for the soile of the territorie and liberties of this towne is very fertile, and yet by the great diligence and industrie of the husbandmen, it is dailie bettered and amended. Many brookes, well stored with diuers sorts of fish, do euery where water this prouince. *Blondus* writeth, that after that *Fredericke Barbarossa* had spoiled *Cremona*, hee built *Crema* in scorne, to hinder and disgrace it. There are others, as *Leander* witnesseth, which do thinke it to haue beene built by the citizens of the city *Parasium*, which was ouerthrowne & rased to the ground by the Bishop of *Millane*, for heresie which it maintained: and therefore they called it *Crema*, *in memoriam Crematæ patriæ*, in memoriall of their natiue city burned and spoiled. But this I leaue to the iudgement of the discreet Reader.

AGRI CREMONENSIS TYPVS.

BERGOMATIVM DITIONIS PARS.

CREMAE DITIONIS PARS

LAVDAE POMPEIANAE DITIONIS PARS

PLACENTIAE DITIONIS CONFINIA.

CREMONENSIS DITIONIS PARS

Scala Milliarium Italicorum

PADVS FLVVIVS.

OCCIDENS.

MERIDIES.

SEPTENTRIO.

CREMAE DITIO NIS DESCRIP: TIO.

Bressanensium confinia.

Mediolanensium confinia.

Mediolanensium confinia.

Lectori

Ea tabula hoc loco omnino vacua extitit, hoc Cremę territorium à quodam patrię studioso descriptum hic studiosis exhibere placuit.

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

MANTOA

PADVS FLAVIVS.

PAR MENSI, Torrefella, Parmensium ditionis.

VM DITIONIS PARS.

Antonius Campus pictor Cremonensis descripsit, 1579.

Cum Priuilegio.

The liberties of BRESCIA.

He liberties of *Breſcia* now poſſeſſeth part of that coaſt where in time paſſed the Cenomanes dwelt: and extendeth it ſelfe in length 800. furlongs, or 100. miles; in bredth 400. furlongs, or 50. miles, as *Elias Capriolus* affirmeth: it is ſituate betweene the lakes *Garda* and *Iſeo*: the Alpes and the riuer *Oglio*. Theſe fields, as *Iohn Planer* writeth, are worthily accounted amongſt the moſt delightſome champions of *Lombardie*. For it hath, as *Baptiſt Nazario* ſaith, Gold, Siluer, Braſſe, Lead, Iron, Alume, Marble, both Porphyrie and Serpentine, as they call it, barly coloured with blacke and greene, *Plinie* calleth it *Ophites*; and other ſtones of great price; as alſo the *Marchaſite*, which auntiently hath beene called *Pyrites*, or The fire ſtone.

The citie *Brixia*, whereof this territorie tooke his name; as yet reteineth the ſame his auncient name: for the inhabitants do call it *Breſcia*, the which for his riches and beautie they terme in that common prouerbe of theirs, *The Bride of the city of Venice*. There is not any of the old writers, either Hiſtorians or Geographers, which do not make mention of this city. *Trogus Pompeius* writeth that it was built by the *Galli Senones*. *Liuy* ſaith, that it is the chiefe city of the Cenomanes. *Pliny* in his Epiſtles of this writeth thus vnto *Iunius Mauricus*, *Brixia* is that city which conſtantly retaineth as yet much of that graue modeſty and old frugalitie of our auncient Italians. It hath beene graced with the title of a Duchie, for ſo I find written in *Diaconus* his 5. booke of *Lombardie* in the 36. Chapter. But becauſe that none of the late writers, (that I may ſay nought of the more ancient) haue deſcribed this citie more learnedly and eloquently, than *Pighius* in his *Hercules Prodicius*, thou ſhalt heare him ſpeake in his owne termes. *Breſcia* which is ſeated at the foot of the mountaines, may contend with moſt of the cities of *Italie*, for antiquitie and ſtatelineſſe of buildings, *Iulius Caſar Scaliger*, a famous Poet of our age, hath thus deſcribed it in this Epigramme; *Thou* Brixia *great which proudly ouerlook'ſt the boornes and lowlie plaine, by due deſert now iuſtlie mayſt the ſoueraigne Empire claime. Thy healthfull ſeat, thy pleaſant fertile ſoile, thy people wiſe and nation ſtout, If ciuill diſcord had not croſt, long ſince had brought about, That where long time thou haſt beene thrall, and ſtoop'ſt to others lore; Thou mighteſt haue lorded ouer thoſe, to whom thou ſerud'ſt before.* For this Citie by reaſon of ciuill diſcord and diſſention, being ſubdued vnder the yoke of the French and their next neighbours the Inſubres, or the Millaners, hath endured much miſerie: yet now at length, vnder the peaceable gouernment of the Venetians, it is growen very wealthy, a great market well furniſhed with all things neceſſary, very populous and inhabited of a wiſe and diſcreet nation. The ſhire is very fertile of oile, wine, corne, and moſt excellent fruites of all ſorts. It hath alſo ſome rich veines of Mettalls, but eſpecially of Iron and Copper; whereof ariſeth to this citie great gaine and commodity. *Liuie* and other good authors report, That *Breſcia* was built by the *Galli Cenomanes*, about the time of the Romane kings, which afterward the Romanes, hauing ſubdued all that part of the countrey of the *Gaules* which lieth beyond the riuer *Po*, reduced vnder their iuriſdiction. It is apparant out of *Liuie*, how firme it ſometimes ſtood with the Romans, eſpecially in thoſe moſt dangerous warres between them and *Hanniball*. Some would haue it to haue beene made a Colonie preſent after the end of the League-warre, when as *Cneius Pompeius Strabo*, the father of *Pompey* the great, planted colonies in *Verona* and other cities beyond the riuer *Po*. Not long after, by the fauour of *C. Caſar*, it together with other cities there about, obtained the freedome of the city of *Rome*, and after that it is woonderfull how it flouriſhed vnder the Roman Emperours, ſo long as the greatneſſe of that Empire ſtood vnſhaken: This, diuers monuments of Antiquitie, which as yet remaine in this city and in the liberties of the ſame: as namely many goodly inſcriptions of marble, ſtatues, pillars, and Epitaphes of famous men, do conſtantly auerre, by which the former greatneſſe of this city may eaſily be gathered. Thus farre *Pighius*.

Baptiſta Nazario wrote a ſeuerall Treatiſe of this city, in the which he ſetteth downe all the inſcriptions of the auncient monuments of this country. *Helias Capriolus* hath comprized the whole hiſtorie of this citie in 12. bookes. *Gaudentius Merula*, in his tract of the originall and antiquitie of the Ciſalpines, ſpeaketh ſomewhat of it, as alſo *Chryſoſtomus Zanchus*, writing of the originall of the *Orobij* and *Cenomanes*, likewiſe *Leander Albertus* and lately *Andrete Paccius* in his ſixth booke of the Wines of *Italie*. There is in this prouince a towne called *Quintianum*, 20. miles ſouth-eaſtward from *Breſcia*, neere to the riuer *Ollio*, of the which *Iohn Planer* a citizen of the ſame wrote a ſmall Treatiſe, who in an Epiſtle of his to *Paullus Manutius*, doth highly commend it both for learning and chiualrie. Whether this be that *Quintianum*, of which *Optatus* after ſpeaketh, I leaue to the learned to determine.

The riuer *Mela* or *Mella*; of which *Virgil* maketh mention, doth runne through the middeſt of this ſhire; as alſo *Catullus* in this verſe affirmeth, *Brixia Cygnea poſitus in ſpecula, Flauus quam molli percurrit flumine Mella.* Old *Brixia* plac'd amidde the brookes, as gardian of the Swans, The riuer *Mella* kindly greet'th, and watereth all his lands. This riuer reteineth the name of *Mella* vnto this day. Notwithſtanding it runneth not by it now, as you may ſee, although not farre off from thence it paſſeth through his liberties. The little riuer which runneth along by the city, is now called *Garza*: but I thinke that in old time it was alſo called *Mella*. And I thinke I may truly affirme, that the riuer *Mella*, when it approacheth neere vnto the city, ſpreadeth it ſelfe into two channells, both of them retaining the ſame name, do make a riuer-iland, (like as *Nilus* maketh *Heracleopolites*,) and then againe falling into one ſtreame ſtill keepe the name of *Mella*, and hauing ſo, heauily laden, runne for many miles together, at length it vnladeth it ſelfe into the riuer *Ollio*.

But before I finiſh the diſcourſe of this Mappe, I haue thought good to ſay ſomewhat of the Lakes of the ſame. The lake *Benacus* (called of the poet *Catullus*, *Lydius*) *Capriolus* thinketh to haue been ſo named of the city *Benaco*, ſometime ſeated vpon his brinke, a mention of which to this day remaineth ſtill in a village called *Toſcolano*, which thou ſeeſt vpon his weſt ſide, ſtanding vpon a brooke of the ſame name. A memoriall of this city is preſerued in an auncient monument, whoſe inſcription *Manutius* ſetteth downe in his Orthographie. This lake is now called *Garda*, of the caſtle *Garda* placed oppoſite vnto *Benaco* vpon his eaſt banke. This lake, as *Alexius Vgonius* writeth in a letter of his to *Cardinall Poole*, aboundeth with ſtore of fiſh, which for goodneſſe do far ſurpaſſe all others. It is encloſed on euery ſide with moſt pleaſant hilles: into it from all quarters the cleare fountaines flow. Goodly meddowes, vines, oliues, beeches, laurell, and cedars; beſides townes, furniſhed with all maner of neceſſarie prouiſion, like a crowne beſet it round on euery ſide: ſo that nothing at all of thoſe things may further be deſired, which may make a champion country either beautifull to the eie, or commendable for profit and commodities &c. While I was writing of this, there came into my mind what ſpeech I once had of this lake, with that moſt learned good man *Benedictus Arias Montanus*, (for we both had ſeene the ſame, although not at the ſame time) in which we both did proteſt either to other, that we neuer in all our liues had ſeene a place either more pleaſant for ſituation, or more delightſome to the eie, ſo that it was no mariuell that *Catullus* did ſo highly commend in his Epigrammes, that his *Sirmion*, and the waters of this lake. The other lake in this Cart is *Sebinus* or *Seuinnus* (for *Plinie* vſeth both) made by the riuer *Ollio*. This now they call *Iſeo*, of a town of the ſame name ſituate vpon his banke. There is alſo another lake which they call *Idro*; by what name it was called of the auncients, or whether by any, I doe not certainly know. I know, that a certaine learned man doth hold it to be *Brigantinus Lacus*, whereof *Plinie* ſpeaketh; but why I am not of his opinion, I haue ſhewed reaſons in my Geographicall treaſure.

Cum priuilegio Imperiali,
Regio, et Belgico. 1590.
TIROLIS COMITATVS
ARS.
Alpes.
RHÆTIAE LIMITES.
ORIENS.
VERO:
Riuiera di Garda
Lago d Isco
Salo.
Bresciano
BRIXIANI AGRI TYPVS.
Brixia, Cygnęa ſuppoſita
in ſpecula.

AGRI PARS.

NENSIS

MANTVANI

DVCAT.

PARS.

CRE=

MONEN=

SIS

AGRI

PARS.

ME=

DIOLA=

NENSIS

DVCAT.

PARS.

BERGOMATIVM CONFINIA.

CREMAE TERRITORII

PARS.

Milliaria Italica decem

The Dukedome of PIEMONT.

That prouince which was formerly called *Taurinorum regio*, is now termed *Piemont* or *Pedemont*, for that it is seated at the bottome of the Alpes, which do diuide *France* and *Sauoy* from *Italie*, and so is as one would say, The prouince at the foot of the hilles. The bounds of this country are thus: on the East, the riuer *Po*: on the South, the Alpes of *Liguria*: vpon the West, the Alpes of *France*: on the North, *Riuiera di Duria*: It hath many goodly fields full of pleasant and fruitfull hilles, which yeeld corne and other sorts of graine, excellent wines and fruite great store. It is well repleniſhed with Cities, Townes, and Villages.

Vnder the gouernment of the Lombardes it was called, The Dukedome of *Taurine*, (so named of the city *Taurin*.) By them it was first reduced into the forme of a prouince, vnder the iurisdiction of a Duke. The gouernment of the Lombardes being come vnto a period, it was made subiect to the Kings of *Italie*, who were alwaies chosen by the Emperours: after that it was gouerned by diuers Petie Kings: and long since, in later ages it was accounted as part of the iurisdiction of the Princes, Earles, and Dukes of *Sauoy*, vntill the yeare 1536. when as *Francis* the first King of *France* tooke a great part of it: and now it is againe restored to the Duke of *Sauoy*. The chiefe city of this Prouince is *Turin*, seated at the mouth of the riuer *Dorra*, where it falleth into *Po*. This citie *Ptolemey*, *Plinie* and *Tacitus* call *Augusta Taurinorum*. That this citie in old time was a very famous citie, it may easily appeare, in that it was a colonie of the Romanes. It lieth at the foot of the mountaines, it is foure square, and hath foure goodly gates. It is very famous for the rich Isle and state of the citizens, and is adorned with many goodly buildings, amongst the which the Cathedrall Church is most beautifull. It hath an Vniuersitie of all maner of goodly learning: and is very well serued with all sorts of prouision of victuall. The countrie is of a very good and fertile soile, especially toward the East and South, hauing Vallies most rich for veines of Iron. *Paulus Diaconus* affirmeth that *Taurin* was the seat of the Lombardes: vnto whom it was subiect vntill *Desiderius* their king was ouercome and taken by *Charles* the Great: and then it was brought vnder the subiection of the Kings of *Italie*, Emperours, Countes, Montterrate and Marchions, and Dukes of *Sauoy*; to whom at this time it is obedient. Neere the head of the riuer *Po* toward *Ripell* (or *C. de Reuell*) and *Paisana*, are quarries of most excellent Marble.

Vpon the North side of the fountaine of the riuer *Po*, beginneth a certaine pleasant valley called the Vale of *Po*, or (as the inhabitants terme it) the Vale of *Luserna*, of the towne *Luserna* which standeth in it. It runneth out in length thirtie miles, and is not aboue foure miles broad. In the entrance of his Eastend, is *Mambrinum*; in the end toward the West is a very high stone crosse. The people of this place are commonly called, *The Christians*, but in some maners and customes which they vse, they scarse follow the strickt rules of Christianity: nay they do obserue most vngodly and wicked rites and ceremonies: amongst which this is one; That once in a moneth they obserue one day, in the which all meeting in a Church, after a collation made by their filthie and wicked Superintendent, at night, the Candles being put out; without any choice or regard, they fall like bruite beastes vnto their beastly Venerie. This we haue taken out of *Leander*, where thou maist read, if thou pleasest, many other such like things. *Dominicus Niger* also hath written of this Country.

Paradine in his description of *Sauoy* writeth, That the Dukedome of *Piemont* doth conteine in it, beside goodly Cities, great and populous (which are in number fiue) more then fiftie Townes well fortified and beautifull; and also two hundred Borrowes, walled and fenced with Fortresses and Castles. And that it hath Earles, Marquesses, Barones, and other sorts of Nobilitie, all subiect to the Duke of *Sauoy*.

Thou seest also in this Chart the description of *Montferrate*, which at this day is vnder the dominion of the Dukes of *Mantua*: of the which *Blondus* thus writeth: At the riuer *Taner* the famous Countie of *Montferrate* beginneth, whose boundes are the riuer *Po*, on this side: and the Mount *Appennine*, on that side: the riuer *Taner* from his fountaine vnto his mouth where it falleth into *Po*, and on his vpper side the hilles next to *Moncalerio*, where *Piemont* beginneth. The prouince of *Montferrate* is almost wholly subiect vnto the Marchions, the most noble house of *Italie*, descended from the Constantinopolitane Emperours, which haue held that tract these 150. yeares. Thus farre *Blondus*. *Merula* also in his sixt booke of his historie of Vicounts, hath written something of this Country.

PEDE
MONTA-
NAE VICI-
NORVMQVE
REGIONVM
AVCTORE IA-
COBO CAS-
TALDO DE-
SCRIP.

MARE LIGVS.

MILANO
Novara
VA
RESE
PA
VE
PO FL.
PADVS FL.
Tortona
Pote coron
Vigevano
Vaghera
Alessandria della paglia
Casal
Valenza
Mortara
Lomellina
Lomellina
Pavese
Oltrepo
Oltrepo
Oltrepo

The Liberties of PADVA.

The territories of *Padua* (which is a part of the Marqueſate of *Treuiſo*) in old time was more large, now it is conteined within theſe bounds: On his South ſide runneth the riuer *Atheſis*, (now called *Ladeſſa*:) on the North, coaſteth the little riuer *Muſon*: vpon the Eaſt, lieth the gulfe of *Venice*: vpon the Weſt, are *Montes Euganei*, and the prouince of *Vincenza*. Whereupon this verſe was engrauen in the ancient ſeale of the City, *Muſo, mons, Atheſis, mare, certos dant mihi fines*. The Moſe, the Hilles, *Ladeſſa* and the ſea encloſe me round.

It is in compaſſe 180. miles. In it are 347. villages and hamlets. Vnto the court-leet of *Padua* now do belong theſe ſeuen goodly townes, *Montiniano*, *Caſtro Baldo*, *Atheſte*, *Monſeleſſe*, *Pieue di Sacho*, *Campo S. Piero* and *Citadella*. As alſo theſe ſix villages, *Miran*, *Oriaco*, *Titulo* and *Liuiano*, *Arquado* famous for great *Petrarchaes* tombe, *Conſyluio*, and *Anguillaria*. There are alſo in this territorie the mountaines called *Euganei*, famouſed by the poets; neere vnto which is *Albano* a village ſeated vpon the Spring *Abano*, oft mentioned by *Claudian* and *Martiall*: Alſo *Caſsiodorus* in his Epiſtles writeth that *Theodoricus* K. of the Gothes gaue order for the repairing of them. The fertilitie of the ſoile of this prouince of the liberties of *Padua* is ſuch, that of thoſe things which neceſſarily are required to the ſuſtenance of mans life, it yearely tranſporteth vnto the neighbour cities and countries round about great abundance, without any dearth or want to the inhabitants. Their Wines are very rich, hunting, fowling and fiſhing heere are very common. It is ſo well watered with brookes and riuers, that (to the great gaine and profit of the inhabitants) there is no country village aboue fiue miles diſtant from a riuer. This great plenty and abundance of all things, they bragge of in this their common prouerbe, ſaying; *Bononia la graſſa, Padua la paſſa*: that is, *Padua* for fertilitie, doth ſurpaſſe rich *Bononia*. Thus farre of the ſhire: now ſomething of the city, whereof that tooke his name. It is ſeated in a flatte euery way croſſed with pleaſant riuers. The city is very ſtrong, encloſed with a broad deepe water ditch, with high and thicke walles, and is very populous. It hath a goodly large common without the citie, wherein the enemie that will beſiege it, ſhall not find a place to ſhrowd himſelfe: A Seſſion-houſe (the Yeeld hall, we call it) moſt ſtately and ſumptuous all couered ouer with lead: An vniuerſitie moſt famous of all *Europe*, begunne, as they report, by *Charles* the Great, finiſhed by *Fredericke* the eleuenth, in the yeare of our Lord 1222. and fortie yeares after that confirmed by *Vrbane* the fourth Biſhop of *Rome*. There is in this citie an Orchard (which they call the *Phyſicians Garden*) in forme round and verie large, planted with all maner of ſtrange herbs vſuall in Phyſicke, for the inſtruction of yong ſtudents in the knowledge of Herbs and Plants; a ſingular and worthy worke. Clothing is the chiefe trade of the Citizens, a matter of 600000. pounds returne yearely and more. This we haue taken out of *Bernardino Scardeonio*, who hath written a whole volume of the ſituation, liberties, antiquities, famous men, and things worthy of note of this city: he that is deſirous to ſee more of this, let him read him; and if he pleaſe, to him he may adioine *Leander* his deſcription of *Italie*. Of the fennie places deſcribed vpon the ſea-coaſt, thou maiſt read *Caſſiodore* his twelfth booke *Variar*. Dedicated vnto the Admirall and Maſters of the Nauie.

Of the Liberties of TREVISO.

BLONDVS in his deſcription of *Italie*, making The Marqueſate of *Treuiſo*, the tenth prouince of *Italie*, in it placeth theſe famous cities, *Feltre*, *Belluno*, *Ceneda*, *Padua*, *Vicenza* and *Verona*: the head of which he maketh *Treuiſo*, whereof the whole prouince tooke his name. The goodly riuer *Sile*, which for cleareneſſe and ſwiftneſſe of his waters is inferiour vnto none, paſſeth by this citie, running Eaſtward, about ten miles from the ſame, is nauigable, and falleth into the Adriaticke ſea. Many little brookes runne through the towne, which is compaſſed with a ſtrong wall, and is very populous; it is beautified with many ſtately buildings, both Churches, and priuate houſes. The country adioining to *Treuiſo* is moſt pleaſant and rich, yeelding all maner of things neceſſarie to the vſe of man and beaſt: For in it is a very large plaine, yeelding not onely great ſtore of all ſorts of graine, and excellent wines, but alſo it hath many goodly paſtures, feeding abundance of cattell. Neither are his mountaines altogether craggie and barren. But his lower hilles are ſet with vines, oliues, and other fruit-trees, and affoord plenty of Deere, paſtime for the hunter. In this country are many faire Townes; For on the Eaſt and North ſides of the ſame are, *Opitergium* (now *Oderzo*, as I thinke) *Coreglanum*, (or *Conegliano*) both vpon the riuer *Mottegan*: *Serranalle*, *Motta*, *Porto Buffole*, and *Sacile*; theſe three laſt are ſituate vpon the riuer *Liuenza*. To theſe are to be added the Countie of *S. Saluador*, *Colalto*, *S. Paulo*, *Cordignan*, *Roca di val di Marino*, *Ceſarea* (*Ceſana*, I take it,) and *Mel*. On the Weſt and South are *Baſsianum*, (*Baſſan*) *Aſolo*, *Caſtrum fratrum* (*Caſtelfranco*) *Nouale*, and *Meſtre*. Moreouer in it are diuers End-waies, villages, and hamlets. But hee that deſireth to vnderſtand more of the ſituation, antiquities, famous men, and other matters worthy of record of this prouince, let him haue recourſe to the moſt learned *Iohn Boniface*, who hath a while ſince ſet forth a moſt exact and abſolute hiſtorie of it. There is alſo extant a deſcription of the countrie of *Treuiſo*, done in verſe by *Iohn Pinadello*, but as yet it is not imprinted. Thus farre the Author hath diſcourſed vpon this his Mappe: to which I truſt I may with his good liking adde this out of *Zacharie Lillie* his Breuiary of the world. TARVISIVM, now *Treuiſo*, a goodly city belonging to the Signiorie of *Venice*, (of which, of all ancient writers, *Plinie* did firſt make mention,) brought forth *Totilas*, the fift and moſt famous king of the Gothes; from whom it firſt began his greatneſſe, and to ariſe to that dignitie that now it hath obtained, that the whole prouince of *Venice* ſhould be called The Marqueſate of *Treuiſo*. For *Totilas* gathering together a great armie conquered all *Italie*, and entering the city of *Rome* did ſacke and fire it. Certaine haue affirmed that the citie *Treuiſo* was built by the Troians, vpon the faire riuer *Sile*, which falleth into the Adriaticke-ſea. The city it ſelfe for walles, caſtle and water is very ſtrong; for bridges, priuate houſes, and Churches, very beautifull; and for diuers merchandiſe very famous. It hath great ſtore of corne, wine, oile, fiſh, and fruites. The country hath very many caſtles and villages: but worthy men commended for Religion and wiſedome, vertuous life and ciuill conuerſation, do eſpecially commend this city. Thus farre out of *Lillie*.

PATAVINI TERRITO-
RII COROGRAPHIA,
IAC. CASTALDO AVCT.

TARVISINI AGRI TYPVS

Auctore Io. Pinadello Phil. et I.C. Tarvisino.

Cum privilegio decennali.

SEPTEMTRIO.

ORIENS.

OCCIDENS

MERIDIES.

Alpes Tridentinæ.

TRIDENTINI

Patauini agri pars.

lij pars.

Fori Iu:

Golfo di Vinetia, olim Sinus Adriaticus.

Scala milliarium Italicorum

3 0 2

The Lake of COMO, ſometime called LACVS LARIVS.

LACVS LARIVS, (which now they call *Lago di Como*, of *Como* the ancient town adioining vnto it) tooke his name of the Fenducke, a bird which the Greekes call *Larus*, and the Latines *Fulica*, of which it hath great plenty. It runneth out from North to South in length fortie miles; it is beſet round with Mountaines, whoſe toppes are couered with groues of Cheſſe-nut-trees: the ſides, with vines, and oliues: the bottoms with woods, which affoord great ſtore of Deere for game. Vpon the brinke of the Lake, are many Caſtles ſeated: amongſt the which on the South ſide, is *Como*, a faire towne, built by the *Galli Orobij*, or as ſome thinke, by the *Galli Cenomanes*. Afterward *Iulius Cæſar* placed a colonie there, amongſt which were fiue hundred Grecian gentlemen, as *Strabo* teſtifieth: whereupon it was called *Nouum Comum*. It is ſeated in a moſt pleaſant place, that one would iudge it a kind of Paradiſe or place onely ſought out for pleaſure and delight: for vpon the fore-ſide it hath the goodly Lake, on the backe-ſide the champion plaines well manured, and fertile of all ſorts of fruite: Vnto which you may adde the wholeſome and ſweet aire. Of the braſen ſtatue long ſince taken out of this citie, ſee *Caſſiod. 2. Variar. cap.* 35. and 36. This towne brought forth the two *Plinies*, men worthy of eternall fame, in whoſe honour and memory, the citizens cauſed theſe Inſcriptions to be engrauen in marble vpon the front of S. *Maries* Church, which we wrote out in the yeare of CHRIST 1558. in our returne from *Italie*.

Vpon the right hand of the dore.

THE STATE AND CITIZENS OF COMO HAVE GRACED C. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, THE MOST VVORTHY FREEMAN OF THEIR CORPORATION (A MAN OF A PREGNANT VVIT, HONOVRABLE FOR DIGNITIES, FOR LEARNING ADMIRABLE, WHO IN HIS LIFE TIME OBTAINED THE LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP OF VESPASIAN THE EMPEROVR, BORE MANY GREAT OFFICES, EXCELLED ALL VVRITERS OF HIS TIME IN ELOQVENCE AND VARIETIE,) VVITH THIS TITLE AND STATVE.

Such honour great and worthy fame me Pliny *did adorne:*
But much it grac'th mee more what heere is ſet.

Vpon the left hand.

TO C. PLINIVS CAECILIVS SECVNDVS, THEIR VVELBELOVED CITIZEN, VVHO HAVING BEEN CONSVLL, AVGVR, AND BORNE ALL OFFICES IN THE VVARRES, A FAMOVS ORATOVR, POET AND HISTORIOGRAPHER: MOST ELOQVENTLY VVRITTEN OF THE VVORTHY COMMENDATION OF TRAIAN THE EMPEROVR: BESTOVVED MANY BOONES AND BOVNTEOVS FAVOVRS VPON HIS NATIVE COVNTRY; GRACING THE SAME VVITH ETERNALL CREDIT: THE STATE OF COMO FOR THESE BENEFITS DID HEERE PLACE THIS MONVMENT THE FIRST OF MAY, IN THE YEARE 1498.

At home in peace, abroad in war, ech office haue I borne:
I liu'd, I di'd, and ſtill I liue as yet.

But why may I not to theſe adioine the words of the ſame *Plinie*, in his ſecond booke vnto *Caninius*, writing thus? Doeſt thou ſtudie? or doeſt thou angle? or iointly doeſt thou both? For the Lake affoordeth ſtore of Fiſh; the woods plenty of Deere: the priuateneſſe of the place doth giue great occaſion of ſtudy. The ſame authour, in his 4. Epiſtle vnto *Licinus Sura*, hath a ſtorie of a certaine ſtrange ſpring not farre off from this Lake. *Paulus Iouius* hath moſt excellently deſcribed this Lake in a ſeuerall Treatiſe, out of the which we haue drawen this our Mappe befitting our purpoſe. Moreouer *Caſſiodorus*, in his eleuenth booke of Varieties vnto *Gaudioſus*, hath moſt exactly painted out the ſame. *Benedictus Iouius* and *Thomas Porcacchius* haue written the hiſtories of *Como*. Read alſo *Leander* in his *Italia*, and *Dominicus Niger* in his Geographie.

The territories and liberties of the Citie of ROME.

OF the city of *Rome*, (ſometime the Empreſſe of the world, and Liberties of the ſame, becauſe this place cannot beare ſo large a deſcription as his worth doth deſerue, and for that it is better to ſay nothing at all of it, then to ſay little, I thinke it beſt onely to reckon vp thoſe famous authours which haue written of it at large, and to referre thee to them for further ſatisfaction. Of which the more ancient are, *Q. Fabius Pictor*, *Sex. Rufus* and *P. Victor*. Of the later writers, *Blondus* in his *Italia*, *Fabius Caluus* of *Rauenna*, *Bartho. Marlianus*, *Andreas Fuluius*, *Georgius Fabricius*, *Lucius Faunus*, *Andreas Palladius*, *Pyrrhus Ligorius*, and *Lucius Maurus*. And very lately *Io. Iacobus Boiſſartus*. *Iacobus Mazochius* hath gathered and ſet out all his old Epigrammes, *Fuluius Vrſinus* the Noble houſes, and *Vlyſſes Aldroandus* the ſtatues of the ſame. *Hubertus Goltzius*, with no leſſe art then diligence, and great expences, hath expreſſed in forme of a booke the table of his *Faſti*, moſt cunningly cut in braſſe.

LARII LACVS VVLGO COMENSIS DESCRIPTIO, AVCT. PAVLO IOVIO.

Excurrit Larius a Meridie in Septentrionem, pronior tamẽ in Oriente

TERRITORII ROMANI DESCRIP.

Cultonius ager genero Marro so vino celebris

Trocia vallis.

Saxina vallis.

VOLTVRENA VALLIS.

Milliaria Italica.

MARCHI
AE TRE
VIGIA
NAE PARS.

FORI IV
LII, VVL
GO FRIV
LI TYPVS

Cum privilegio.

ISTRIAE

TVSCIA.

He bounds of *Tuſcia*, (which in time paſt was called *Hetruria*) are on the Eaſt, the riuer *Tyber*: on the Weſt, *Macra*: on the South, the Mediterran ſea: on the North, the Apennine mountaines. It is a moſt goodly, beautifull and pleaſant country. The people are very ingenious and of a ſubtile witte, indifferently fitte either for peace or warre: for all maner of humane litterature, or for trades and merchandiſe. The nation hath alwaies been ſuperſtitious and much giuen to deuotion in religion, as is apparant out of ancient writers. The ſea coaſt toward the *Tyrrhen* or Mediterran ſea, is for the moſt part in this our age full of Forreſts, as alſo it was in the time of *Vopiſcus*, as he witneſſeth in the life of *Aurelian*; eſpecially a little beyond the riuer *Arno*, vntill one come beyond *Plumbino*. The inner part of the country is almoſt as much oppreſſed with Mountaines.

In it are theſe cities, more famous than the reſt, *Florence*, *Siena*, *Luca*, *Perugia*, *Piſa*, *Viterbo*, &c. FLORENCE, or as they call it *Fiorenza*, is ſituate vpon ech ſide of the riuer *Arno*, conioined by foure faire bridges: it is a moſt goodly and beautifull city, whereupon commonly they call it *Fiorenza la bella*, *Florence* the faire: as if indeed it might ſeeme to bee the flower of all *Italie*. For it is adorned with ſtately buildings, aſwell Churches and religious houſes, as of priuate citizens. Amongſt all other the Church of *S. Maria Florida*, wholly ouerlaid with Marble, arched with a roofe of an admirable workemanſhip, neere to which is built a goodly ſteeple for the bels, all of fine marble: not farre from which ſtandeth the ancient Temple of *Mars*, of forme round very ingeniouſly built, and of a cunning workemanſhip, now dedicated to *S. Iohn Baptiſt*. The dores of this Church are of caſt braſſe; a very rare and curious peece of worke: eſpecially thoſe which are next to the Church of *S. Maria Florida*, are ſuch that all men of iudgement and experience muſt abſolutely confeſſe that in all *Europe* beſide, the like are no where to be ſeene. But to reckon vp all the worthy buildings of this citie, aſwell ſacred as profane it were too tedious and would require more paper than this our purpoſed diſcourſe will beare; He therefore that deſireth to know more of the particulers more at large, let him reade *Leander*.

SIENA lieth vpon the top of an hill, round begirt with high rocks of Tophus-ſtone, gorgeouſly bedecked with many noble mens houſes: amongſt the which is the great and large Church of our Lady, equall to the ſtateſieſt and ſumptuouſeſt Churches of all *Europe*; whether you reſpect the worth and price of the Marble whereof it is built: or the excellencie of the worke and workemanſhip of him that made it. Beſides that there is a moſt ſtately houſe of free ſtone built by Pope *Pius* II. with many other goodly houſes. Worthy of commendation and record is the large and beautifull market place, with *Branda* the pleaſant fountaine alwaies full of moſt cleare water.

PERVGIA is ſeated vpon the mountaine Apennine, the greateſt part of the countrie ariſing with goodly pleaſant hilles, fertile of ſtrong Wines, Oiles, Figges, Apples, and other ſorts of moſt excellent fruits. Beneath the citie at *Aſiſia*, as alſo toward *Tuder*, neere *Tiber*, the pleaſant champion fields do ſpread themſelues, yeelding plenty of wheat and other kind of graine. The city by reaſon of the nature of the place is very ſtrong, adorned with gorgeous buildings both of religious houſes and churches as alſo priuate citizens: together with a famous and large fountaine in the middeſt of the citie. It is very populous and the citizens are very ingenious and of couragious ſtomaches, apt indifferently either for any maner litterature or for ſeruice in the field.

PISA, long ſince hath beene a famous citie and many waies richly bleſſed, not onely before the flouriſhing eſtate of the Roman Empire, but euen when it was at the full height: as alſo many yeares after. Many famous Marine-conqueſts, which it hath made, by which it brought the Ile *Sardinia* ſubiect to their command, do auouch this to be true. *Panormo* a faire citie of *Sicilia* they won from the Saracens: and of the bootie and ſpoiles taken in that warre, they began to build the great Church, which they call DOMNVM, as alſo the beautifull palace of the Biſhop. It hath an Vniuerſitie or Schoole of all maner of Liberall Arts and Sciences, whoſe foundation was laid in the yeare of CHRIST 1309.

VITERBO lieth in a pleaſant and ſpacious champion hauing the Cyminian hilles (now of this citie called *Mont Viterbo*) vpon his backeſide, ſtately for many faire buildings and works of rare Art, amongſt which is a famous fountaine, from whence iſſueth water in ſuch abundance as is wonderfull.

LVCA is ſeated in a plaine, not farre from the hilles foot, a city of goodly buildings. The people are neat, wiſe and ingenious; which haue moſt diſcreetly retained and kept their libertie of a long time whole in their owne hands, although they haue been often aſſaulted by their neighbours. See more at large of this in *Leander*.

Myrſilus the Lesbian, *Marcus Cato* in his Origines: and their Expoſitor *Ioannes Annius Viterbienſis*, (who alſo wrote a ſeuerall treatiſe of the antiquities of *Hetruria*) *William Poſtell*, *Volaterranus*, and *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* a Grecian, in his ſixth booke, and others haue deſcribed this prouince: *Ioannes Campanus* hath written moſt elegantly of the Lake of *Perugia*.

LOMBARDIAE PARS, seu GALLIAE CISALPINAE SEPTENTRIO.

THVSCIAE
DESCRIPTIO AVCTORE HIERONYMO BELLARMATO.

Me Iason texit primus, formataque ab illo
Imposiit leges populis, & nomina Ponto,
Inferno, & Supero: missos auxique colonos,
Imperiumq; Italos trans fines; foedera natis
Dum seruata meis, sed me discordia praeceps,
Romuleae genti domitam seruire coegit:
Quę decus antiquę longo post tempore linguę
Siccliq; male grata mei, male grata laborum
Abstulit, & mansit nomen quod Thure dederę:
Cerchades aut Lyidi quod vel mutare Pelasgi
Non ausi sacres quibus hos consiliimus ortus.

Cum priuilegio.

The Signiory of FLORENCE.

OF the city of *Florence* read *Blondus*, who in his view of *Italie* reporteth thus of it: They commonly affirme, ſaith he, that this citie was firſt begonne by *Sylla's* ſouldiers, vnto whom this part of the countrie was by *Sylla* aſsigned: and becaute they firſt began to ſeat themſelues *ad Arnæ fluenta*, about the riuer *Arno*, they then intituled it bythe name of FLVENTIA. And indeed *Pliny*, who of all the old writers firſt mentioneth this place, ſaith that the *Fluentini* were ſeated neere the riuer *Arno*. Theſe ſouldiers came hither about the yeare after the building of the city of *Rome*, 667. whereupon it appeareth that *Florence* was founded about 83. yeares before the birth of Chriſt. This city ſuffered much wrecke in the time of the warres of the Gothes. Yet was it neuer, either by *Totilas*, or any other of thoſe ragings Tyrants, vtterly raſed or ſpoiled: And therefore that which ſome do write of the repairing of *Florence* by *Charles* the Great, I can by no meanes allow, when as the hiſtories of *Charles* written by *Alcuinus* his ſchoolemaſter, do only mention his keeping of Eaſter heere at two ſeuerall times, as he went by this way toward *Rome*. It was preſerued from a great hazard of vtter ouerthrow, which it was like to haue fallen into, by the manhood of one *Farinata Vbertino*, when as they of *Piſa*, *Siena*, and others of *Tuſcane*, meeting at a market in a conſultation by them held, hauing generally determined to raſe *Florence* to the ground, ſaid ſtoutly: That while he liued, he would neuer ſuffer his deare Mother, which brought him vp, by them to be ſpoiled. Therefore *Florence* partly taking by force, and partly by other meanes drawing to their part the Feſulanes, about the yeare of Chriſt, 1024. was much enlarged in wealth and authoritie: at which time alſo *Henry* the firſt Emperour of *Rome*, built the goodly Church of S. *Miniate* neere the walles of *Florence*. This city was twiſe within a little while, in the yeare 1176. miſerably defaced, by caſualty of fire. From which time it firſt began to be gouerned as now it is by the *Priori*, (the maſters of the twelue companies) and a Standard-bearer, *Gonfalonerio*, they call him. One of the firſt Gonfalonerios was *Strozza*, a nobleman borne, of a great houſe. The goodly *Monſter* which in our time, by the ingenious direction of *Philippo Brunalstio*, a Florentine, was moſt ſtately arched, and dedicated to our Lady, was begun in the yeare of our Lord 1294. Foure yeares after that was that gorgeous Palace, where now the *Priori*, or Aldermen do keepe, firſt founded. And fiue yeares after that was the *Pomoerium*, (the proſpect, or waſt ground, round about the city) leuelled and the walles of the city enlarged. *Piſtorio* was the firſt city that the Florentines ſubdued vnder their command, as *Leander*, in his deſcription of *Italie*, affirmeth vpon the teſtimony of *Aretino*: where alſo he hath theſe words, of the diuers forms and different maner of gouernment of the ſame; After that it was repaired, ſaith he, by *Charles* the Great, they yearely choſe two Conſuls or Sheriffes, who with the aſsiſtance of 100. Senatours or Aldermen, ſhould gouerne the city. This forme of commonwealth being altered, they created the *Decemuiri*, the tenne, called of them *Antiani*, about the yeare of Grace, 1220. as *Volaterran* affirmeth, or as *Blondus* ſaith in the yeare 1254. After that in the yeare 1287. hauing redeemed their freedome of the Emperour *Rudolfe* for 60000. crownes, as *Platina* writeth, the *Decemuiri*, (the tenne) were reduced to *Octouiri*, (eight) and were called the *Priori*, (the maiſters of the companies) ouer whom was ſet the Standerd-bearer, called by them *Gonfalonerio di Giuſtitia*, the Lord chiefe Iuſtice; which office they were to hold but two monethes, and then others were to be elected. This forme of policy, for as much as I can gather out of hiſtoriographers, was ſince that time thriſe altered. Firſt in the yeare 1343. when the Florentines bought *Lucca* of *Maſtino Scaligero* for 5000. crownes; their forces being ouerthrowne by the enemie, they were conſtrained to demand aid of *Robert* King of Naples, and obtained *Gualterio Gallo* a captaine of *Athens* for their generall, who by great ſubtilty and cunning getting the rule of the city, went to the Court and there depoſed the *Priori*, and other Magiſtrates from their office. Yet he enioied not his vſurped authority long, for the people at the perſuaſion of *Angelo Acciauolo* Biſhop of the ſea a Frier predicant, roſe vp in armes, and depoſing the Tyrant, reſtored the *Priori* and *Confalonerio* to their places againe. The ſecond alteration of this Common-wealth happened in the time of *Alexander* the ſixth Biſhop of *Rome*, when as his ſonne *Cæſar Borgia*, Duke of *Valence*, (neuer labouring to bring home againe *Peter*, *Iohn* and *Iulian*, the ſonnes of *Laurence Medices*, who but lately had beene baniſhed) at length brought the matter ſo about that the office of the *Gonfalonerio* ſhould be giuen to *Peter Soderine* for a perpetuall and ſtanding office: who together with the *Priori* choſen euery two moneths, after the ancient cuſtome, moſt wiſely behaued himſelfe and orderly gouerned that Commonwealth: vntill at length being expelled by *Raimundo Cordona* Embaſſadour of *Ferdinand* the King of *Arragon* and Naples, (who was to reſtore *Iohn Cardinall Medices*, and his brother *Iulian*,) in the yeare of Grace 1512. and erecting the ancient maner of gouernment, which continued vntill the yeare 1530. In the meane time, although the city were commanded, at the diſcretion and direction of the Popes *Leo* the tenth, (which was *Iohn Medices*,) and *Clement* the ſeuenth, (which was *Iulius Medices*) the baſtard ſonne of *Iulian*, the firſt Cardinall *Cortoneſſe*, hauing the wardſhip, and being Gardian to *Hippolytus* the ſonne of *Iulian* the ſecond) & of *Alexander*, the baſtard ſonne of *Laurenznio*, the nephew of *Peter* the ſecond. Yet notwithſtanding the ancient Magiſtrates were choſen after the cuſtome formerly vſed. In that ſame yeare therefore, when as three yeares before, the Emperours ſouldiers beſieging *Clement* the ſeuenth in *Hadrians* caſtle, the city ſhaking off the yoke of bondage, obteined freedome, and endeuoured by all meanes to retaine the ſame, *Philip* the Prince of *Aurange* leading the armie of the Emperour *Charles* the fifth. *Clement* entreating that *Alexander* his nephew, whom before he had intituled Duke of *Penna*, to be brought againe into the city, forced it being much diſtreſſed for want of victuall to yeeld to the obedience of the Emperour. *Charles* the Emperour at the requeſt of *Clement* the Pope preſently created *Alexander* perpetuall Priour: and thus the offices of the *Priori* and *Gonfalonerio* were vtterly taken away. Then, when the Emperour *Charles* had created *Alexander* Duke of *Florence*, and giuen vnto him in mariage *Margaret* his baſtard daughter, in the yeare of our Sauiour, 1535. and two yeares after that, before the ſeuenth day of Ianuarie, *Laurence Medices*, the ſonne of *Peter Francis*, that he might ſet his natiue country at liberty, as he pretended, had miſerably ſlaine him. *Coſmus Medices* the ſonne of *Iohn Medices* was created Duke in his roome. Thus farre *Leander*, vnto which I may adioine theſe words of my kind friend M. *Iohn Pinadello*: When it was known ſaith he, to *Pius* the fifth Pope of *Rome*, that *Coſmus Medices*, Duke of *Florence*, had at that time taken great paines for the maintainance of the Church and Religion, and ſpared no coſt in the warres againſt the hereticks, in the yeare 1570. in the moneth of Februarie comming to the city, crowned him in *Aula Regia*, the Kings hall (a place in *Vaticana* ſo named) and gaue him and his ſucceſſours, the title of, The great Duke. In whoſe Crowne the Pope cauſed theſe words to be engrauen, PIVS QVINTVS *Pont. Max. ob eximiam dilectionem, & Catholicæ religionis zelum, præcipuumq́ iuſtitiæ ſtudium donauit.* that is, Pius *the fifth Biſhop of* Rome, *in token of great loue, earneſt zeale of Catholique religion, and conſtant maintainance of true Iuſtice gaue this.* Thus farre in few words of the Offices, Policy and Iuriſdiction of this city.

I thinke it not amiſſe here to adioine another ſhort diſcourſe, becauſe it is rare, and not altogether from the purpoſe: It is thus. as *Syffridus Preſbyter* reporteth in *George Fabricius* his hiſtorie of *Miſnia*. *Otho* the third Emperour of *Rome*, lying at *Mutina* with his wife, the Empreſſe fell in loue with a certaine Earle: but when as he by no meanes would conſent vnto her, ſhe ſo diffamed him vnto her husband, the Emperour, that he commanded him to be beheaded before euer he had examined the matter. Who before he was beheaded, entreated his wife, that after his death by the triall of Hoate Iron, ſhe would approue to the view of the world, how wrongfully he was put to death. The day came, when as the Emperour ſate to heare the cauſes and complaints of widdowes and Orphanes. Together with theſe came the late Counteſſe, bringing in her hand the Earles head: and demandeth what death that Iudge is worthy of, that had put a man to death wrongfully? The Emperour anſwered, He is worthy to loſe his head. She ſaith, Thou art the ſame man, who at the falſe ſuggeſtion of thy wife didſt vniuſtly cauſe my husband to be beheaded. The which when as the widdow approued vnto him by the maner of triall by hoat iron, the Emperour yeelded himſelfe into the hands of the widdow, willing to abide his deſerued puniſhment. Notwithſtanding by the mediation of the Biſhop and the Nobility, he obtained of the Counteſſe reſpite for tenne daies, then for eight, then for ſeuen, laſtly for ſix. After the end of which daies, the Emperour hauing examined the matter, and being aſſured of the truth, gaue ſentence againſt his wife, that ſhe ſhould be burned at a ſtake, and giuing foure caſtles vnto the widdow, redeemed his life. Theſe caſtles are in the Biſhopricke of *Luna* in *Hetruria* or *Tuſcane*, and they are called after the names of the daies of repreeue, The tenth, The eighth, The ſeuenth, and The ſixth. Thus farre *Syffridus*, which I thought good to ſet down in this place, for to my knowledge no man els hath left any record of theſe caſtles: neither are they named in this Mappe by our Authour, notwithſtanding that he hath deſcribed the country moſt curiouſly.

Stato di Parma.

Stato di Ferrara.

SEPTE

LOMBARDIAE

Liguria.

Lunigiana.

Apennini montes.

Stato di Siena

Elba

MTRIO.

PARS.

ROMAGNA.

Imola

Stato di Bologna.

HADRIATI-

CI SINVS

PARS.

Stato del la Chiesa.

Stato d'Vrbino.

VMBRIA.

ORIENS.

Apennini montes.

Stato della Chiesa.

Stato della Chiesa.

Stato di Siena.

SIENA.

Val di Chiana.

Lago di Perugia

FLORENTINI DOMINII, FIDELISSIMA ET NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore D. Stephano Monacho Montisolivieti.

The liberties of PERVGIA.

Iohannes Campanus writing of this country, affirmeth that although he had trauailed and viewed many countries, yet he neuer ſaw in all his life a more pleaſant country, and better manured then the country of *Perugia*. All things ſeeme waſt and wild to thoſe that are farre off, but if you ſhall come more neere, nothing may be found more glorious either in reſpect of the husbandry of the land, or wholeſomneſſe of the aire, or fertility of the ſoile. The riuer of *Tiber* runneth through the middeſt of this country, and kindly watereth the ſame. Not farre from which is the city *Perugia*, ſituate vpon the Mount *Apennine*, built long ſince (as *Trogus Pompeius* affirmeth) by the Achaians; and of the twelue cities of *Hetruria* it is the chiefe. It was called *Auguſta* by the Emperour *Auguſtus*, as the Capitall letters halfe a yeard ſquare, grauen vpon the gate, do declare. This city, in regard of the nature of the place, is inuincible, richly beautified both with religious and priuate buildings of great ſtate, and is very populous. This city aboue all the cities of *Italie* hath been euermore moſt fortunate and happie, hauing retained the ſame ſtate and gouernment little or nothing altered, which it enioied before the building of *Rome*; and that which afterward it had, (in the time when *Rome* was ruled by Kings, Conſuls, Emperours and Tyrants) at this time it reteineth. Yet it hath endured many and diuers greeuous and bitter ſtorms. For in the time when *Fabius Maximus* was Conſull, as *Liuie* reporteth, 4500. of his citizens were ſlaine. In the daies of the *Triumuiri*, *Auguſtus* beſiedged it, and forced it to great diſtreſſe for want of victualls, tooke it and raſed it to the ground, and was wholly defaced with fire, except only the Temple of *Vulcane*, as *Appian* recordeth. Afterward it endured the ſeuen yeares ſiedge and batterie of the cruell Tyrant *Totilas*, and at length was ſacked and ſpoiled &c. Now it is ſubiect to the Pope of *Rome*, and hath a famous Vniuerſitie, which was erected about the yeare of CHRIST, 1290. as *Muddendorpius* hath written. Heere in the time of our grandfathers, flouriſhed the moſt renowmed Ciuilians, *Bartholus* and *Baldus*.

In the precincts of this city is *Lago di Perugia*, the lake of *Perugia*, anciently called LACVS TRASVMENVS, famous long ſince for a great ouerthrow heere giuen by *Hanniball* to the Romanes; *Appianus* calleth it *Lacus Pleſtinus*, but for what reaſon I know not. It is in compaſſe, as the foreſaid *Campanus* writeth, about thirtie miles. The water of it is very cleare and pure, there are no riuers which runne into it, neither hath it any iſſue forth, yet is his water ſo exceeding ſweet, that any man would thinke it were fedde from ſome running fountaine. It hath in it three Iſles, whereof two, which are toward the North, are cloſe together; the one called the Greater, the other the Leſſer: (*Maiores* and *Minores*) This is waſt and not inhabited, only it hath a Church ſituate vpon the toppe of an hill. The other, which is neere to the liberties of *Cortona*, conteineth about 200. families. The third, which is toward the South, and is bigger then the other two, is very populous and well inhabited. The inhabitants almoſt giue themſelues wholly to Fiſhing; they ſow little Corne: yet they do not neglect to plant vines. For wood, fuell and fodder they go out into the fields and woods neere adioining. Amongſt the records of *Lewis* firſt Emperour of *Rome*, there is mention of theſe three Ilands, where he nameth them MAIOR MINOR and PVLVENSIS, (now *Polueſo*) where I perceiue that they yet retaine their ancient names. No boggs, fennes, or ſpuing meeres do impech the ſhore: this is full of Oliue gardens, which vpon the hills on euery ſide do adorne the Lake, and are for their wonderfull fertility very beautifull. In the plaine which is between the Lake and the Hilles, there is ſuch abundance of Hempe and Flax, ſo that in all *Hetruria* or *Tuſcane*, there is not more. No country yeldeth better Wines or ſweeter Apples. The kinds of Fiſhes in the lake are not many, but the abundance is wonderfull; in which it farre excelleth all other Lakes of *Italie*: heere alſo the fiſhing continueth all the yeare long, yea euen in the dead of winter, which no other Lake in all *Italie* affoordeth. Theſe fiſh in the winter are caried into *Tuſcane*, *Vmbria*, and *Picenta*: to *Rome* alſo they driue much cattell daily to be ſold. The ſame *Campanus* affirmeth, that heere they take a pickerell partly coloured, ſpotted with diuers green ſpecks, of the which he reporteth ſtrange wonders: namely, that it doth engender with ſerpents, and from thence it getteth thoſe ſtrange colours. (The common people, ſaith *Iacobus Greuinus*, in the twentieth chapter of his firſt booke, verily beleeueth that lampreies do engender with ſerpents, which *Plinie* holdeth for a fable, notwithſtanding that hee often ſeemeth to be much delighted in writing of fables. *Athenæus* alſo writeth, out of the report of one *Andreas*, that theſe Lampreies which are bred of the viper, if they bite, the wound is deadly, which opinion he afterward reclaimeth as falſe.) Againe he telleth of a Pike that lying vpon the drie land, which when a fox aſſaied to catch, one of his feet ſtooke faſt in his teeth; and both were found dead. *Plinie* in his ſecond booke, chap. 107. teſtifieth that once this whole Lake did burne.

Agri Florentini fines.

Contado di Castello

Cortona.

Agri Florentini fines.

Palazzo di Poldo.

Borgetto.

Vagliano.

Petrignano.

Pozzuolo.

La piana.

Marchionatus Castilionensis.

Castiglione.

Corano.

Fratta uecchia.

Cascina.

Casa maggiore.

Giugliella.

S. Christophori abb.

Gugliano.

Lopi.

S. Entuccio.

Paterno.

Vaiano.

Beccati.

Materno.

Ager Senensis.

Fabbro.

Lione.

Oruieti territorij fines.

TRASVMENVS LACVS.

PLESTINA

Pian di Carpine.

Piano di Marte.

Paterno.

Milliaria Italica, mille passuum communium,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Cum priuilegio Imperatoris, Regis, & cancellarię Brabantię, ad decennium.

1584.

Vrbinatium limi-
tes.

Nuceriae
pars.

43

S.

Oc. OR.

M.

Asisij fines.

Assisi. D. Francisci patria.

PERVSINI
agri; exactissima no-
uissimaque descriptio:
auctore
Egnatio Dante.

The territories of the city of SIENA.

CAesar Orlandius a famous Ciuillian of *Siena*, sent from *Rome* this Mappe, together with a briefe history of the city, taken out of a larger worke of his, (as he confesseth in his priuate letters to me, written of the originall of the same, to be inserted into this our Theater of the World.

The city of *Siena*, saith he, is so ancient, that of his first beginning there is nothing to be found in any approued old writers. For that some do report it to haue beene built by the *Galli Senones*, which vnder the conduct of *Brennus* their generall, about 363. yeares after the building of *Rome*, in the space of seuen moneths (as *Polybius* and *Plutarch* haue recorded) wan the city, it cannot be proued out of any good authour. For *Iohn* of *Sarisbury*, which first broached this opinion, (who for that he intituled his history by the name of *Polycraticon*, is therefore called *Polycrates*, or of others *Polycarpus*,) in the seuenteenth chapter of his sixth booke, bringeth no authority for this his assertion. And himselfe confesseth in the twenty and fourth chapter of his eighth booke, that he was not familiarly known to Pope *Adrian* the fourth. Now it is apparant to all the world that *Adrian* the fourth sate in the Papall seat, but from the yeare of Christ, 1154. vnto the yeare 1159. and therefore the testimony of *Iohn* of *Salesbury*, concerning the building of *Siena*, so many yeares before he was borne, is of no validity at all.

Cornelius Tacitus in his twentieth booke of his Annales, calleth this city *Colonia Senensis*. Which words of his can by no meanes be vnderstood of the other *Sena*, (which at this day also is in the country *Piceno*, and is vulgarly called *Senegallia*,) as some haue fondly imagined. For in the time of *Tacitus* and *Plinie* that city of *Piceno*, was not euer called *Sena*, but *Senogallia*, or *Senogallica*, or *Senogallia*, as is most manifest out of the words of *Plinie* and *Ptolemey*. For *Plinie* reckoneth *Colonam Senensem*, amongst the mid land Colonies of *Hetruria*; and not many lines after he placeth *Senagallia* in the sixth region of *Italie*. *Ptolemey* not only in the Latine copies printed, but also in most ancient manuscript Greeke copies, placeth *Sena* amongst the mid-land cities of *Hetruria*, but *Sena Gallica*, (for so he termeth it) amongst the cities of the *Senones*, neere *Ancona* and the Temple of Fortune.

When this city first was made a Bishops sea, although as yet it be not certainly knowne, yet this is certaine, that amongst the 46. Bishops, or there about, all of them neighbours to the city of *Rome*, (which in the first Romane Synod in the time of S. *Hilary* Pope of *Rome*, and first of the name, assembled together in the yeare of Christ 465.) *Eusebius Episcopus Senensis*, was one of them. Againe in the second Councill of *Lateran*, vnder Pope *Martin* the first, in the yeare of Grace 652. amongst the subscriptions of 125. Bishops, these are named, *Maurus Casenatis Ecclesia episcopus. Maurus episcopus S. Senatis ecclesiæ*, in the same maner and forme that *Clusinus Roxellanus* and *Fauentinus*, Bishops, do call their Churches *Clusinatem*, *Roxellanatem*, and *Fauentinatem*. In like maner amongst the like number of about 125. Bishops, who subscribed vnto the Epistle of *Agatho* Bishop of *Rome*, which the Legate sent vnto the six generall Councill at *Constantinople*, held in the yeare 573. caried with them, this subscription is found, *Vitalianus episcopus S. ecclesiæ Senensis*. Whereupon it is manifest that no man may cauill and say, that *Episcopus Senensis*, is the same that *Episcopus Senogallensis*: or that for *Episcopus Senatis*, it should be written and read, *Episcopus Casenatis*. As also for that out of *Plinie* and *Ptolemey*, before mentioned, it is plaine, that euen in their daies, that *Sena* of *Picenum*; was not called *Sena*, but *Senogallia*: Moreouer also because in the forenamed Councill of *Lateran*, not only *Episcopus Senatis*, but also *Casenatis* and *Senogallensis*, named by one and the same name, subscribed seuerally. Lastly, *Venantius Episcopus Senogallensis*, subscribed also to the second and fourth Synods of *Rome*, summoned by Pope *Celius Symmachus*, about the yeare of Christ 498.

Furthermore Pope *Pius* the 2. borne in *Siena*, in the yeare 1459. (which was the yeare of his creation) aduanced the Church of *Siena* from a Bishops sea vnto the dignity of an Archbishopricke, and assigned the Bishops of *Suano*, *Clusino*, *Crassetano*, and *Massano* Suffraganes to the Archbishops of *Siena*, and their Churches subiect to that sea.

This hath *Cæsar Orlandius* written, of the originall and antiquity of *Siena*, his natiue country, to be published, for no other cause, as he protesteth, then that the fond opinion of *Blondus*, and others which haue written otherwise of it then the plaine truth is, might wholly be rased out (if it were possible) of the minds of all men.

Claudius Ptolemeus Senensis, in his sixth booke of epistles to *Gabriel Cesano*, hath most elegantly described *Monte Argentario*.

MARCA ANCONA.

IN former times this region was called *Picenum*, now they call it *Marca Ancona*, of the head city of the same. Sometime it was called *Marca Firmiana*, of a town in this prouince, as *Blondus* hath giuen out. It lieth between the riuers *Isaurus*, (now called *Foglia*,) and *Trento*, and betweene the Hadriaticke sea, and Mount Apennine. It is manifest by ancient records that the *Piceni*, *Vmbri* & *Senones*, were long since seated in this tract. The country is a fertile soile, yeelding in great plenty all maner commodities, but especially for fruit trees & corne it doth farre excell other places. *Silius Italicus*, doth highly commend it especially for oliues.

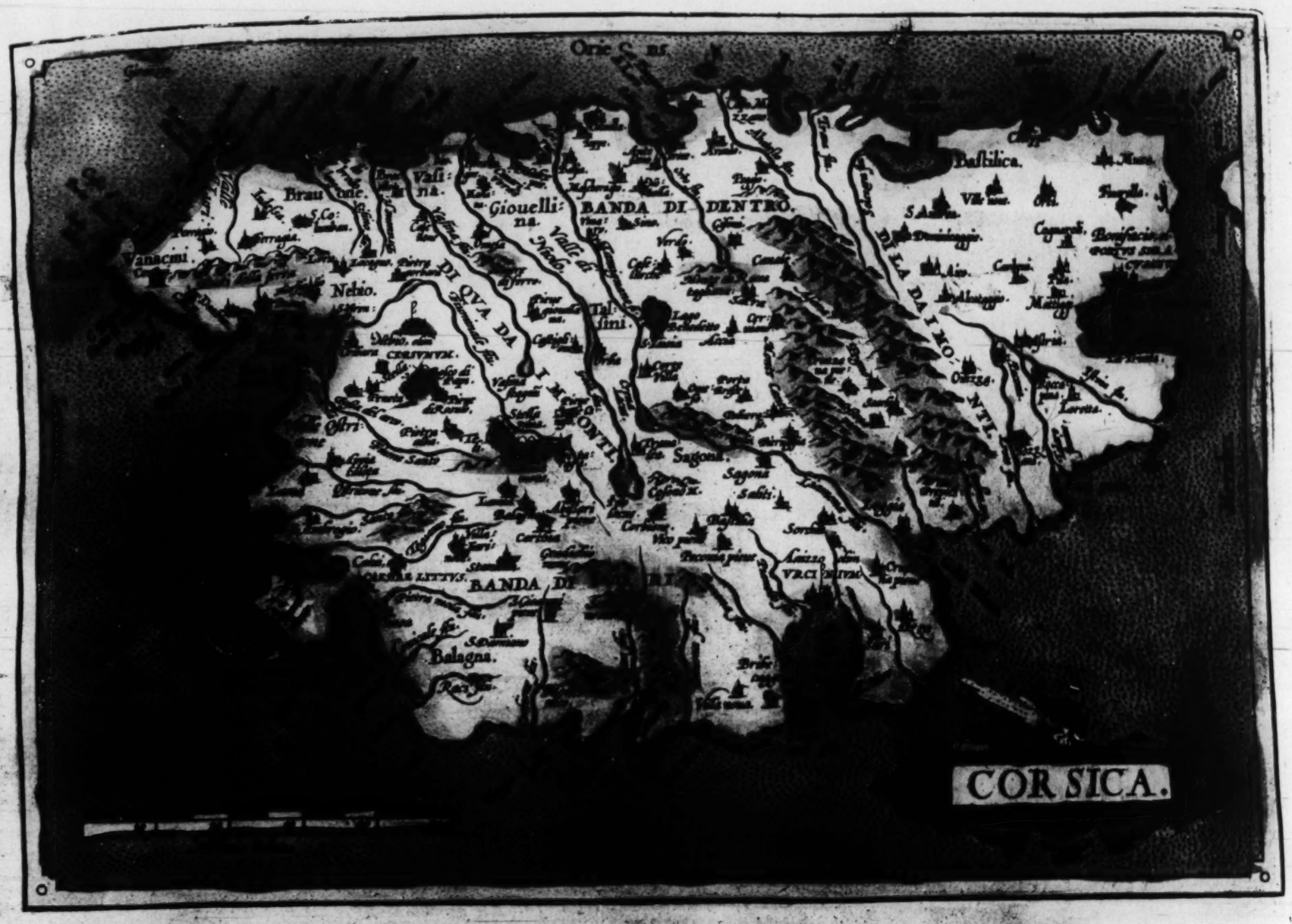
The head city, as we haue said, is *Ancona*, so called of his situation, for that being seated vpon the promontory *Comerano*, it lieth out into the gulfe of *Venice* like an arme or elbow. Whereupon the ancient coines of this city, (which heere oft times are found within the earth) are obserued to be stamped, with an arme holding a penne in the hand. The Hauen of this most ancient city, was made by *Traian* the Emperour, as an inscription in Marble doth giue to vnderstand. Heere is also *Ælia Ricina*, otherwise since that called *Ricinetum*, (and at this day now, *Recaneti*), is a towne situate vpon the toppe of an hill, where we saw the Mart or Faire (which there is kept at certaine times of the yeare) vnto which they come almost from all quarters of the World. Not farre from hence is the Church of S. *Maria Lauretana*, with the hamlet *Loreto*, enclosed with a very strong wall. The gorgeousnesse of this church and holinesse of the place is such, that so soone as one shall set foot within the dores, it will strike him into a great admiration. This Church is well furnished with all maner of weapons and engins, both for offence and defence against the assault of Pirates. The village is inhabited almost of none els but Cooks, Ostlers, Shoemakers and such like fellowes, which attend heere ready to do any businesse, for such as resort hither almost all the yeare long in great numbers for deuotion: and to prouide and serue them with such things as they want. Heere is also the town and castle called *Fabriano*, whose inhabitants do almost altogether liue by making of Paper, which thereof is called *Charta Fabriana*. There are also many other goodly towns in this prouince, which are excellently described in *Leander*. *Franciscus Pamphilus* hath also written in verse a description of this Shire.

The Mount Apennine in this place hangeth ouer this country with craggy topps exceeding high, in which is that huge caue that they call *Sibyllæ caue*, (in their language *Grotta de la Sibylla*) and which the poets faine to be the *Elysian fields*. For the common people do dreame of one *Sibylla* to be in this caue, which heere possesseth a large kingdome full of gorgeous buildings and Princely palaces, beset with pleasant gardens, abounding with many fine wanton wenches and all maner of pleasures and delights: all which she will bestow vpon them, which through this caue (which is alwaies open) will go vnto her: and after they haue been there the space of one whole yeare, they haue free liberty giuen them by *Sibylla*, (if they please) to depart, and from that time, being returned vnto vs, they affirme that they liue for the rest of their time, a most blessed and happy life. This caue is knowne also to our countrie-men by the name of **Vrow Venus bergh**, that is, The Lady *Venus* mount. Whereupon they vulgarly sing certaine Dutch rimes of one little *Daniel* (for so the ballad calleth him) who after that he had liued a whole yeare in this caue, at last it repented him of this kind of life, therefore heere he leauing his Loue departeth, goeth to *Rome*, commeth to the Pope, confesseth his sinne, and desireth to be absolued. The Pope not deeming the sinne to be veniall, the staffe which by chance he had in his hand, (withered and drie) sticking it into the ground, said, that his sinnes should then be pardoned when this staffe shall beare Roses. *Daniel* by this answeare despairing of his saluation, went away very heauy and discontent, and presently taking two of his nephewes, his sisters sonnes with him, returneth againe vnto his Paramour. Within three daies after the staffe was obserued to put forth blossomes: *Daniel* was sought for vp and down, but could no where be found: For they do beleeue that he spent the rest of his life in this caue. But the story of this ballade is a worthy matter for a poeticall head, and to be deemed as true as the rest of their fictions.

CORSICA.

CORSICA an Iland of the Mid-land sea, was anciently inhabited of diuers nations. At this day it is diuided into two parts. The East part, they call *Banda di dentro*, The inner side: the West part opposite to this, *Banda di fuori*, The outter side. That end which is next to *Italie*, *Di qua da i Monti*, On this side the mountaines: That next to *Sardinia*, *Di la da i Monti*; beyond the Mountaines. Yet the people of what part soeuer, in respect of the situation of the mountaines, do call one another *Tramontanesse*, but himselfe *Cismontanum*. The iland is very hard to be entered or come vnto; as being on all sides enclosed with steepe and high hilles. The inner part is almost wholly mountainous, and therefore is no very good corne ground: yet is it highly commended for rich wine, being transported to *Rome*, of the place is called *Vinum Corsicum*. It breedeth Horses of great stomacke, and Hounds of extraordinary bignesse. Heere is, as *Plinie* affirmeth, the beast *Musino*, a kind of ramme which in the steed of wooll beareth an hairie shagge like the goate: now they call it *Mofols*. *Strabo* speaketh of this beast in *Sardinia*, as if it were proper to that iland. The Italians do account the inhabitants of this Ile for valiant and stout souldiers. Ancient writers haue affirmed that heere is found a kind of bitter Hony. The *Tyrrheni* first possessed this Iland, and afterward the *Carthaginians*: from these the Romanes tooke it, who held it vntill such time as the Saracens draue them out: these the Genowaies at length expelled. Then being taken by the citizens of *Pisa*, it became subiect to the Bishops. Lastly, it was brought againe vnder the obedience of the Genowaies, to whom at this day it doth belong. *Leander Albertus* hath so exactly described this Iland, out of the Commentaries of *Augustine Iustinian*, that a man may not easily find what moreouer may be added or desired.

Septentrio.
rentino.
Cum Priuilegio.
SIENA.
BORBONE.
VALDORCIA.
MONTAGNATA.
MAREMMA DI QVA AL FIVME.
MAREMMA DI LA AL FIVME.
PIANO DALMA.
MONTI ARGENTARO.
Sta to del la Chi esa.
SENENSIS DITIONIS, ACCVRATA DESCRIP.
1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.m.


Basilica.
BANDA DI DENTRO.
DI QVA DA
DI LA DA I MO.
Nebio.
Balagna.
BANDA DI
CORSICA.

MARCHA ANCONAE,
OLIM PICENVM. 1572.
ABRVZZO.
ROMAGNA.
SABINI.
Oriens.
Occidens.

APRVTIVM, now called ABRVZZO.

IN the kingdome of *Naples* there is a prouince which they call *Abruzzo*, the Latines anciently named it, *Aprutium*: why it was ſo called, as it is vncertaine, ſo, that it tooke not his name of the *Brutij*, as ſome haue been of opinion, I make no queſtion. Some there are which thinke it ſo named *ab Apris* of Bores, for that the country being foreſty and full of woods, it ſwarmeth with wild hogges: other ſome do deriue it *ab aſperitate montis Apenini*, from the craggineſſe of the mount *Apeninus*, which heere in this tract is very hideous, ſteep and high. The greater and better ſort of writers do beleeue that in it ſome part of the ancient name of *Prætutiana* doth as yet remaine. For *Volaterranus*, *Blondus*, *Domi. Niger*, *Leander* and *Scipio Mazella* do perſwade themſelues, that the *Samnites*, (and amongſt them the *Prætutiani*) the *Peligni*, *Marucini*, *Ferentini*, *Veſtini*, *Marſi*, *Caraceni* and *Albenſes*, haue formerly inhabited theſe places. It is bounded at this day on the North ſide, by the Hadriaticke ſea: on the Weſt, by the riuer *Tronto*, anciently called *Truentum*: on the Eaſt, by *Fortoro*, in old time named *Frento*: vpon the South it hath the mount *Apenine*, although in ſome places it ſtretcheth it ſelfe beyond the ſame. This prouince *Alphonſus* the ſtout, king of *Arragon*, diuided into two parts, *Abruzzo* the neather, and *Abruzzo* the higher. *Abruzzo* the higher which we haue deſcribed apart by it ſelfe, is ſeuered from the Neather by the riuer *Peſcara*, which old writers called *Aternus*. *Scipio Mazella* in his curious deſcription of the kingdome of Naples, affirmeth that this country is by ſituation and nature of the place very ſtrong, and inhabited by a ſtout and ſturdy nation; and the ſoile is very fertile of wines and cattell. The chiefe cities of it are, *Aquila*, *Interamna* or *Teramo*, *Amatrice*, *Atri*, *Pinne*: and long ſince heere haue ſtoode *Amiterno*, and *Furconio*, both now defaced, yet of their ruines and aſhes is raiſed *Aquila* ſome fiue miles off, built vpon the toppe of an hill, as *Volateran* and others haue written. This city is ſeated in a place moſt fertile of all maner of things neceſſary: ſo that the Cabbadges heere (*cauli capucei*, they call them) do often weigh, as *Mazella* reporteth, ſometime thirty, ſometime fortie pound; and therefore *Martiall* ſaid not amiſſe, *Nos amiternus ager felicibus educat hortis*; In *Amiternoes* fertile fields we liue and ſpend our daies. The fields before this citie, do yeeld ſuch great plenty of Saffron, that thereof yearely they make 40000. ducates. Heere is once a yeare kept a great Faire. It hath 110. Churches. Neere this city, as *Blondus* ſaith, is a ſtone, from vnder the which runneth a ſtreame of oile, which they call Oile of peter, or *Petroleum*: and is deſired and ſought for of many, but of the Almaines and Hungarians it is more eſteemed, then of the Italians. The ſame authour recordeth that the country people ſhewed him a Peare-tree growing vpon an hill not farre from the head of the riuer *Peſcara* or *Aterno*, ſhooting vp in ſuch a ſort, that the water falling vpon it, diuideth it ſelfe into three parts, which become three great riuers, *Velino*, *Tronto* and *Peſcara*, running three diuers waies. *Amiterno*, in former times a goodly city, famous in hiſtories, and the natiue country of *Saluſt* the noble hiſtorian, can hardly be diſcerned where it ſtood: yet *Blondus* ſaith, that they do yet ſhew ſome pieces of the Theater, Temples, and Turrets. *Mazella* affirmeth that there yet do remaine the Temple of *Saturne*, the tombe of *Druſus* daughter, and a triumph of the Samnites engrauen in marble, a memoriall of their happie victory obtained againſt the Roman army, *ad furcas Caudinas*. *Teramo* long ſince called *Interamnia*, for that it is ſituate between three riuers, *Fiumicello*, *Trontino* and *Vitiole*, is the head city of this prouince; whoſe Biſhop is graced with many titles and dignities, and the lord of the ſoile is called by the name of the Duke of *Teramo*. *Adria* the ancient colonie of the Romanes, is now called *Atri*. Some do thinke that the Emperour *Hadrian* was borne heere, and of it tooke his name, as alſo the Hadriaticke ſea, now called *Mare ſuperum*, the higher ſea, the Gulfe or Bay of *Venice*. *Furconium* ſometime hath been a famous Biſhopricke, whoſe Biſhops are often mentioned in the Councels and Synods held 800. yeares ſince, at *Rome* or other places of *Italie*. At this day only ſome ſmall mention is to be ſeen of it: for it was deſtroied by the Lombardes, and the Biſhops ſea, was by Pope *Alexander* the fourth, from thence tranſlated vnto *Aquila*. The arms of this country, as *Scipio Mazella* writeth, is an Eagle argent crowned, ſtanding vpon three mounts ore, in a field *Azure*. He that deſireth to vnderſtand more of this country let him repaire to the forenamed Authours, who I doubt not will ſatisfie him to the full.

APRVTII VLTERIORIS DESCRIPTIO.

1590.

NATALIS BONIFACIVS SEBENICENSIS DESCRIBEB.

SEPTEMTRIO.

Marchiæ Anc

APENNINVS

Ducatus

Spole

ti

pars.

OCCIDENS.

VMBRI.

PELIGNI.

Val Como

Norsia

Rieti
Italiæ vmbilicus

Cicoli

Tagliacozzo

Roccaducet

Civitella
fortezza
regia.

Aquila

Terramo
città fe
ge

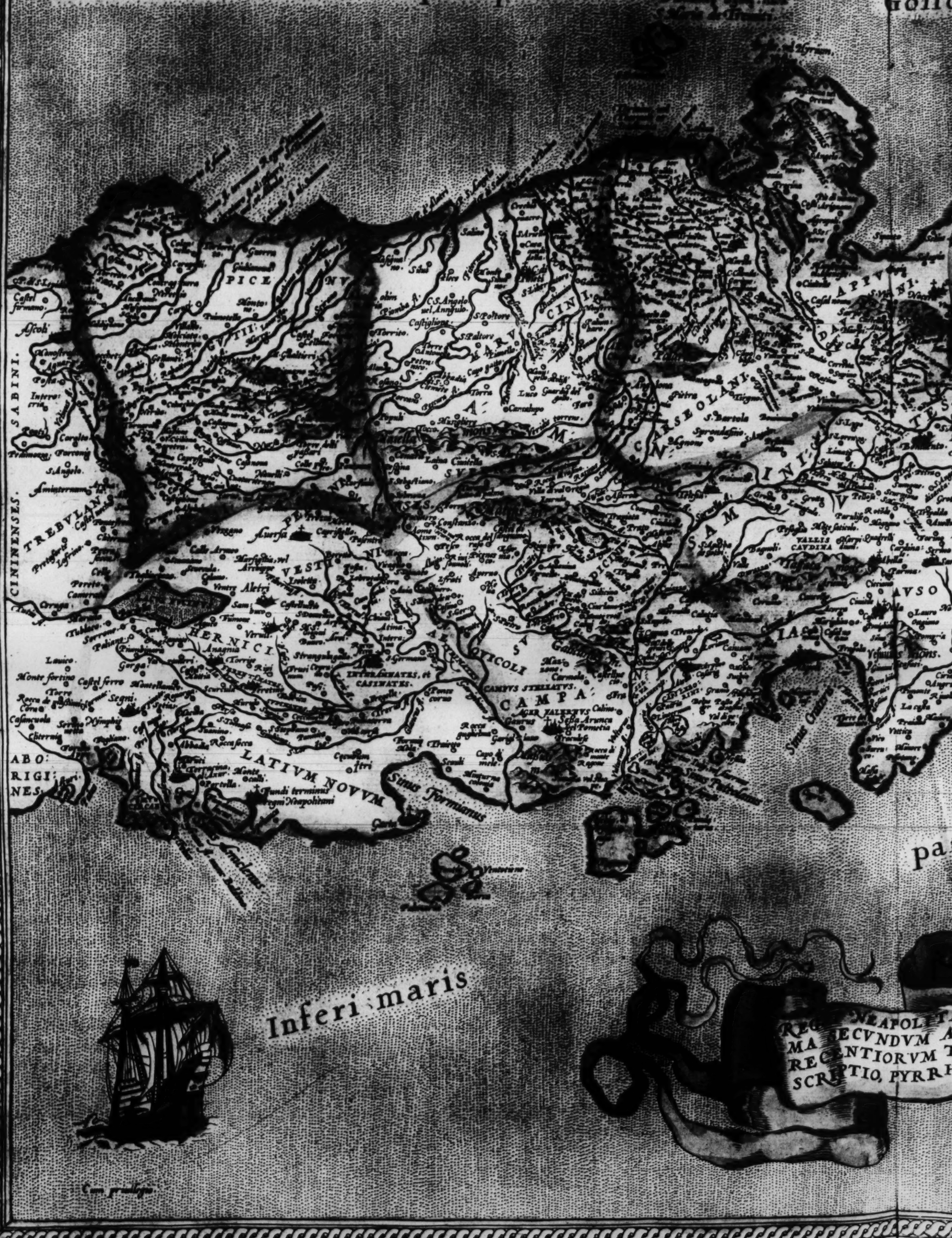
S. Benedetto
TRIO.
hiæ Anconitanæ pars.
Monte Brun
Segure
Colonella
Spinetole
S. Paulo
Contraguerra
Gabiano
Cinoppoli
PICENI.
Torano
Nereto
Tortoreto
Ancarona
S. Homero
Vibrata flu
Poiomorello
Montone
Andrea
Bellante
Mosciano
Marucino
Taverna
Ripattone
Vicito
S. Atto
Notaresco
Morro
Guardia
Penna
Castagna
Piomba flu.
Borza
Bisente
MARVCINI.
Sino flu.
Apignano
Felice
Hostaria
Montesecco
Castrolento
Castiglione
Colle corvo
Loreto
Civita di Penne
Salino flu.
Castignano
Alano
VESTINI.
Monte bello
Torre
Nocciano
Rozziano
Pescara fortezza regia
Cugnolo
Lanova flu.
Casa nova
Civita aquana
Civitella
Pianella
Chietti citta regia
Aprutij Citerioris pars.
Cum privilegio decennali, Imp. et Reg. Mtm.

The kingdome of NAPLES.

His kingdome generally comprehended between the Adriaticke and Mid-land ſeas, from the riuer *Fronto* and *Fundi*, a city ſituate vpon the lake *Fundano*, vnto the Frith *Meſsina*, (the Latines call it *Fretum Mamertinum* or *Meſſanæ*, the Italians *el faro di Meſsina*) conteineth nine moſt rich and goodly countries of *Italie*: namely theſe; A part of *Latium*, *Campania felix*, *Lucani*, *Calabria*, *Magna Græcia*, *Salentini*, *Apuli Peucetij*, *Apuli Dauni*, and *Aprutium*. The gallant city *Naples*, which gaue the name to the whole kingdome, ſeated between the ſea ſhore and the foote of moſt pleaſant mountaines; hath a temperate and wholeſome aire, with moſt ſweet fields about it: and therefore in this our age, Princes, and Noblemen do reſort hither, aſmuch as euer heeretofore: for almoſt all the Nobility of this whole kingdome do ſpend moſt of the yeare in this city, and all for the moſt part haue heere moſt beautifull and ſtately houſes: ſo that the frequent throng of Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, Knights, Doctors, Barons, and Noble-men, is heere ſo great, that there are very few cities of the world which in my iudgement, in that reſpect may compare with *Naples*. The city in compaſſe is very large and wide, gorgeouſly built and ſeated, as I ſaid, between the ſea, and the goodly pleaſant hils, ſtrongly walled and fortified, eſpecially that part which was done of late daies at the commandement of *Charles* the fifth. The buildings either of Churches or priuate citizens houſes are moſt beautifull and ſtately, with diuers Caſtles and Towers almoſt inuincible. But amongſt the reſt, the houſe of the Duke of *Grauina*, and the Prince of *Salerno*, do farre excell. The ſtreets of the city are very faire and ſtraight. There are foure Courts, which they call Seats, *Capuana*, *Nida*, *Montana*, and *S. Georgio*, where the Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, and other of the Nobility do meet to conſult of waighty matters and publike buſineſſes. The ſtrong Caſtels are theſe; *Caſtello nouo*, which *Alphonſus* the firſt raiſed and entrenched with very great charges and expences, ſo that now it may be accounted one of the moſt defencible fortification of all *Europe*. Next to this is *Caſtello Capuano*, which now is emploied for place of meeting for the ſtate in conſultation, for matters of the kingdome and city: Then is, *Caſtellum oui*, a little diſtance without the city, ſtanding vpon a rocke (the ancients called it *Meagrum*) compaſſed round with the ſea. Beſide theſe is *Caſtellum Santemerenſe*, vpon a cliffe, looking ouer the walls of the city, lately fortified very ſtrongly by *Charles* the fifth. Without the wals, vpon the South ſide of the city, there is a Block-houſe in the ſea, a worke of wonderfull art and cunning workemanſhip, built for the defence and ſafegard of the Hauen, continually full with ſhippes almoſt from all quarters of the world. Heere alſo is an Vniuerſitie where all maner of Arts and Liberall Sciences are taught and profeſſed, vnto which there is great concourſe of ſtudents from all places of the kingdome. Thus farre *Vbertus Folietta*, in a Treatiſe of his, which he wrote and intituled *Brumanum*.

Without the wals of this moſt ſtately city, there are moſt pleaſant ſweet fields, yeelding all maner of things neceſſarie, not onely for the maintainance of man and beaſt, but alſo ſuch as ſerue for pleaſure and delight: Eſpeciallie with all maner of Corne and Graine, and of rich and ſtrong Wine ſuch plenty, that he that hath not ſeene the great ſtore both of Corne and Wine that one Aker of ground doth yeeld, may hardlie be made to beleeue it. The Hilles and Mountaines in this place are very fertile, and full of moſt excellent fruits: and ſome of them, encloſing the lowly plaines in manner of a Theater, do affoord plentie of Deere and game for the Nobilitie. Moreouer about *Naples* are moſt pleaſant and fine Orchards, planted with Medicinall plants, and ſuch like goodlie fruite trees, euerie where reſounding with a moſt ſweet noiſe of brookes and ſtreames running to and fro: euery where moſt fragrant and odoriferous ſmelles do offer themſelues vnto your ſenſes, ſuch is the abundance of Myrtill, Laurell, Gelſemine, Roſemarie, Roſe-trees, &c. in euerie corner. To be ſhort, the beauty, delightſomneſſe, and elegancie of all places round about is ſuch, as it doth almoſt exceed the capacitie of mans witte: no man need to wonder why in former times, as well as now, the Noblemen ſo much delighted to dwell heere. This we haue taken out of *Leander*, where manie other things may be read of, who hath deſcribed the whole kingdome, this Citie, and the Liberties thereof, very curiouſlie, that indeed it is not neceſſarie to ſend the Reader vnto any other Authour but *Scipio Mazzella*, (which in a ſeuerall and peculiar Treatiſe, hath with extraordinarie paines, and diligence, ſet out, in the Italian Tongue, a deſcription of this kingdome. There is alſo in Print a little booke, written by *Alexander Andreas*, of the warre betweene *Philippe* King of *Spaine*, and *Paul* the fourth Pope of *Rome*, out of which the Reader which is not ſatisfied with this diſcourſe of ours, may heere and there picke out ſomething, concerning this kingdome, worth the noting and not triuiall. The booke is ſet out in the Italian tongue by *Hieronymo Ruſcello*. *Iohn Baptiſta Caraffa*, *Pontanus*, and *Pandulfus Collenutius*, haue written the hiſtories and chronicles of the kingdome of *Naples*: in the which they in diuers places ſpeake much of the ſituation of this country. *Gabriel Barry*, hath very curiouſly deſcribed *Calabria*, his natiue country, as *Sanfelicius* hath done *Campania*.

Maris Hadriatici siue Superi pars, nunc



Inferi maris

Golfo di Vinetia

pars.

APOLITANI VE
VNDVM ANTIQVORVM
TIORVM TRADITIONEM
IO, PYRRHO LIGORIO A

Ligustici Maris pars.

SICILIAE PARS.

APVLIA, now called PVGLIA,
or TERRA DI OTRANTO.

WE haue compoſed this diſcourſe following of this countrey, out of the treatiſe of *Antony Galatey*, which he wrote of the ſituation of *Iapigya* now called *Terra di Barri*. This country, ſaith he, in reſpect of his ſituation, is ſeated in the moſt temperate place of the world. Of diuers authours it hath beene diuerſly called by ſundry names. *Ariſtotle* and *Herodotus* called it *Iapygia*, others, *Peucetia*, others, *Meſapia*: others, *Magna Gracia*, Great *Greece*: others, *Apulia*: others, *Calabria*: (for that which now is called *Calabria*, was anciently called *Brutia*.) The corne, hearbs, and fruits of this country are of the beſt. The oats of this ſoile, is as good as the barly of other conntries: and the barly, as good as their wheat. Melones of a moſt pleaſing taſte, and Pome-citrons do euery where grow in great plenty. Phyſick herbs of greater force then other where, are here in all places very common. The aire is very wholeſome, the ſoile is neither drie, nor ſqually or mooriſh. But theſe ſo great gifts and giftings of God are intermedled with ſome miſchiefe and danger: for heere nature doth breed a moſt venemous and pernicious kind of ſpider, (the Greeks do call it φάλαγξ or ἀράχνη, the Latines *Phalangium* and *Araneus*) whoſe poiſonous bite is onely cured by Muſicke or Tabret and Pipe. Heere is alſo the venimous ſerpent which the Greeks call *Cherſydros*, the Latines *Natrix terreſtris*, the Land ſnake; we call it, if I be not deceiued, *an Adder*: and heere is a kinde of Locuſt, which hurt and mar all things they light vpon. The cities of this country, long ſince more famous, were, *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, proudly ſeated between two ſeas exceedingly ſtored with fiſh, in forme ſomewhat like a long Hand. This city in all mens iudgement is inuincible. *Callipolis* (now *Galipoli*, *Pliny* called it *Anxa*) is a city ſituate in the end of a promontorie or forland, ſhooting farre out into the ſea, but with ſuch a narrow Iſthmos or necke-land, that in ſome places there is ſcarce ſo much as a cartway. It is very ſtrong and round beſet with high cliffes; from the maine land there is only one entrance, in the which is a very ſtrong Caſtell. *Hydruntum*, of them called *Otranto*, is the chiefe city, and (which is ſomewhat more,) Metropolitan of the whole *Peninſula*, or Demi-ile, and that not without cauſe: for whether you reſpect the antiquity of it, the vertue and humanity of the citizens, ioined with valour and great magnanimity, it hath euer been of them accounted for a very famous and worthy city. It hath a very good and capacious hauen, but againſt the raging blaſts of the North wind not ſo ſafe. It was ſometime very ſtrong and defencible, but now it lieth almoſt leuell with the ground. The fields adioining are very fruitfull; full of ſprings and alwaies green. From hence *Montes Cerauni*, certaine hills of *Epirus*, (now called *Cimera* and *Canina*) may eaſily be deſcried. Heere is the end of the Hadriaticke and Ionian ſeas, as *Pliny* teſtifieth. *Brunduſium* now called *Brindiſi*, a famous city, hath as notable a hauen as any in the world els where; the inner hauen is encloſed with caſtles and an huge chaine: the outer hauen is heere and there beſet with rocks and ſmall Ilands; but his mouth is by *Alphonſoes* meanes, ſo ſtopped and dette vp, that there is no entrance, but for little ſhippes and barges. It hath beene in former time a very populous city, now it is little inhabited. Theſe are the chiefe marine cities. He that would know more particularly of the ancient names, ſituation, antiquities, and priuate ſtories of the mid-land cities and townes, we refer him to the learned diſcourſe of *Galatey*, written of this his natiue country: to which if he pleaſe to adioine the deſcription of *Leander*, I perſwade my ſelfe the thirſtie Reader ſhall not know what els he may demand.

CALABRIA.

Abriel Barrius Franciſcanus hath very curiouſly deſcribed *Calabria* in fiue bookes: which are imprinted at *Rome* with as little heedfull diligence. Out of him we haue culled theſe particulars following: CALABRIA, ſaith he, a country of *Italie*, in forme and faſhion not much vnlike a tongue, lieth between the vpper and neather ſeas. It beginneth at the neather ſea, (the Greeks call it the *Tyrrhen* ſea, the Latines the Mediterran or Mid-land ſea,) from the riuer *Talao*, which runneth into the Bay of *Policaſtro*: at the vpper ſea (the *Ionian* ſea, the Grecians terme it) from the riuer *Siris* (otherwiſe ſometime called, *Senno*) and coaſteth along vntill it come to the ſtreights of *Faro di Meſſano*, and the city *Regio*: and ſo being diuided longwiſe by the mount *Apennine* (heere they call it *Aſpro monte*) it endeth in two capes or promontories, the one called *Leucopetra*, (of them *Capo de Leocopetra*) the other *Lacinium* (vulgarly of them called *Cabo delle colonne*, or *Cabo dell' Alice*.) Not only the plaines and champions, but euen the hillie places, like vnto *Latium* or *Campania*, are well ſerued with water. Whatſoeuer is neceſſary for the maintainance of mans life, this country doth yeeld in great abundance, it needeth no forraine commodities, but is able to liue of it ſelfe. *Calabria* generally is a good and a fertile ſoile, it is not combred with Fennes, Lakes or Bogges, but is alwaies green, affoording good paſtorage for cattell, and excellent ground for all ſorts of graine. The fountaines and brooks are many, and thoſe paſſing cleare and wholeſome. The ſunnie hills and mountaines, open to euery coole blaſt of wind, are wonderfull fertile for corne, vines, and trees of diuers kinds, whereof ariſe great profit to the inhabitants. The valleies are pleaſant and fruitfull. The ſhady groues and woods do affoord many pleaſures and delights. The goodly meddowes and paſtures are richly decked with herbs, and ſweet-ſmelling flowres, and euer-running ſtreames. And amongſt other, heere is great plenty of Medicke fodder, wherewith they feed and fatte their cattell. Heere alſo grow many excellent phyſicke hearbs of ſoueraigne vertues againſt diuers and ſundrie diſeaſes. It bringeth forth diuers plants, as the Plane tree, *Vitex* or *Agnus caſtus*, the Turpentine tree, the Oliue tree, *Siliqua Siluestris*, Arbute or Strawberry tree, wild Saffron, Madder, Liquiriſe, Tubera or Sowbread. It hath alſo ſome hoate baths, continually diſtilling from their fountaines, which do cure aches and many other like maladies. In diuers places there are ſprings of ſalt water; whereof they make a kind of brine or pickle. It is well watered with many fine riuers, and thoſe ſtored with ſundrie ſorts of freſh fiſh. The ſea alſo on ech ſide yeeldeth great plenty of fiſh, both tunies, ſword-fiſhes, and lampreies. There in many places is found the beſt Corall, both white and redde. Heere is moſt pleaſant hunting and hawking: for in theſe quarters diuers and ſundrie ſorts of wild beaſts do lodge; and as many birds and fowles do breed and build: wild boares, harts, hindes, goates, hares, foxes, lynces, otters, ſquerrells, martens, badgers, ferrets, porkupines, tortuſes, both of the waters and of the mountaines. Of fowles, pheſants, partridges, quailes, wood-cocks, ring-doues, crowes, &c. as alſo of many kinds of hawks it is euery where full. It maintaineth ſome herds of cattell and flocks of ſheep and goats. It breedeth excellent horſes, very ſwift and of great ſtomacke. Mettals heere were found in old time, and now alſo it aboundeth at this day with diuers kinds of mineralls: hauing indeed euery where mines of gold, ſiluer, iron, ſalt, marble, alablaſter, cryſtall, marchaſite, red-lead, or vermillion, copperas, alume, brimſtone &c. many kinds of corne, wheat, ſiligo, beerbarly, rie, trimino, (we call it, I thinke, Turky wheat) barly, riſe, and of ſeſamum infinite ſtore. It aboundeth alſo with all kind of pulſe, (*legumina* the Latines call them,) oile, wine and hony, and thoſe in their kinds the beſt. There are heere euery where orchards thicke ſet with oranges, limons, and pome-cittron trees. Heere alſo is made great plenty of excellent ſilke, farre better then any kind of ſilke made in other places of *Italie*. The Cotton tree (*Goſſipium*,) groweth heere plentifully. But what ſhall I ſpeake of the kind temperature of the aire? For heere the fields both winter and ſummer are continuallie green. But aboue all things, there is nothing that doth argue the ſame more ſoundly then that airy dew or heauenly hony, which they call *Manna*, that euery where diſtilleth from aboue, and is heere gathered in great abundance. So that that which the Iſraelites in the wildernes did admire and hold for a ſtrange wonder, heere kind nature doth affoord of her own accord. It is adorned alſo with many goodly market towns, where marts and faires are kept at certaine times of the yeare. Heere in ſome places ſtill is obſerued the ancient cuſtome of the Romanes vſed at funerals and buriall of the dead, where a chiefe mourner (*Præfica*, they called her) is hired to go before the reſt of the mourners and ſhe to guide their mournefull ditties and to keepe time in their howling lamentations. The funerall being done and all ceremonies performed, the dead mans friends and kindred, bringing their meat and iunkets, do banquet altogether at the dead mans houſe. The women of this country naturally, for modeſty, and for that the waters of theſe places are good and wholeſome, drinke naught but water. It is a ſhame for any women to drinke wine, except ſhe be very old, or be in child-bed, &c. See more in the ſame authour. *Caſſiodore* alſo in his *Variar*. hath in diuers places many things of this country.

APVLIAE, QVAE OLIM IAPYGIA, NOVA COROGRAPHIA.

Iacobo Castaldo Auctore

ORIENS.
IAPYGIVM, ET
PALEVENTINVM
PVG:
LIA, vel
Terra
di Otranto.
Golfo di
Taranto.
TERRA
DI
BARRI.
CALA=
BR
IA.
SEPTENTRIO.
MERIDIES.
OCCIDENS.
BARIVM, et IAPIX, nunc Bari
BRVNDVSIVM, hodie Brindisi portum habuit olim toto terrarum orbe nobilissimum. Nunc vero obstructo ostio, non nisi parvas naves admittit.
MESSAPIA, Messagno
MANDVRIVM, Casal nouo
VRETVM, Orea
TARENTVM
Mic tractus ab undat erosus
Torchirolo
Semiano
Maliano
Corniano
Campiz
Gaiano
S. Sidro
S. Pietro Vernetico
S. Iancaco
Vetrina
Vsano
Lizano
Grottaglie
Pulsano
Ortaia
Saline
Motola
Castel palasano
Tezza
Alanello
Locifalco
Colubrano
Pomarco
Zenoza
Maglionico
Materra
Castel grotolo
Grassano
Salandra
Acremira
Torso
Stigliano
Fauceri
Nogara
Vaisento
Vigiano
Ferrum: no
Castel palo
Torito
Altamura
Bitonto
Medogno
Cisternio
Porcola
Caranagno
S Vito
Vila nova
Ostuno
Celio
Ces ferino
Luoco rotondo
Palus
Martina
Fazana
Nocera
Manopoli
Castellana
Polignano
Couersano
S. Alicandro
S. Vito
Zoia
Torri
Rotigliano
Casa maßima
Noia
Belanzano
Aquauiua
Calamar
Grugno
Caporzo
Losito
Boneto
S Heremo
Cellie
Cassiano
Pitigliano
Motola
Castel palasano
Lato flu.
M. Aliano
Castellana
Galefus flu.
Mesagne
Actaponto.
Gallettia
S. Pietro
Nerivm. Nardo
Montiroso
Tre Pozzi
Cenrino
Con ertino
Vigie
Raccuia
Posizza
Vigiano
Bascato flu.
Carosco
Vaisento
Ferrum: no
Salandra
Acremira
Torso
Stigliano
Fauceri
Nogara
Castel grotolo
Grassano
Maglionico
Materra
Pulsano
Polizano
Saline
Ortaia
Cesferino
Vila nova
Ostuno
Celio
Caranagno
S Vito
Cisternio
Porcola
Carbo: nara
Castel palo
Torito
Altamura
Bitonto
Medogno
Losito
Boneto
Cellie
Cassiano
Caporzo
Calamar
Grugno
Noia
Belanzano
Aquauiua
Rotigliano
Casa maßima
Torri
Zoia
S. Vito
Couersano
S. Alicandro
Polignano
Castellana
Pitigliano
Manopoli
Nocera
Palus
Martina
Fazana
Luoco rotondo
Cesferino
Ostuno
Celio
Vila nova
Caranagno
S Vito
Cisternio
Porcola
Vsano
Vetrina
Lizano
Grottaglie
Pulsano
Ortaia
Saline
Motola
Castel palasano
Tezza
Alanello
Locifalco
Colubrano
Pomarco
Zenoza
Maglionico
Materra
Castel grotolo
Grassano
Salandra
Acremira
Torso
Stigliano
Fauceri
Nogara
Vaisento
Vigiano
Ferrum: no
Bascato flu.
Carosco
Posizza
Lato flu.
M. Aliano
Castellana
Galefus flu.
Mesagne
Actaponto.
Gallettia
S. Pietro
Nerivm. Nardo
Montiroso
Tre Pozzi
Cenrino
Con ertino
Vigie
Raccuia
Torchirolo
Semiano
Maliano
Corniano
Campiz
Gaiano
S. Sidro
S. Pietro Vernetico
S. Iancaco
Vetrina
Vsano

Septentrio.

BARII PARS.

APVLIAE, SIVE OTRONTI PARS.

BASILICATAE PARS.

CALABRIAE DESCRIP. Per Prosperum Parisium Consent.

Cum Privilegio decennali.

Occidens.

Oriens.

MERIDIES.

SICILIAE PARS.

Meridies.

SICILIA.

Here is not one either of the ancient Hiſtorians or Coſmographers, that hath not made mention of this Iland, or curiouſly deſcribed the ſame: eſpecially *Strabo*, *Plinie*, *Solinus* and others. *Diodorus Siculus* calleth it, *The ſoueraigne of all other Ilands*. *Solinus* in like maner writeth of it, That whatſoeuer this country breedeth either of the nature of the ſoile, or inuention of man, it is little inferiour to thoſe things which are eſteemed of greateſt worth. Of the later writers, *Vadianus* hath thus ſet it out in his true colours: SICILIA, not only for richneſſe of the ſoile, (for which cauſe it was of the ancients dedicated to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, and was accounted the *Garner of Rome*) but alſo for the multitude and antiquity of his townes, famous actes, victories and quarrels betweene the Romans and Carthagians, both contending for the maſtery, is more famous then any other Iland whatſoeuer. In *Plinies* time there were 72. cities: at this day they report it to containe twelue Biſhopricks, of great iuriſdiction and large dioceſſes. The Dukes of *Sweuland* poſſeſſed it a long time. It was aſſaulted and taken by the Engliſh & Lorreiners, eſpecially at that time when they made their voiage into the *Holy land*, againſt the impious Saracens. Laſtly, it fell vnto the Kings of *Aragon*, and ſo at this day it remaineth vnder the obedience of *Spaine*. Neither is there any other Iland, that I know, in the whole world, that both Greeks and Latines haue indifferently, partly in reſpect of the goodneſſe of the ſoile and ſituation, partly for the great accidents that heere haue happened, by their writings made more famous.

He that would be further ſatisfied of the particulars, let him read *Benedictus Bordonius*, who hath in one booke compriſed a diſcourſe of all the Ilands of the World: *Leander Albertus*, *Dominicus Niger*, *Franciſcus Maurolycius*, *Marius Arctius*, all which haue moſt learnedly deſcribed the ſame: Laſtly, *Thomas Fazellus*, that countrie-man borne, who hath moſt curiouſly and liuelily deſcribed the true countenance of this his natiue ſoile: where you ſhall find the particular ſtory of the mount *Ætna*, (now called, by an Arabicke name *Monte Gibello*) of which alſo *Petrus Bembus* hath put forth a ſeuerall Treatiſe. *Tully* hath written ſomething of this Iland, in his orations againſt *Verres*. *Thucydides* in his ſixth booke hath very well laid downe the hiſtory of the originall and firſt inhabitants of the ſame as *Diodorus Siculus* hath done in like maner, in his fifth booke. *Hubertus Goltzius* hath out of ancient coines, added great light vnto the hiſtories of this country.

SARDINIA.

Sebaſtian Munſter, in his Coſmography hath an excellent deſcription of this Iland, done by *Sigiſmundus Arquerus Calaritanus* a Sicilian. The ſame is deſcribed by *Leander Albertus*, *Benedictus Bordonius*, *Nicolas Leonicus*, beſides that which you may reade of it in old writers, amongſt whom *Pauſanias* hath written ſome things that are not common. This Iland, the ſtate of the Roman Empire decaying, came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was againe wonne by thoſe of *Piſa*: Now, together with the kingdome of *Sicilia*, it is gouerned by the Spaniard.

MALTA, ſometimes called MELITA.

Quintinus Heduus, hath paſſing well deſcribed this Iland and hath ſet forth a peculiar Treatiſe of the ſame. The landing of S. *Paul* and his ſhipwrecke heere vpon this coaſt, hath made this Iland famous. But not many yeares ſince, by the ouerthrow of the Turks huge nauy, the knights of *Hieruſalem* to their eternall fame, manfully defending the aſſault, it is now againe made more famous. See alſo *Fazellus* of this ile.

ELBA, anciently called ILVA.

THis Iland in theſe our daies is in ſubiection to the Dukes of *Florence*, and by a ſtrong caſtell newly built it ſeemeth to be very defenſible and ſafe againſt the inuaſions of the Turks. Of the new order of knight-hood, by the name of the Knights of S. *Steuen*, (anſwereable to thoſe of *Hieruſalem* in *Malta*) inſtituted in the yeare 1561. by *Coſmus Medices* Duke of *Tuſcane*, read *Cælius Secundus*, in his hiſtorie of the warres of *Malta*. That this Iland had many veines of mettall, it is cleare by the report of ancient Coſmographers. And now *Leander* ſaith it hath a rich mine of iron, where alſo the Loadſtone is found, as he writeth. *Matthiolus* telleth that from hence *Liquid alume*, is brought and conueied vnto vs. *Diodorus Siculus* in his fifth booke hath a large deſcription of this Iland, where he calleth it by the name of *Aethalia*.

CORCYRA, now CORFV.

IT is an Iland of the Hadriaticke ſea, ſubiect to the ſtate of *Venice*. In it is a very ſtrong caſtell of the ſame name, where is continually maintained a garriſon againſt the Turks. Beſide the ancient Geographers, theſe later writers *Volaterranus*, *Bened. Bordonius*, and *Nicolas Nicolay*, in his Eaſtern obſeruations, with others, haue deſcribed this Iland.

ZERBI, of old writers called LOTOPHAGITIS.

THe ouerthrow of the Chriſtian nauie neere this Iland which happened in the yeare of Chriſt, 1560. hath made this iland more famous. Of the ſituation, bigneſſe, and gouernours of this Iland, read *Iohannes Leo Africanus*, in his fourth booke of his deſcription of *Africa*.

CORSICAE
INSVLAE
PARS.

Laiazze

Porto Vecchio.

Bonifacio.

SARDINIA

OCCIDENS

SEPT

INSVLARVM AL
MEDITERRAN

Cum pri

Italiæ pars.

Torre de
mori guarare.

Castello.

Borgi il
bagar

Agimar

Zadaica

Libibo

Canuzo

Montes marmorei

Rochetta

Moschita

ZERBI insula
olim Lotophagitis.

Torre de
vostr

Castrilleto

Agira

Cantara

AFRICAE PARS

MERID

SEPTENTRIO.

ALIQVOT MARIS RANEI DESCRIPTIO.

Cum privilegio.

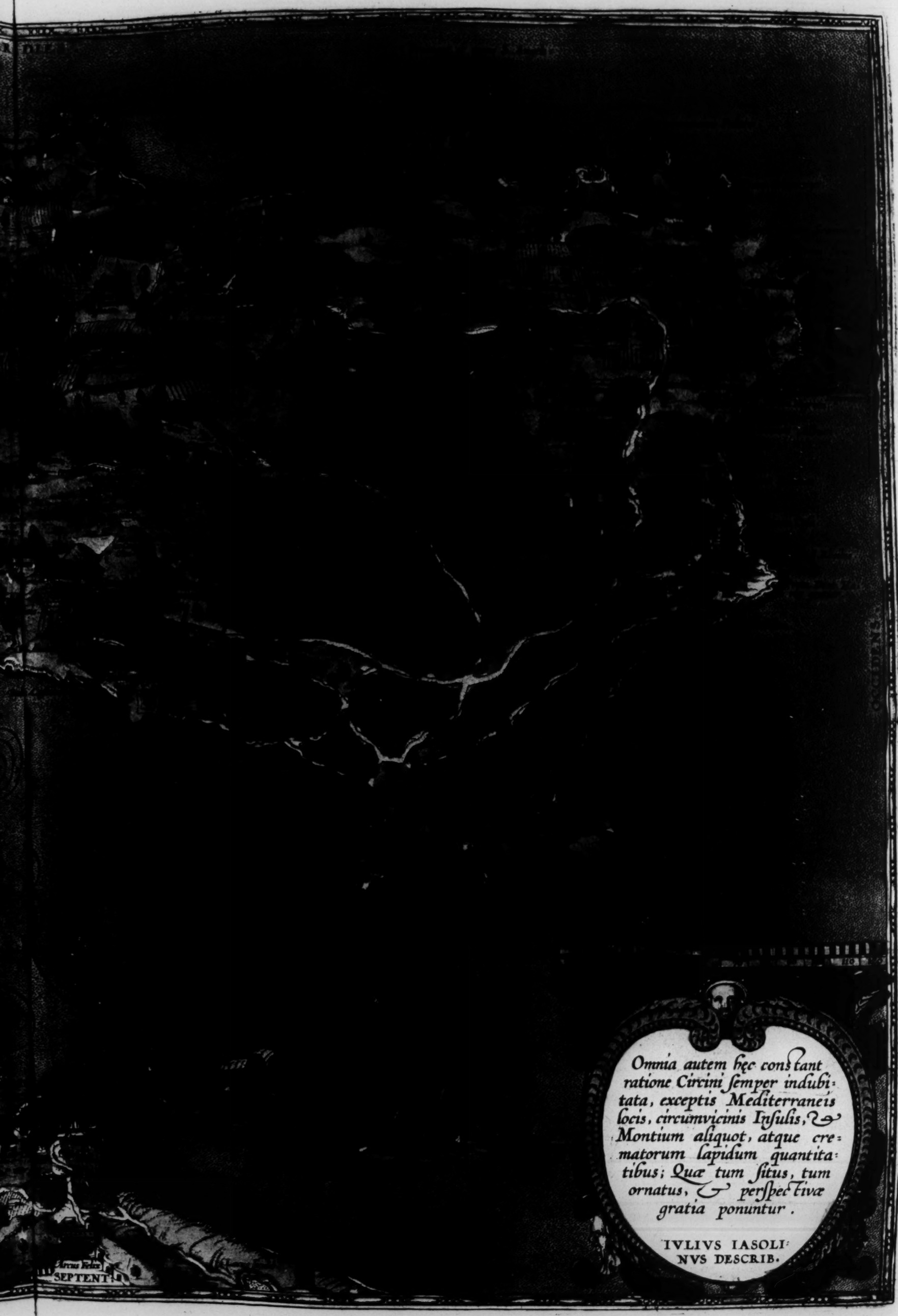
MERIDIES.

The Ile ISCHIA.

That this Iland hath been in former times called ÆNARIA, ARIMA, INARIMA, and PITHECVSA, *Homer*, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Virgill*, *Ouid*, and other good writers are sufficient witnesses. Now it is called ISCHIA of the name of the city there, built vpon the top of an hill, in forme somewhat like the Hucklebone, as *Hermolaus Barbarons* testifieth, which of the Greeks is named *Ischia*: or rather of the strength and defenciblenes of the place, as *Volaterranus* thinketh. Although it be sure that these be but synonymes of one and the same iland, yet *Mela*, *Liuie*, and *Strabo*, do seeme to make *Aenaria* and *Pithecusa* two distinct iles: as also *Ouid* may be thought to do in these verses: *Inarimen Prochitamq́, legit, steriliq́, locatas Colle Pithecusas, habitatum nomine dictus.* By *Inarime* he saileth, by *Prochyte* ile, by barren *Pithecuse*, A town on toppe of loftie cragge, where wilie Apes do vse. Where by *Pithecusas*, as I thinke, he vnderstandeth the city anciently, (as also now it is,) of the same name with the whole iland. Which, although now it be obserued to be ioined to the Ile, yet in former ages it was called *Gerunda*, and was apart and disioined from the ile, as *Pontanus*, a man of good credit, doth testifie in his second booke which he wrote of the warres of *Naples*: where he affirmeth, that in his time it was ioined vnto the Iland by a causway made between them. *Prochita* not farre distant from hence, (which *Plinie* doth write to haue been seuered from *Pithecusa*) doth shew that this was sometime adioined to, and sometime disioined from this Iland. The same authour doth affirme, (which *Strabo* also doth approue,) that all these sometime were cut off from the maine continent, and to haue been part of the cape *Miseno*. This doth the forenamed *Pontanus* in his sixth booke confirme, in these words: That *Aenaria*, saith he, was cutte off, from the maine continent, many things do demonstrate: namely, The torne rocks, The hollow ground full of caues, The nature of the soile, like vnto that of the continent, leane, drie, and spuing out hotte springs and fountaines. It breedeth flaming fires in the middest of the earth, wherefore it is manifest that it conteineth much Alume. *Andreas Baccius*, in that his famous worke of the Bathes of the whole world, writeth, that this iland doth counterfait *Campania*, (of which it was sometime a part) not only in respect of the fertility of the soile, but also for likenesse, and similitude of the bathes. *Erythræus* vpon the 9. booke of *Virgills* Æneiads, doth thinke it to be called *Arima*, of a kind of people or beasts so named: and that *Virgill* was the first, that when he translated that of *Homer*, εἰν ἀείμοις, of the Ionicke prepositiō εἰν, and ἀείμοις altering the declension and number, did make the new word *Inarime*. Yet *Plinie* in the 6. chapter of his 3. booke and *Solinus* surnamed *Polyhistor*, are of a contrary opinion, which do affirme it to be of *Homer* also called *Inarime*. And as the same *Pliny* reporteth, it was called *Aenaria*, for the ships of *Aeneas* put into harborough heere: & *Pithecusa*, not of the great store of Apes there found, but of Coopers shops or warehouses. But this opinion the same *Erythræus* in the foresaid place laboureth to ouerthrow, as not altogether consonant to the truth, for that of tunnes made for this purpose, he protesteth that he hath not read of in any authour whatsoeuer. Yet *Seruius* in my iudgement seemeth vpon the forcited 6. of *Virgils* Æneads, to stand for *Pliny*, where he saith, that by *Cumæ* there was a certaine place named *Doliola*, that is, if we should interpret it, *Tunnes*. And it is more likely, that this Iland should take the name from that place, with which sometime it was vnited, according to the opinion of these good authours, rather then of apes, (for I regard not the fable of *Ouid*) of which beasts none are heere, or euer were. That this Iland from the beginning hath been subiect to earth-quakes, flames of fire, and hot waters from thence oft breaking out, we are certified by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. The mountaine which *Strabo* calleth *Epomeus*, and *Pliny Epopos*, now they call it S. *Nicolas mount*, which for the same cause they report to haue burned inwardly at the bottome: and being shaken with an earthquake to haue somtimes cast out great flakes of fire. Heere hence arose that fable of *Typhon* the giant, (wherof you may read in *Homer*, *Virgill*, *Silius Italicus*, (who calleth him *Iapetus*) *Lucane* and others) as the same *Strabo* interpreteth, which they fable to lie vnderneath this hill, and to breath out fire and water. That it is on euery side wonderfully fertile, of the last writers, *Io. Elysius*, *Fran. Lombardus*, *Io. Pontanus*, *Solenander*, *Andreas Baccius*, and especially *Iasolinus* the authour of this map, hath shewed abundantly: who in it doth reckon vp, beside the 18. naturall bathes which others haue written of 35. other, first discouered by himselfe. The same author also beside these baths doth make mention of 19. stoues or hot houses, (*fumarolas* they call them) and 5. medicinall sands, soueraigne in Physick for the drying vp of raw humours. Of this fire heere in the bowels of the earth, *Aristotle* in his booke of the Miracles of Nature, affirmeth that heere are certaine stoues, which do burne with fierie kind of force and exceeding feruent heate, and yet neuer do burst out into flames: But *Elysius*, *Pandulphus* and *Pontanus* do report the contrary. There is a place in this Iland *Ischia*, about a mile from the city of the same name, which, of the raging fire that happened heere in the time of *Charles* II. in the yeare 1301. is at this day called *Cremate*. For heere the bowels of the earth cleauing in sunder, by the flashing fire that flamed out, a great part of it was so consumed, that a small village being first burnt down, was at the last vtterly swallowed vp. And casting vp into the aire huge stones, intermedled with smoke, fire, and dust, which falling againe by their own force and violence, scattered heere and there vpon the ground, made a most fertile and pleasant iland, wast and desolate. This fire continued the space of two moneths, so that many, both men and beasts were by it destroied: and many shipping themselues & their goods forced to flie either to the ilands neere adioining, or to the maine continent. Yet this iland for many things is very fruitfull: for in it there are excellent good wines and those of diuerse kinds, as that which they call Greeks wine, Latine, Sorbinio and *Cauda caballi*. It beareth good corn about S. *Nicolas* mount. In it the Cedar, the pomecitron, and the Quince tree, do grow euery where most plentifully. Alume and Brimstone are found deep within the earth: it hath had long since some veines of gold, as *Strabo* and *Elysius* haue written, and now hath as *Iasolinus* affirmeth. About the hill, (commonly called *Monte Ligoro*) there is great store of phesants, hares, conies, and other wild beasts: neere the cape of S. *Nicolas* they take much fish, and withall find much Coorall. Not farre from thence is the hauen *Ficus* or *Fichera*, where the water boileth so hot, that in it flesh or fish are sodden in a short time, and yet notwithstanding it is of a pleasant taste and very sauory. There is a fountaine which they call *Nitroli*, in which this is admirable, that besides his great vertues for the cure of certaine diseases, if you shall lay flax in it, within three daies at the most it will make it as white as snow. Whereupon the authour of this Table saith, that this ile for bigneſſe, good aire, fertility of soile, mines of mettall, strong wines, doth far surpasse the other 25. ilands which are in the bay of *Naples*. Betweene the foreland called *Acus*, the needle, and that other named *Cephalino*, there is a great caue, or safe harborough for ships, especially for pinnaces & those lesser sorts of ships. Heere it is like that *Aeneas* landed, of which *Ouid* speaketh: as also *Pompey*, when as he sailed from *Sicilia* to *Puteoli*, whereof *Appian* writeth in his 5. booke of Ciuill wars. In this same Iland ouer against *Cumæ*, there is a lake in which there is continually great plenty of Seamews or Fenducks (*Larus* or *Fulica*) these are very gainfull and profitable to the inhabitants. The words of *Pliny* speaking of this iland are worth the noting. In the same, saith he, a whole town did sinke: and at another time by an earthquake the firme land became a standing poole, *stagnum* he calleth it: (although that the ancient printed copies for *stagnum* haue *statinas*; in which place the learned *Scaliger* had rather read *statiuas*, meaning standing waters.) The same *Pliny* hath left in record, that if one heere shall cut down a Cedar tree, yet it will shoot forth and bud againe. *Liuy* saith that the *Chalcidenses* of *Euboea* did first inhabit this iland: yet *Strabo* saith they were the *Eretrienses*. But these also came from the ile *Euboea*. I am of opinion that *Athenæus* in his 9 booke, although he nameth it not, yet he meaneth this iland, which he affirmeth he saw, (as he sailed from *Dicæarchia* vnto *Naples*) inhabited by a few men, but full of conies. There is also neere vnto this, *Prochyta*, an iland so named, not of *Aeneas* his nurse, but because it was *profusa ab Aenaria*, seuered from *Aenaria*, or as *Strabo* in his 5. booke affirmeth from *Pithecusa*. Notwithstanding in his I. booke he writeth that it was sundered from *Miseno*: yet both may be true: for aswell this, as that by inundations and tempestuous storms were rent off from the maine land. The poets fame that *Minas* the giant lieth vnder this Iland, as *Typhon* doth vnder *Ischia*. Of which *Horace* in his 3. booke of Poems writeth to *Calliope*. *Andreas Baccius* writeth thus of this ile; It is a little ile, saith he, but very pleasant, rich of mettals and hot bathes, notwithstanding for the continuall fires, which the continuall tides of the sea do kindle in it, as *Strabo* writeth, it neuer was much inhabited. It retaineth still the ancient name; for they now call it *Procida*. Of this iland you may read more in *Scipio Mazella*, in his additions vnto the tract of *Elysius* of the Bathes of *Puteoli*..

ISCHIA,
quæ olim
AENARIA.
Ab Aeneæ classe hic appulsa sic nominata.

Ne mireris lector, si Septentrionalem plagam non superiorem (ut moris est) sed contra, inferiorem regionem spectare videas: Id namq; data opera fecimus, Quo utilior, magis necessaria, atque amœnior Insulæ pars, verusque eius Situs in conspectu Caietæ, Cumarum, Prochytæ, Baiarum, Puteolorum, et Neapolis obviam iret.


Omnia autem hęc constant
ratione Circini ſemper indubi-
tata, exceptis Mediterraneis
locis, circumvicinis Inſulis, &
Montium aliquot, atque cre-
matorum lapidum quantita-
tibus; Quæ tum ſitus, tum
ornatus, & perſpectivæ
gratia ponuntur.
IVLIVS IASOLI-
NVS DESCRIB.
SEPTENT.

CANDIA, ſometime called CRETA.

Reta, which now they call *Candia*, is bigger then *Cyprus*, but leſſer then *Sicilia*, or *Sardinia*: vnto which ilands only in the Mediterran ſea it is inferiour. Yet for worth and fertility it is equall to the beſt. Ancient Hiſtoriographers do affirme that once it was famous for one hundred cities, and therefore was called *Hecatompolis*. In the time of *Pliny* it had not aboue forty. At this day, as *P. Bellonius* teſtifieth it hath not aboue three of any account, that is, *Candy*, a colonie of the Venetians, (whereof the whole iland is now named,) *Canea* and *Rhetimo*. The compaſſe of the iland is about 520. miles. It is euery where full of mountaines and hils, and therefore the inhabitants are much giuen to hunting. There is in it neuer a riuer that is nauigable, nor any venemous or hurtfull beaſt. The excellent wine, which they heere call *Maluaſia*, and is from hence tranſported almoſt into all countries, hath made this iland famous all the world ouer. This kind of wine old writers called *Pramnium*, as *Bellonius* recordeth. *Volaterran* is of opinion that it is called *Maluiſia*, for *Aruiſia*, by the addition of one letter. And he furthermore addeth, that that kind of vine was firſt brought into *Creta* from the cape *Aruiſium* in the ile *Chios*, (now *Scio*) and therefore the wines were called *vina aruiſia*. Heere is great ſtore of *Cypreſſe* trees, (whereof they make their ſhips,) which are of ſuch great height, as *Dom. Niger* reporteth, that it is a moſt goodly ſight to behold. In this iland was the Maze or Labyrinth built by *Dædalus* after the patterne, as *Plinie* ſaith, of that in *Ægypt*. A mention of which, as *George Alexander*, the Lieutenant of this iland for the Venetians, affirmeth in *Volaterran*, do remaine vnto this day.

There is a mountaine, ſaith he, cut through, hollow euery way with many windings and turnings, and hath one onely narrow and ſtraite entrance. The guide, a man that well knoweth the place, goeth before with a burning torch, directing the way in and out, and ſhewing the ſtrange cranks in the darke corners. But *Peter Bellone*, a curious ſearcher of ancient monuments and antiquities, and one that in our age diligently viewed this iland, ſaith that this in old time was a quarry of ſtone, not a Labyrinth. (Notwithſtanding that the people of the country do ſo call it) which indeed is more probable, ſeeing that *Pliny* affirmeth that in his time there remained no ſigne of it. But of this place take this deſcription of *P. Bellone*, There is a place between *Gnoſium* and *Cortina*, which hauing been obſerued to be verie conuenient for the cutting and digging out of ſtone, the country people made there a Stone-mine *(Lapidicinam)* out of which when as many ſtones were digged there were many windings and turnings left, ſo that he which by himſelfe will venture to go vp and downe in this ſtone-pit, he ſhall light vpon many crooks and by-waies, and may eaſily looſe himſelfe. Neere to the riuer *Leth*, is this falſly-ſuppoſed-labyrinth, the which if any be deſirous to ſee, he muſt needs vſe the help of ſome one or other of the country people of the next village, to go in before him with candle to guide and direct him. But in it ſuch a number of Battes do lodge, that except a man do take great heed they will by their flying vp and downe, put out the candle with their wings. In the bottome of the pitte are found great heaps of Battes dong, and their little yong ones yet hanging vpon the ſides and wals. The dammes when they can no longer flie, do not cleaue and ſticke to the wall, nor ſtand vpon their feet, but there they hang vpon the beams and rafters, as our Battes do in the clifts of timber and holes of walles. Thus farre *Bellonius*. (The like ſtory vnto this, altogether as *Bellonius* reporteth it, in my mind I haue ſeen, when as for recreation I trauelled from *Rome* to *Hoſtia*, and in my iourney at the hauen of *Traiane* I went vnder the ground, firſt hiring mine hoſt to go before me with a light, that I might view the ruines of the ſame.) It was anciently dedicated to *Iupiter*, becauſe that heere, old folks did thinke, he was bred, and brought vp, and at length buried. *Bordonius* affirmeth that vpon the North ſide of this iland there is a great caue vnderneath the earth, made by the labour and induſtrie of man, forty cubites in length, and foure in breadth: which at this day they call *Iupiters tombe*, and that vpon the head of it yet to this day his Epitaph remaineth written in great Capitall letters.

Strabo writeth that the people haue been long ſince accounted for the beſt Mariners, as being wholly inuironed with the ſea: and from thence aroſe that by-word, *Cretenſis mare neſcit*, A Cretian hath no skill in ſailing. They haue of old been very infamous for their leuity, deceit, lying, and other ſuch like vices: Heere hence ſprong theſe prouerbs, *Cretiza cum Cretenſi, Cretenſis Cretenſem, Cretenſis cum Æginate, E Creta rapina*, &c. of which thou maiſt read in *Eraſmus* his Chiliades. Wherefore they are alſo ill reported of by S. *Paul* for the ſame faults. But I feare me leaſt that which hath commonly been ſpoken of the Cretian, may indeed be truly verified of many other Nations, nay I would to God that all Nations whereſoeuer all the world ouer were not in this of kinne to the Cretians.

L. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus firſt brought this iland vnder the command of the Romans, about the yeare 685. after the building of *Rome*: Afterward it was ſubiect to the Emperours of *Conſtantinople*; Then it was giuen to *Boniſacius* of *Monteferrato*: by whom it was ſold to the Venetians, in the yeare of Chriſt 1194. to whom at this day it doth belong. Amongſt the ancient Geographers *Strabo* hath curiouſly deſcribed this iland: Amongſt the latter writers *Dom. Niger*, *Volaterran*, *Vadian*, *Zieglerus*, and *Bened. Bordonius*, haue done the like. But moſt excellently of all others and exactly *Iodocus Ghiſtelius* in his iourney to *Hieruſalem*, and *Bellonius* in his obſeruations. *Iodocus à Meggen*, alſo hath ſomething of this Iland, in his Peregrination to *Ieruſalem*, worth the obſeruation and reading. We are beholding to that braue nobleman, The Honourable *Sign. Franciſco Superantia*, a Gentleman of *Venice*, not only a louer of the Mathematicks and earneſt ſtudent of Geographie, but a worthy eſteemer of all maner of learning.

Certaine Ilands in the ſea ARCHIPELAGO.

He *Ægean* ſea (now called *Archipelago*) conteineth many ilands, as the *Cyclades*, *Sporades* and diuers others, of which, ſome of the chiefe we haue deſcribed in this plotte. NEGROPONTE, ſometime called *Euboœa*: his chiefe city then was called *Chalcis*, now they call it *Negroponte*, whereof the whole iland tooke the name. It was not long ſince wholly ſubiect vnto the Venetians: from whom it was taken by the Turks about the yeare of Chriſt 1471. It yeeldeth great plenty of oile, corne and wine, and is of all things that the earth bringeth forth, very fertile, eſpecially it affoordeth very good wood for the making of ſhippes and gallies, as *Anonymus* reporteth, who wrote of the ſacking and taking of it. The inhabitants (which is almoſt generally true in all the iles of this ſea) are partly Greeks, and partly Turks: but each vſeth his owne language and religion. NICSIA, in old time *Naxos*, is accounted one of the moſt fertile ilands of this ſea. It yeeldeth good ſtore of Wine. Some do thinke that heere is a veine of Gold, but ſuch is the ſlouth and negligence of the people, that yet it is not knowne where about it is. Heere is a kind of Waſpe whoſe ſting they report to be deadly. Heere are very many Battes. It was ſometime belonging to *Iohanni Quirino*, a nobleman of *Venice*: afterward it came into the poſſeſſion of a certaine captaine named *Iacobo Criſpo*, whom *Solimus* the Turke draue from hence. Therefore it is now inhabited by Turks and Iewes.

SANTORINI, of the ancients called by the name of *Theraſia*. This Iland riſeth by little and little euen from the ſhore vnto the middeſt, vntill it become an high mountaine, vpon whoſe toppe is placed the caſtle *Scaro*. The people for the moſt part liue by fiſhing. This alſo, as the other, is vnder the command of the great Turke. SCIO, the old writers called it *Chios*, is all full of trees and mountaines: it is watered with many ſmall brooks. *Vinum aruiſium*, (they now call it *Maluaſia*) was from hence firſt tranſported into *Candia*. This iland only breedeth the Maſtiche-tree, whoſe gumme from hence is conueied all Chriſtendome ouer. *Andronicus Paleologus* the Emperour of *Conſtantinople* gaue it to the Genowaies, who poſſeſſed it vntill the yeare 1465. when as *Soliman* by a wile gatte it from them. The women of this ile are commended aboue all other for fauour and beauty. Of this you may read in *Laonicus* his tenth booke. RHODVS, ſtill retaineth the ancient name. It hath a city of the ſame name, very ſtrong and defenſible, with a very large and capacious hauen. It is the more famous for the *Coloſſus* of the ſunne, a ſtatue or image ſeuentie cubites high, which being broken off at the knees by an earth-quake, was ouerthrown & fell to the ground. Certaine Egyptians, as *Dom. Niger* reporteth, in the time of *Conſtance* the Emperour, paſsing the ſea from *Alexandria* to *Rhodus*, amongſt other things, ouerthrew this *Coloſſus*, brake it in pieces, and with the braſſe did lade away 900. camels. It was giuen by *Emanuel* Emp. of *Conſtantinople* vnto the knights of *Ieruſalem*, which for a long time and often did valiantly defend it againſt the furious aſſaults of the Turks, vntill in the yeare 1522. when as *Solyman* beſieging it round by ſea and land, they were forced to yeeld it vp, and to flie into the ile *Melita*. Of theſe ſee more in *Theodoricus Adamus*. STALAMINE, this the Gretians in old time called *Lemnos*. Of it read that which we ſhall write in the deſcription of *Cyprus*. MILO, former ages long ſince called it *Melos*. In it is a mine of Silver, where alſo is found the Sardoine, a pretious ſtone. METELLINO, old writers called it *Leſbos*. It hath a city of the ſame name, ſhaken and ruined by an earth-quake. They are vnder the gouernment of the Turke, as the other, yet they retaine their old language and religion. CERIGO, in old time they called it *Cythera*. SCARPANTO, the ancients named it *Carpathus*, or as *Homer* writeth it *Crapathus*: whereupon the ſea about this place was called *Mare Carpathium*. It is ſituate almoſt in the mid-way between *Candia* and *Rhodus*. It is in compaſſe forty, or as others affirme, fifty miles. *Euſtathius* in his commentaries vpon *Homer*, ſaith that it is craggy and euery where mountainous and full of hils, and was called *Porphyris* in old time of the great abundance of Purples, (a kind of fiſh, whereof commeth the purple colour) found in this ſea: and *Tetrapolis*, of the foure cities in this iland. From this iland ſprong that prouerbe, *Carpathius leporem*, as the ſame *Euſtathius* deliuereth out of *Iulius Pollux*. It is ſpoken of thoſe which do ſo do a thing, that afterward being done, they do repent them of it. Becauſe theſe Ilanders firſt brought in hares into this country, and within a little while after, when they perceiued how they eat and ſpoiled their corne, they deſtroied them againe. It hath many Hauens, but thoſe very narrow, ſhallow and dangerous. The inhabitants do ſpeake the Grecke tongue, and profeſſe the Religion of the Greeke Church, but are ſubiect to the iuriſdiction and gouernment of the Signiory of *Venice*. You may read more of theſe ilands in *Bordonius* and *Porcacchius*, which in the Italian tongue haue written peculiar treatiſes of Ilands.

CANDIA

SEPTEMTR

RETIMI TERR.

TERRITORIVM CANEAE.

Canea. Citromado. Spachia m. Drapano. Agisti. Milo. Armiro fl. Gosfiro fl. Darmata s. Candia. Cacciana. Carrero. S. Zuan Battista. S. Paulo. Modoüani. S. Constantio. Campo. Sfachia. Maura villa. Cata petralia. Cabo S. Theodoro. C. Tome. Suanera. Hydrus. C. Tomeno. Phinoro. Messarea. Cadra. MESSA. Tisa.

OCCIDENS.

Paleocastro. Ruine. Vassilica. Istro. Gierrenia. Calomi. Asio. Castelli. Cerrigo. Cauerna. Pruti Chiza. Stalimini. Sala. Manitu. Negroponti Caste. Cogni. Athenae. Grae: ciae Pa: MACEDONIAE PARS. Sinus Thermaicus. Strymon fl.

MILO.

CIRIGO.

STALIMENE.

MERIDIE

ARCHIPELAGI RVM ALIQVOT

TEMTRIO.

INSVLA.

Candia.

Cacicua.

Carpathus.

Argolicum.

TORIVM CAN

DIAE.

Campo di Su

Messarea.

Batuoler.

Casali

Cara.

Cadra.

Rixio castr

MESSA REA.

SITTIAE TERRITORIUM.

Girapetra

Sitia.

Armiro.

Milliaria Italica.

AGI INSVLA:
VOT DESCRIP.

NEGROPONTE

Santo
Erini.

Aponomerea.

Nebrio.

Strato.

Salvador

Meriali.

Varma.

Melos.

Rivoli.

Delfino

MERIDIES.

CYPRVS.

Cyprus doth iuſtly challenge his place amongſt the greater Ilands of the Mediterran ſea. The forme of the Iland is much longer than it is broad. The Metropolitan or chiefe city is *Nicoſia*. *Famagoſta* alſo is a moſt goodly city, the Mart-towne of the whole Ile, and very rich in regard of the commodious hauen and great cuſtomes and toles there paid. It is inferiour to no Iland that I know: for it yeeldeth plenty of wine and oile: it hath alſo ſufficient corne to find it ſelfe. Moreouer it hath had ſome veines of Braſſe or Copper, in which veines there was alſo found *Vitrioll* and *Rubigo æris*, the ruſt of braſſe, ſimples of ſoueraigne vertue in the practiſe of Phyſicke. In it doth grow in great plenty, the ſweet cane (*canna mellis*) out of which they do boile Sugar. It affoordeth an excellent kind of ſtrong wine, as good as that of *Candy*, which they call Malmeſey. There is a kind of ſtuffe made there of goates haire, which now we call *Chamelett*, the Italians *Zambelloto*. This Iland ſendeth ouer diuers commodities into other countries, whereof they yearely raiſe great profit and gaines; it doth not much ſtand in need of any forrein commodities or merchandiſe. The aire is not very wholeſome nor healthfull. The people generally do giue themſelues to pleaſures, ſports and voluptuouſneſſe: the women are very wanton, and of light behauiour. The fruitfulneſſe of it is ſo great, that in old time they called it *Macaria*, that is, The Bleſſed Iland; and the laſciuiouſneſſe of the nation ſuch, that vulgarly it was ſuppoſed to haue beene dedicated to *Venus* the Goddeſſe of loue. It is 427. miles about, and 200. long, as *Bordonius* hath recorded. The Venetians do hold it by right of inheritance, and is vnder them gouerned by a Lieutenant or Prætor. *Diodorus Siculus* in his 16. booke ſaith, that in this iland were nine goodly cities, which had their ſeuerall petie Kings, by whom they were gouerned; all notwithſtanding ſubiect to the King of *Perſia*. Inferiour townes alſo were commanded by their proper Kings.

But that the fertility of this ile may better appeare, I thinke it good to ſet downe that commendation of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, which he hath left behind him of it; *Cyprus*, ſaith he, is ſo fertile and aboundeth with ſuch variety of all things, that without the help of any forrein commodities, only of themſelues it is able to build a ſhip from the keel to the toppe ſaile, and ſend it to the ſea ridged and furniſhed with all things neceſſary whatſoeuer. *Sextus Ruſus* alſo hath theſe words of it; *Cyprus*, famous for wealth and great riches, tempted the poore and needy Romanes to inuade it, ſo that we held the poſſeſsion of that iland iniuſtly and rather for gaine, then for any right we had vnto it. But this, ô *Rufus*, is not, as they ſay, mercenary commendation of the Roman valour.

Amongſt the ancient writers, *Strabo*, *Mela*, and other Geographers haue deſcribed this Iland: Of the latter, *Benedictus Bordonius* in his treatiſe of Ilands: *Vadianus*, *Pius* the ſecond Pope of *Rome*, *Domin. Niger*, *Sabellicus*, *Volaterran*, and *Iacobus Zieglerus* paſsing well: *Stephanus Luſignanus*, hath in the French tongue written a peculiar booke of this Iland.

STALAMINE, ſometime called LEMNOS.

Lemnos, an Iland of the Ægean ſea, lieth ouer againſt *Thrace*, (*Romania*) between the Peninſula or Neckland of *Thrace*, and the mount *Athon* of *Macedonie*. Famous long ſince for *Vulcanes* ſhoppe, and now as much talked of for the medicinall earth (which of the Phyſitions is called *Terra Lemnia*) that heere is digged out. At this day this ile, is called of the Turks and Italians, *Stalamine*. It is 100. miles about, as *Bordonius* affirmeth: And is a plaine and champion country, in reſpect of the Ilands round about it. On the Eaſt ſide, as *Bellonius* reporteth, it is leane and no good corne ground: between the South and Weſt parts, where it is more moiſt, it is much more fertile. Anciently it had two cities, *Myrina* and *Epheſtias*: this latter is wholly deſert and not inhabited; is now called *Cochino*. That at this day is a towne of ſmall account, ſituate in a Demy-ile or Peninſula, ioined to the Iland by a narrow necke or Iſthmos; at this day it is called *Lemno*. In this iland, as *Pliny* teſtifieth, there was a Labyrinth, the third in eſtimation from that of *Ægypt*. But *Bellonius* narrowly ſeeking for his foundation, could not find any mention of it: nor any of the country that could ſhew him any more then certaine pieces of it. The ſame authour affirmeth that there are yet remaining in it 75. villages. The earth which anciently was called *Sphragida* and *Terra Lemnia*, commonly *Terra ſigillata*, is now, (as in old time it was wont) digged out of the ground not without a certaine kind of ſuperſtitious ceremony, euery yeare vpon the ſixth day of Auguſt; and at no time els. For vpon paine of death, it is decreed that no man either priuately or openly ſhall go thither to digge out ought. The place where it is digged out, they call *Vulcanes mount*. Of the kinds of hearbs, ſerpents, and fiſhes which are heere very common: and of the ceremonies and with what adoe the earth, that is called *Terra Lemnia*, is taken out of the ground, and of diuers other peculiar things of this iland, read the firſt booke of *P. Bellonius* his Obſeruations. *Andreas Matthiolus* alſo, out of the letters of *Albacarius*, vnto *Augerius Busbechius*, hath a curious deſcription and diſcourſe of the ceremonies vſed in the digging out of *Terra ſigillata*, in thoſe his learned commentaries vpon *Dioſcorides*. Of this alſo read *Hodœporicum Bizantinum Hugonis Favoli*. He that deſireth the old ceremonies of digging out of the ſame, let him haue recourſe to *Galen* his nienth booke and ſecond chapter, *De Medicam. ſimplic.*

CYPRI INSVLAE NOVA DESCRIPT. 1573.

SEPTENT

Milliaria Italica.

5. 10. 15. 20. 25.

MERID

ENTRIO.

RIDIES.

GREECE.

Reece, which ſometime was as it were the mother and nurce of all good learning and diſciplines, of a rich and wealthy country, and which by his valour and magnanimity was Empreſſe & Prince of the better halfe of the world, is at this day driuen to that ſtate (ſuch is the mutability and vnconſtancy of fortune, which turneth all things vpſide downe) that there is no part of it but either it is ſubiect to the Turke and enthralled to his ſlauiſh ſeruitude, or els it is vnder the command of the Venetians, or tributary to them. The Turke poſſeſſeth the greater part: the Venetians do only enioy certaine ilands in that ſea. Thoſe which are vnder the Venetian gouernment are in better ſtate, in reſpect of Religion, than thoſe which are ſubiect to the Turke. Thoſe which are vnder the obedience of the Turke, do conforme themſelues to their maners, as likewiſe thoſe which are commanded of the Venetians, doe imitate the behauiour of the Venetians. Yet all of them do liue in ſuch great darkeneſſe of ignorant blindneſſe, that in all *Greece* now there is not one Vniuerſity or ſchoole of liberall ſciences: neither are they deſirous to haue their children taught ſo much as to write and read. And all of them generally do ſpeake their ancient language, but much corrupted, although ſome of them do ſpeake more purely then others. Yet their moderne language doth come more neere to the old Greeke, then the Italian to the Roman or Latin tongue. Thoſe which dwell in cities ſubiect to the Venetian iuriſdiction, do ſpeake Greeke and Italian: but the country people only Greeke: thoſe which dwell in cities commanded by the Turke, do ſpeake Greeke and the Turkiſh tongues; thoſe in the villages and vpland places, only Greeke. They haue alſo at this day, as (alſo they had in former ages) diuers and different dialects; for the people of one prouince do ſpeake more pure; they of another ſhire more barbarouſly and rudely: whereupon that happeneth to this country, which is incident to other parts of *Europe*, that one doth mocke and ſcoffe anothers pronunciation, which to his eares ſeemeth rude and clowniſh: ſo that the Boies of *Conſtantinople* do mocke and laugh at the forreners, for their pronunciation and diuers accenting of words different from them. Much like as the Italian, which ſpeaketh the Tuſcane: or the French which ſpeaketh French: or the Spaniard, which ſpeaketh the Caſtillian languages, do flout and hiſſe at thoſe which are brought vp in other countries of the ſame kingdomes.

But that we may ſet out in the beſt maner the whole courſe of life of this nation, I thinke it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the Nobility and citizens from the common people and baſer ſort of men: for they which are of greater reuenews and of better credit, do vſe the habit and faſhion of apparell of thoſe Princes to whom they are ſubiect, ſo that thoſe which are gouerned by the Venetians, do imitate the Venetians: thoſe that are ſubiect to the Turke, the Turkes. But the common people vnder whoſe iuriſdiction ſo euer, aſwell within the maine land, as the ilanders, do yet retaine ſomething of the old cuſtomes of the Greeks: for, for the moſt part all of them do weare the haire of their head long behind, and ſhort before: and do vſe great double cappes. The Ilanders in the forme of diuine ſeruice, all of them both in rites and ceremonies, aſwell as in Eccleſiaſticall gouernment, do not any whit vary one from another. All the Greeks generally, after the Turkes maner, haue not much houſhold ſtuffe, neither do they lie vpon feather-beds, but in ſteed of them they vſe certaine pillowes, ſtuffed with flocks or wooll. All of them do hate delaied wine, that is, wine mingled with water, and to this day they keepe their old cuſtome of carouſing and liberall kind of drinking, eſpecially the Creets. Yet in this they differ from the Germanes; in that theſe prouoke one another to drinke whole cuppes, thoſe do ſippe and drinke, ſmaller draughts. Whereupon *Græcari*, was then (and now ſtill is) vſed, for *Inebriari*, to be drunken. But becauſe that in drinking they vſe certaine lawes or ceremonies, I cannot paſſe them ouer with ſilence. Firſt, their tables are very low, and they drinke by turnes, no man euer skipping his courſe: ſo that if any man ſhall call for wine out of order, that is, before his turne come about, it is held for a very vnmannerly part. He that can fill wine beſt, holdeth the wine potte, and he alone filleth out for the reſt in order as it commeth to their courſe. In thoſe their drinkings they vſe a certaine little kind of glaſſe without a foote, ſo that it cannot be ſet downe but euery man muſt drinke all out, and may not leaue one drop in the glaſſe. Sometime they challenge one another to drinke after the Dutch faſhion, and then they embrace one another, and hold hands, and one kiſſeth the hand of him to whom he drinketh, and firſt layeth it vpon his forehead, then he ſtroaketh and kiſſeth both his cheeks: but in this kind of drinking they obſerue no order as afore. And becauſe they drinke a very ſtrong wine, and that in ſmall draughts, and ſo do heate themſelues very much, they haue alwaies by them a great tankerd full of water, whereof they drinke euery foote large draughts to coole themſelues againe: for otherwiſe they ſhould ſcarſely be able to alay their thirſt. No women may be preſent at their drinkings. The old cuſtome vſed of the heathen of mourning for the dead, is ſtill obſerued at this day all ouer *Greece*, and countries neere adioining: which is a very fooliſh maner: for as ſoone as one is dead, the women meet together in a certaine place; and at the breake of day they begin a kind of lamentation or howling, ſtriking their breaſts, tearing their cheekes, twiching and pulling their haire, they keep a pitifull and ruefull adoe to ſee to. And that theſe ceremonies may be done more ſolemnely, they hire one woman aboue the reſt with a moſt ſhrill loud voice, to lead the reſt and guide their voices, that their reſts, or pauſes as they call them, and the accents may better be diſtinguiſhed: and in this mournfull ſong they ſet out the praiſes and vertuous qualities of the party deceaſſed, from his cradle euen to the laſt houre of his death. &c. Theſe we haue taken out of the firſt booke of *P. Bellonius* his obſeruations, where thou maieſt ſee many things more worth the noting.

Amongſt the old writers, *Strabo* and *Mela* deſcribed this country, but *Pauſanias* more curiouſly and with greater diligence. Of the latter, *Nicolas Gerbelius* and *Wolfangus Lazius*, who alſo citeth one *Antony Vrantz* Biſhop of *Agria*, who had trauailled it all ouer, and hath lately ſet out a more late deſcription of the ſame, with the moderne names and appellations of places. To theſe you may adde the *Hodæporicum Byzantium Hugonis Fauolij*, and the Orientall obſeruations of *S. Nicolaij*, *Andrew Theuet*, *Peter Bellone* &c. *Peter Gill* hath moſt exactly deſcribed *Boſphorus*, (the Latines call it *Stretto di Conſtantinopoli*; the Greekes now, *Laimon*; the Turkes, *Bagazin*) and the city *Conſtantinople*. *Appian* alſo in his fourth booke of Ciuill warres, hath many things which make much for the deſcription of *Thrace*.

SERVIA.
DALMATIA.
TOPLIZA.
THIQVE
IAM.
BOLI.
DONIA.
COMENO
ITARI.
CANI
NA.
VADIA.
MARE
Mar
GOLFO
ITALIAE
PARS.
Occidens.
Meridies.
Iacobo Castaldo Ped. montano
GRAECIAE VNIVERSAE SECVNDVM HODIERNVM SITVM NEOTERICA DESCRIPTIO.
Auctore.

ROMANIA.
BECSAN:
GIAL.
SARCVM.
SMIRNE.
MARE MAGGIORE.
Sagnara.
Megri.
Marato.
Morali.
Omiba.
Seruio.
Popiza.
Seruuiza.
Chiogri.
Capfia.
Beryas.
Chiorlich.
Sinopoli.
Rodosto.
Ipsola.
Pantrio.
Gaino.
Tenedo.
Policastro.
Lemni.
Lemni fl.
Romitori.
Burfia.
Agafar.
Quinque ecclas.
Troya.
Iubat.
Ludai.
Cadi.
Pergama.
Trasenopoli.
Germasti flu.
Caristo.
Mostena.
Foit.
Andromita.
Sorabit flu.
Mugla.
Ancona.
Burnea.
Alis hueso.
Chiari flu.
Asasolouch.
Demonera.
Anuia.
Pta Cassima.
Anuzo.
Sippo.
Scutari.
Xpia.
Tritemo.
Lender.
Stefano.
Sternouo.
Silinri.
S. Stephano
Pera.
Selim.
Constantinopoli.
Dimot.
Tenedo.
Mesembria.
Sizopoli.
Sozopoli.
Andrinopoli.
Tirnouo.
Tirnouo.
Ferrachioi.
Sagnara.
Suchesu
Pirot.
Zarti
Thiqu
Dragona.
Belizza.
Silz.
Seybia.
Guerdia.
Vascroui.
Colopinza.
Ternana.
Vlasca.
Cruleuaz.
Berzer.
Vmbre.
Tarnagit.
Marisa flu.
Andrinopoli.
Fornaze
Lesterouari.
Irumo castro
Lesterouari
Giorgio
Struigo.
Filippo.
Angata.
Castori.
Sitrouopoli.
Cadi Rui.
Comerigena.
Borea.
Rodosto.
Cauarna.
Assprisa.
Burgoua.
Tenedo.
Trauenopoli.
Kali.
Chiosur.
Mitilene.
Cauarna.
Castri.
Armenoua.
Tenedo.
Iuria.
Ancona.
Burnea.
Alis hueso.
Asasolouch.
Demonera.
Anuia.
Pta Cassima.
Anuzo.
Sippo.
Scutari.
Xpia.
Tritemo.
Lender.
Stefano.
Policastro.
Lemni.
Lemni fl.
Romitori.
Burfia.
Agafar.
Troya.
Iubat.
Ludai.
Cadi.
Pergama.
Germasti flu.
Caristo.
Mostena.
Foit.
Andromita.
Sorabit flu.
Mugla.
Ancona.
Chiari flu.
Asasolouch.
Demonera.
Anuia.
Anuzo.
Sippo.
Scutari.
Tritemo.
Lender.
Stefano.
Sternouo.
Silinri.
S. Stephano
Pera.
Selim.
Constantinopoli.
Dimot.
Tenedo.
Mesembria.
Sizopoli.
Sozopoli.
Andrinopoli

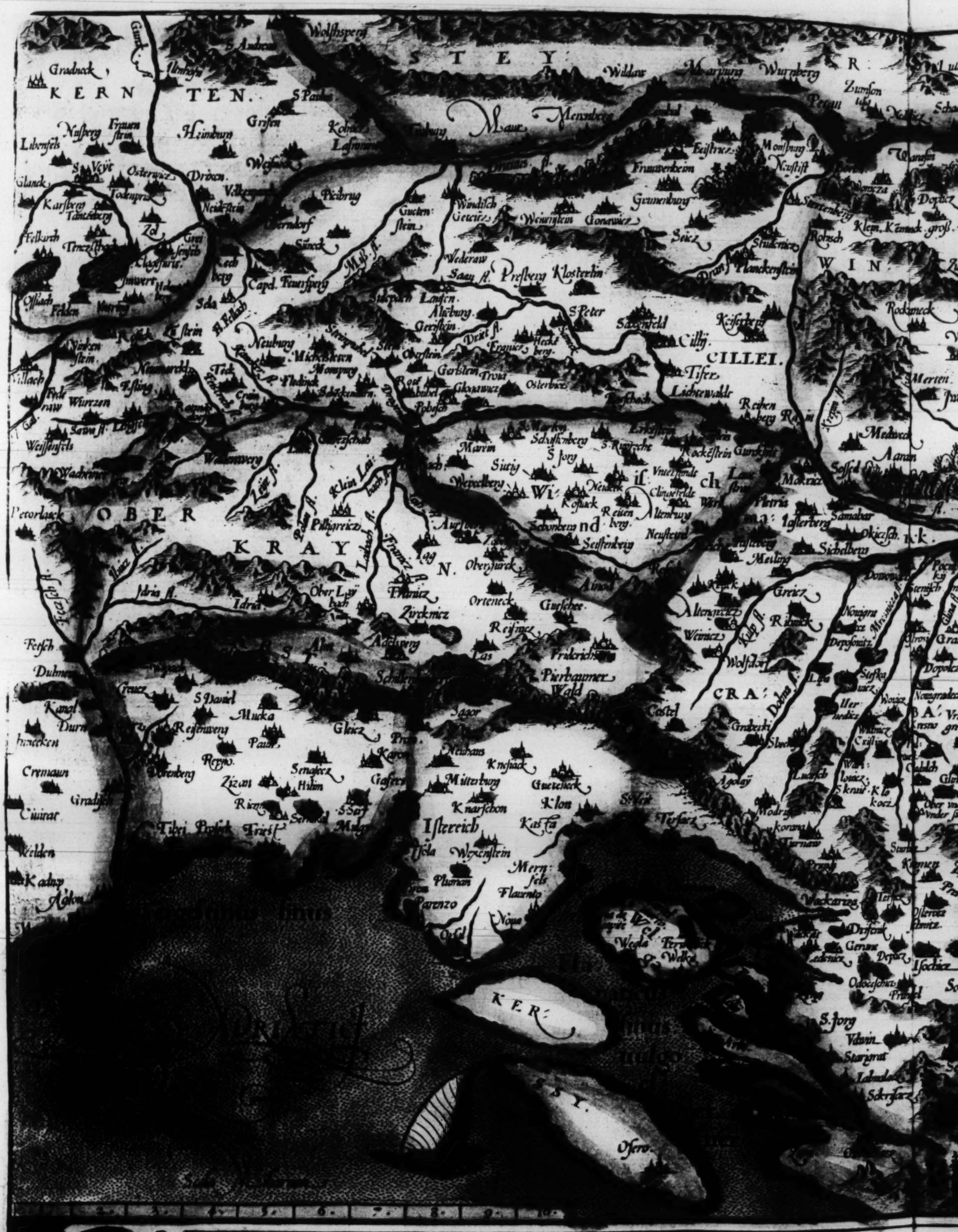
ILLYRICVM.

Llyricum, or, (which pleaſeth others better) *Illyris*, is a country vpon the coaſt of the Hadriaticke ſea, oppoſite to *Italy*. The bounds of this prouince according to diuers authours, are diuers. For *Pliny* doth aſſigne it but a narrow roome between the riuers *Arſia* and *Titius*. And *Ptolemey* he extendeth the confines of it as farre, namely from *Hiſtria*, vp as high as *Macedonia*, all along by the ſea coaſt: and his vpland or more inner parts, he maketh to reach euen vnto the skirts of *Pannonia* and *Mœſia* the higher. *Pomponius Mela* and *Dionyſius Alexandrinus* do yet make it farre greater, aſcribing to *Illyricum* all that tract of the Hadriaticke ſea that is between *Tergeſtum* and *Montes Ceraunij*, and affirmeth withall that the *Illyrij* do dwell beyond the riuer *Danaw*. For *Mela* doth account the riuer *Danaw* amongſt the riuers of *Illyricum*. *Strabo* alſo in his ſeuenth booke of his Geography, ſaith that the *Illyrij*, do border vpon *Macedonia* and *Thracia*. But *Appianus Alexandrinus* doth yet make it more large then any of thoſe former writers: for thus he writeth of the *Illyrij*. The Greeks, ſaith he, do call all thoſe *Illyrij*, which dwell between *Chaonia*, and *Theſprotis*, (beyond *Macedonia* and *Thracia*) vp as high as the riuer *Iſter*: for this is the length of this prouince. The breadth of it is the ſpace betwixt *Macedonia* and the mountaines of *Thrace*, euen vnto *Paonia* and the Ionian ſea, and ſo butteh vpon the Alpes, which is about fiue daies iournies length. His length is thriſe as great as the breadth &c. And a little after, the ſame authour hath theſe words: The Romans do generally comprehend vnder that of the *Illyrij*, not only thoſe before cited, but alſo the *Paones* beyond them, together with the *Rhæti*, *Norici*, and *Mysij* which inhabit *Europe*, and whatſoeuer Nations els do border vpon theſe, which they leaue vpon the right hand that ſaile vp the riuer *Iſter*: and againe that they may diſtinguiſh the Hellines from the Greekes, they call them by their ſeuerall and proper names: otherwiſe generally they are by one name called *Illyrij*: For euen from the head of the riuer *Iſter* vnto the Ponticke ſea, they commonly terme them *Illyrici*. Thus farre *Appianus*. *Suetonius*, in the life of *Tiberius Cæſar* teſtifieth in like maner that the bounds of *Illyricum* are thus large at the left.

Sextus Rufus, who liued in the time of *Valentinian* the Emperour, aſcribeth ſeuenteen prouinces to *Illyricum*: Two of the *Norici*, the two *Pannonies*, *Valeria*, *Sauia*, *Dalmatia*, *Mœſia*, the two *Dacias*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſalia*, *Achaia*, two *Epirus*, *Prævalis* and *Creta*.

Some do thinke that theſe countries were ſo named of *Illyrius* the ſonne of *Polyphemus*: others of *Illyrius* the ſonne of *Cadmus*. *Strabo* writeth that all the ſea coaſt of *Illyricum*, with the ilands adioining, is furniſhed with many good hauens: when as contrariwiſe the whole coaſt of *Italie* oueragainſt this, hath none at all. It is a hot country, as *Italy* is, and very fertile of many ſorts of graine, famous for oliues and vines: except certaine places which are altogether rough and vntoiled. The high country which is aboue this is altogether mountainous, cold and ſnowie, eſpecially that which is toward the North. The country people in old time were much giuen to robberies and theeuing, but now they be ſomewhat more ciuill. They dwell for the moſt part in houſes of timber, thatcht with ſtraw, excepting only a few marine cities, in which their buildings are a little better. Thus farre *Strabo*. Amongſt the which the chiefe is *Raguſi*, anciently called *Epidaurus*, a city famous for the Mart, aſwell as for the politicke gouernment of their common-wealth. Not long ſince it was a free city, now it is tributary to the Turkes, and for that (as *Nicolaus Nicolaius* witneſſeth in his Obſeruations) it paieth yearely to the great Turke 12000. ducates of Gold. A deſcription of this you may read of in the tenth booke of *Martin Burlet* of the life of *Scanderbeg*.

Thus farre generally of *Illyricum*: now I thinke it not amiſſe to ſpeake ſomething of this our Mappe which doth not comprehend all *Illyricum* according to the iudgement of the forenamed authours, *Pliny* only excepted who doth reſtraine the bounds of it, as we ſaid, into a more narrow roome. There are in this Chart *Hiſtria*, *Slauonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Boſnia*, *Carinthia*, part of *Carniola*, and part of *Stiria*: all almoſt tributary vnto the kingdome of *Hungary*, except a few prouinces abuttant vpon the ſea, which belong to the Venetians. The Turke hath ſubdued the greateſt part of them to his obedience. All which countries almoſt are deſcribed in their ſeuerall Tables in this our Theater, and therefore in this place we ſpeake nothing at all of them. Only I thinke it not amiſſe to adde this one ſtory of *Stiria*, That this country doth breed thoſe *Strumoſi*, that is, a kind of people ſubiect to wennes, and that there are often ſeene ſome with ſuch huge great wennes, that they do hinder their ſpeach: and a woman giuing ſucke (as *Aubanus* writeth) doth caſt it ouer her ſhoulder like a ſacke or wallet, leaſt it ſhould let the child from taking the breaſt. And indeed we in the yeare 1558. iournied from *Friſach* by *Vienna* to *Venice*, where we ſaw to our great admiration, a man whoſe chin beginning at his eares was almoſt as broade as from ſhoulder to ſhoulder, and hung downe euen to his breaſt. I ſay, not without great admiration, againſt that of *Iuuenall*, *Quis tumidum guttur miretur in Alpibus?* It is no wonder great, to ſee the wenne amongſt the Alpes. They commonly attribute the cauſe of the wenne to the water and aire which heere the inhabitants do vſe, and draw into their bodies. *Rithmaimer* this country-man borne, in his treatiſe of the ſituation of the World, hath a peculiar deſcription of *Stiria*. Of *Boſina* read *D. Chytræus* his Chronicle of *Saxony*. Of theſe Illyrians read more at large in *Dominicus Niger*, *Volaterran*, and *Lewis Verger* in the Coſmography of *Sebaſtian Munſter*, as alſo *Laonicus Chalcondylas*, who in his tenth booke *Notiliar*, hath written ſomething of this countrie worth the reading. All this tract, except thoſe ſhires which border vpon *Germanie*, doth ſpeake the Slauonian tongue: which, (that I may ſay ſomething of it by the way) of ſome is now called *Windiſh*, was thought to be that, which the Latines called *Lingua Illyrica*, the Illyrian tongue, and at this day is very farre ſpread, as being generally ſpoken of all the nations inhabiting between the Gulfe of *Venice*, and the North ſea. For the inhabitants of *Iſtria*, *Dalmatia*, *Boſna*, *Morauia*, *Bohemia*, *Luſatia*, *Polonia*, *Lithuania*, *Pruthenia*, *Scandinauia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Ruſſia* that wide and large kingdome, and many other neighbour counrries, vp as high almoſt as *Conſtantinople* do ſpeake that tongue; ſo that it is alſo much vſed amongſt the Turkes.


KERNTEN.
STEY
Wolfsperg
Wildaw
Marpurg
Wurnberg
Gradnack
Gurck
Griffen
Heinburg
Weissenegg
Driburg
Völkermarck
Neidstein
Pibrug
Guetenstein
Windisch Getcitz
Weinrichem
Gonowitz
Seitz
Preßberg
Klosterlin
Lauffen
Altenburg
Gerrstein
S. Peter
Sanenfeld
Cilly.
CILLEI.
Tifer.
Lichtewalde
Reiffenberg
Rakkenstein
Gurckfeld
Marin
Sitzig
Weixelberg
Wippach
Reifenberg
Altenburg
Neustein
Seissenberg
Meuling
Sichelberg
Rotsch
WIN
Rockeneck
Merten
Medwed
Aman
Sossed
Petersdorf
Petersdorf
OBER
KRAY
N.
Oberburck
Idria
Idria fl.
Zirckniz
Orteneck
Gutschee
Reifnitz
Adelsperg
Las
Friderichstein
Pierbaumer Wald
Altenpitz
Weinitz
Wolfsdorf
CRAI
Gradisca
Isteireich
Wexenstein
Merrnfels
Flaunitz
Parenzo
Osel
Weglia
Weisskirchen
Wackaritz
Driestok
Gerau
Isschitz
KERN
S. Jorg
Veldin
Starigrat
Sekirschitz
Ostro
SCHLAVONIAE, CROATIAE, CARNIAE, ISTR
REGIONVM NOVA DESCRIPTIO, AVCTOR

E. ISTRIAE. BOSNIAE. FINITIMARVMQVE
VCTORE AVGVSTINO HIRSVOGELIO.

Cum priuilegio.

The other Mappe of ILLYRICA.

Had purpoſed, as I promiſed in the Preface to this booke, to haue ſet out of euery country but one Mappe or Table: and that as exact as might be: therefore when the famous man *Iohannes Sambucus* had ſent vnto me a more abſolute deſcription of this country to be inſerted into this our Theater, I had determined to haue left the other out. But as it is oft times both delightfull and profitable to know diuers opinions of one and the ſame thing, ſo alſo I perſwade my ſelfe, it will not be altogether vnprofitable ſometime to ſee the different deſcriptions of ſundry authours of one and the ſame countrie. Againe leſt the ſtudious and diligent Reader ſhould miſſe in this our laſt edition, that which was to be had in our firſt, we haue thought good to reteine alſo aſwell the one as the other: and to place it heere in this place as an in-come or by-matter. I doubt not but it will be a thing well pleaſing to all ſtudents of Coſmography.

CARNITIA

CARNIOLA

Cum Imperatorij & Regiæ Maiestatis Privilegio.

SEPTENTRIONALIS STIRIA.

WINDISCHE MARCK

CROVATIA

HISTRIA

VELGERAW

SCHERFFENBERG

LE ZIN.

MERIDIES

TENTRIO

I:

A.

VN: GARIA.

GARIA.

SCLAVONIA.

WINDISCH MORCH.

CROVA: TIA

DAL: MATIA.

BOSSNA

ILLYRICVM.

ORIENS.

SAVA FLV.

DRAVVE FLV.

IOAN. SAMBVCVS ORTELIO SVO, S.

Mitto hanc quoque tabellam qua necessaria confinia Pannoniæ declarantur, fluuiorum & aliquot locorum situs Hirschuogelij recte mutaui, Angelini autem studio plurima adieci, et interualla correxi, vt parum quis si cum Hirschvogelij hæc coniungat desiderarit, si qui errores sint, dies certiora docebit. Vienna, Vale, 25. Octob. 1572.

The Dukedome of CARINTHIA, or KARNTEN, and the County Palatine of GORCZ.

THis Dukedome of *Carinthia*, (which as *Rithmayer* affirmeth ſhould rather be written *Carnithia*) hath vpon the Eaſt and North *Steyrmarcke*, vpon the Weſt and South the Alpes and *Friuli*. *Carniola* is part of this prouince. In this country are many valleies and hilles very good wheat grounds: many Lakes and Riuers; amongſt the which the chiefe is *Drauus*, or as they now call it *Dra*. The more famous cities of this tract are, *S. Veit*, *Villach*, and *Clagenfurt*. *S. Veit* the Metropolitane city, is a city of good note, hauing a very faire large market place, wherein ſtandeth a goodly conduite of running water, which we ſaw in building in the yeare 1558. The diameter or breadth of the ceſterne we tooke to be about ſeuen foote ouer. This ceſterne made of one whole ſtone of white marble, and there amongſt other monuments of antiquity digged out of the ground, was a thing worth the ſeeing. As they go out of the city toward *Clagen-furt*, there is a very wide champion that offereth it ſelfe, as yet beſtrewed with many ruines of ancient buildings, they commonly call it *Solfeld*: *Paracelſus* in that his Chronicle of this country (if ſo be it be his) nameth it, I cannot tell vpon what ground, *Liburnia*. I do rather iudge *Soluenſe oppidum*, the towne *Solue*, which *Pliny* maketh mention of in *Carina*, to haue long ſince ſtood heere. This is that place, where the princes are wont to be crowned abroad in the open aire, a ſtrange and vnuſuall kind of ceremony curiouſly deſcribed by *Pius* the ſecond, in his *Europa*. *Villach*, a towne, whoſe houſes in their forefront gorgeouſly painted and ſet out with hiſtories and variety of colours yeeld a beautifull and goodly ſhew to the beholders. It is ſeated vpon the riuer *Dra*, in a plaine, encloſed with very high ſteepe rocks, with a great ſtone bridge ouer the riuer. *Clagen-furt*, a ſtrong city anciently called, as *Lazius* witneſſeth, *Claudia*. Some there are that write, that the citizens of this city are ſo hardly bent againſt theeues, that vpon the leaſt occaſion of ſuſpicion of theft a man ſhall there without examination be hanged, and then the third day after that he is hanged, they ſitte vpon the triall; if ſo be that they find him to haue been vniuſtly executed, they bury him very honourably: if iuſtly, they let him hang ſtill. But *Rithmayer* ſaith, that this is but a meere fable. Moreouer *Friſach*, a very ancient towne *S. Lionhart*, *Wolffperg*, *&c.* are townes alſo of this country. In former times the *Iapydes* were thought to haue dwelt heere abouts. The ſoueraignty and ſecular iuriſdiction of this country doth belong vnto the Dukes of *Auſtrich*: but as concerning Eccleſiaſticall iuriſdiction it partly belongeth to the Biſhop of *Salczburg*, and partly to the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, as *Paracelſus* affirmeth in his forecited Chronicle. But in the ſame place he hath a moſt ridiculous etymologie of the name of this prouince, which he faineth to be fetched from the Latines, namely, that it ſhould be named *Carinthia*, as who would ſay, *Caritas intima*, Intire loue and affection. As if the firſt inhabitants who ſeated themſelues heere ſhould haue been deſirous to haue their country named by a name fetcht from a forrein nation and ſtrange language, not vnderſtood of them. The Reader not ſatisfied with this heere ſet downe by vs, let him haue recourſe vnto *Sebaſtian Munſter*, *Sabellicus*, *Pio* I I. &c. I vnderſtand alſo that one *Iohn Saluian*, hath ſurueied this country, whoſe deſcription as yet, I haue not ſeene.

Goritiæ palatinatus, The county palatine of *Gorcz*, belonging to the Duke of *Auſtrich*, is ſo named of *Goercz*, the chiefe city of this country, called of the Italians (for it ſtandeth in *Italie* beyond the Alpes) *Goricia*, of *Ptolemey Iulium Carnicum*, as *Leander* thinketh. *Amaſæus*, as the ſame *Leander* ſaith, gathereth by diuers antiquities heere found and remaining, that *Noteia* ſometime was ſeated heere about. It is a towne ſituate at the mouth of the riuer *Wipach*, (formerly called *Fluuius frigidus*,) I meane where *Wipach* falleth into the riuer *Natiſo*.

HISTRIA, or ISTEREICH.

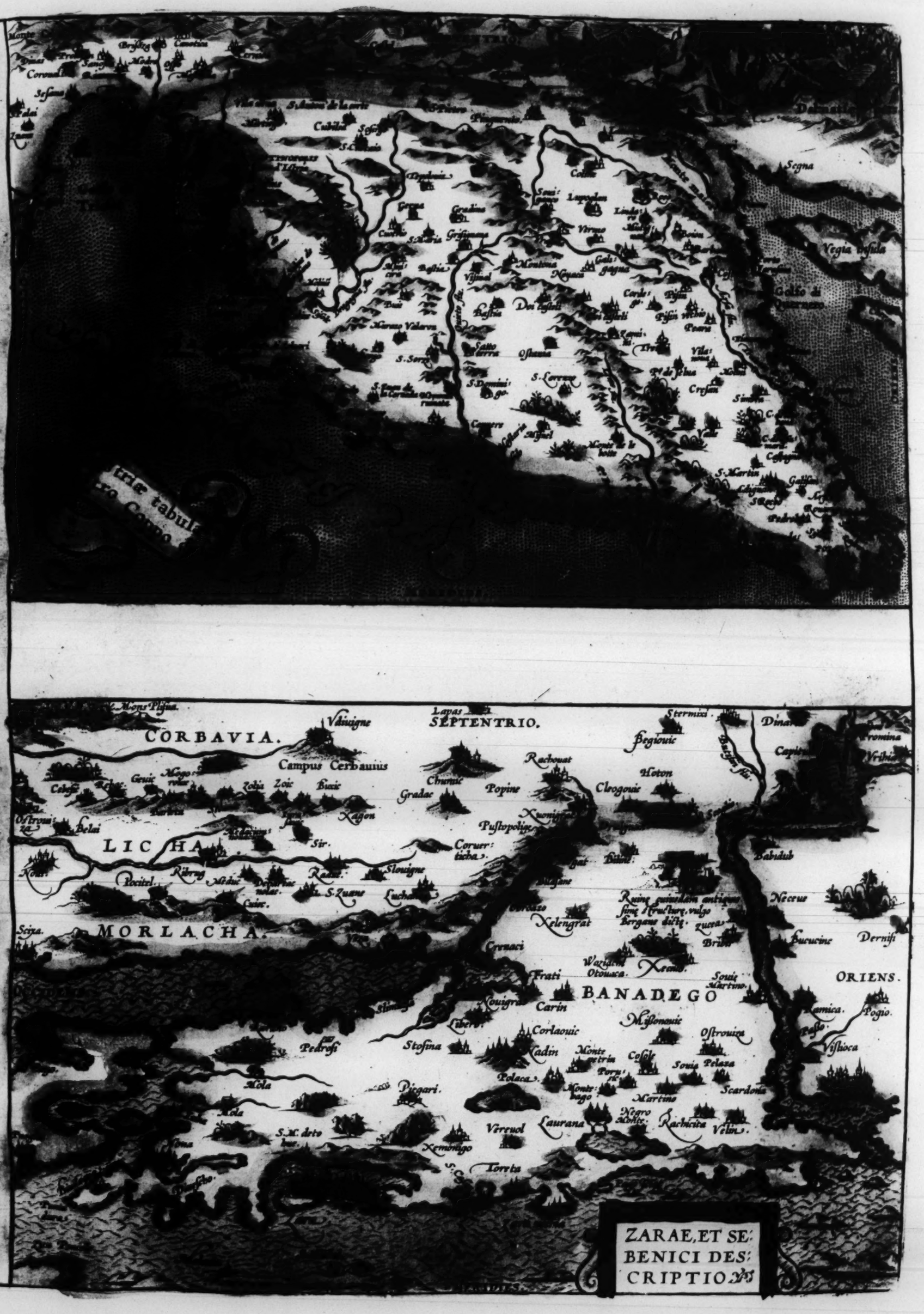
IT is almoſt a common thing generally (as *Pliny* ſaith in his naturall hiſtorie) that euery man deſcribeth beſt and moſt curiouſly that country, in which he was borne and brought vp. And within a few lines after the ſame authour ſaith thus; I will follow no one man altogether, but as I ſhall find him in all points to ſpeake moſt probably and conſonant to the truth. And therefore heere in this place (the which I do almoſt euery where in theſe diſcourſes vpon my Maps) I haue determined, amongſt many others that haue deſcribed this prouince, to offer to the view of the Reader a great deſcription according to the capacity of the place, of *Lewis Verger*, that country man borne. This man in the Coſmography of *Munſter*, ſaith that this Neckland or Demi-ile, from the inner bay where *Trieſte* now ſtandeth hard vpon the ſhore, vnto the *S. Veit*, a towne ſituate in *Fanatico* vpon the riuer *Fiume*, conteineth in length better then 200. miles. The whole country is not very leuell and plaine, yet the mountaines are neither very high, ſteep nor barren, but plentifully repleniſhed with vines, oliues, and other fruit-trees, corne, paſtures and cattell: only in that part which bendeth toward the bay, *Golfo di Quernero*, ſometime called *Flanatico* or *Fanatico*, it hath a very high mountaine, which they commonly call *Monte maior*. This firſt preſenteth it ſelfe to the eie of the ſeamen which ſaile hitherward; in whoſe toppe there ariſeth a very goodly ſpring of freſh-water. It yeeldeth many rare hearbs and plants of ſingular vertues, which do make Phyſitions, farre dwellers from hence, to reſort hither in time of the yeare, and with great toile and danger to clamber vp the ſame. The riuers of *Hiſtria* are three, *Fornio*, *Naupertus* and *Arſia*: the firſt the country people call *Riſano*: the ſecond, *Quieto*: the laſt *Arſa*, which falleth into the bay *Quernero* or *Fanatico*, and is now the vtmoſt bound of *Italie*. The cities of *Hiſtria* are *Mugia*, *Iuſtinopolis*, *Iſola*, *Pitano*, (or *Piran* as I thinke it is named in the mappe) *Pumago*, *Hemonia*, *Parenzo*, *Oſara*, *Rubino*, *Pola*, *S. Veit*, all of them marine cities. *Pinguento*, *Montana*, *Portula*, *Griſignana*, *Bulla*, *S. Lorenzo*, *Doi caſtelli*, *S. Vincenzo*, *Val Adignano*, *Pamerano*, *Albona*, *Fianona*, *Petina*, *Galigagna*, *Coſtaco*, and *Piſino*, are vpland cities. The moſt famous city of this whole country is *Iuſtinopolis*, which they commonly call *Capo d' Iſtria*, the head of *Hiſtria*, *Pliny* nameth it *Aegida*: it ſtandeth vpon a rocke in the ſea, farre remote from the continent, vnto which it is ioined by a long bridge. This city with many other is ſubiect vnto the Venetians, the reſt are vnder the gouernment of the Duke of *Auſtrich &c.* Beſide the ancient Geographers read alſo *Leander*, *Volaterran*, and *Dom. Niger*, *Caſſiodore* in his 12. booke *Variar*, hath much of this prouince.

ZARA and SEBENICO.

ZARA, we thinke ſometime to haue been called *Iadera*, and others do affirme that his territories anciently was called *Liburnia*. SEBENICO, is that which old writers called *Sicum*. Both are marine cities ſituate vpon the Hadriaticke ſea, vnder the iuriſdiction of the Venetians. In that place where in this our mappe thou ſeeſt certaine ruines of old decaied buildings, *Dominicus Niger* ſaith, ſometime did ſtand the city *Eſſeſia*, which now lieth leuell with the ground, and the place at this day is called *Beribir*, where Epigrammes in Latine and Greeke, with many other monuments of antiquity are yet to be ſeen. The authour of this mappe, whoſe name we know not, calleth the ſame *Bergine*. Of this part of *Illyria* read the ſame *Dom. Niger* his ſixth booke of Geography. M. *S. Cornelius Scepper* ſometime Embaſſadour of *Ferdinand* Emperour of *Rome*, vnto *Soliman* the great Turke, in his Iournall hath theſe wordes; At *Zara* we ſaw the church of *S. Io. de Maluaſia*, ſo named, for that the ſailours of a hoy laden with Malmeſy, being in foule weather in danger of ſhipwracke vowed, that if they eſcaped ſafe to land they would build a church, whoſe mortar ſhould be tempered with malmeſy, which was accordingly performed.

CARINTHIAE DVCATVS, ET GORI-TIAE PALATINATVS, WOLF. LAZIO

auctore.



ZARAE, ET SE: BENICI DES: CRIPTIO.

HVNGARY.

Vngaria, (which it is certaine was ſo named of the *Hunni* or *Hunzari*, a people come out of *Scythia*, which now inhabit it) conteineth almoſt both the Pannonies, the countries of the *Iaziges*, and the *Daci*, now comprehending *Tranſſyluania*, *VValachria* and *Moldauia*. On the South it beginneth at the riuer *Dra*: on the North it is bounded by *Sarmatia Europæa*, now called *Polonia*; and *Getia*, at this day named *VValagria*: on the Weſt it hath *Auſtrich*, ſometime the head of the Higher *Pannonia*: vpon the East it is confined with *Myſia*, which at this day they call *Rhetia*. *Donaw* (*Danubius*) of all the riuers of *Europe* by farre the greateſt, runneth through the middeſt of it, and ſo diuideth it into two parts, the Heather and the Farder. The HEATHER HVNGARIA, is that which formerly were the Pannonies, the Vpper and Neather: this is ſeuered from the further *Hungaria* by the riuer *Dra*: from *Auſtrich* and *Bayern*, by the foote of the mount *Cæcius*; from *Slauonia* by *Dra*: from *Boſna* and *Raſcia*, by *Saw*. The head and chiefe cities of this part is *Buda*, (often they call it) the imperiall ſeat of their kings. Other townes of great account are, *Alba Regalis*, (*Stulweiſſenburg*) famous for the coronation and tombes of their kings; *Strigonium*, (*Gran*) the Metropolitan or Archbiſhops ſea, *Quinqueecclesiæ* (*Funfkirchen*, the Turkes call it *Petſcheu*) a biſhopricke; *Sopronium*, *Taurunum* (the Germanes call it *Griechweiſſenburg*, the Hungarians, *Nandor alba*; the Italians *Belgrado*:) *Sabaria*, (*Zombatel*) or *Szombath hely*) the place where S. *Martine* was borne: and *Stridon*, (*Sdrigna*,) the natiue ſoile of S. *Hieromc*. It hath many goodly riuers; and two very famous lakes, (*Balaton*) and (*Fertou*). To this part of *Hungary*, as ſoone as thou art ouer the riuer *Dra*, is annexed *Slauonia*, ſometime a part of the vpper *Pannonie*, lying between the riuers *Saw* and *Dra*; although indeed it doth extend it ſelfe farre beyond the *Saw*, as farre as the riuer *Huna*, (for ſo it is at this day called) where *Croatia* beginneth. After it followeth *Dalmatia*, coaſting along by the Hadriaticke ſea, partly ſubiect to the Turke, partly to the Venetian. The leaſt part of it now is vnder the king of *Hungaria*: the vpland country is poſſeſſed of the *Bozners*, and *Raſcians*, which anciently were called *Mœſi ſuperiores*. The chiefe city of *Slauonia* is (*Zagrabia*) of *Croatia*, (*Bigihon*) is now, but in former ages *Fumium* was the chiefe. The FARTHER HVNGARY, or *Hungary* beyond *Donaw*, is ſeuered from *Morauia*, *Sileſia*, *Polonia*, and *Ruſcia* by the *montes Carpathij*, (called now by the Germanes (*Schneberg*) which do begin a little aboue *Poſonium*, (*Presburgh*) and from thence by many long and tedious windings, paſſe between this country vntill they end at the *Euxine* ſea or *Mar maiore*, at that place where there is the country which now they call *Maromaruſia*. There now other mountaines and woods, from that place bending toward *Seuerinum*, a city ſituate vpon *Donaw*, do diuide it from *Tranſſyluania* and *VValachria tranſalpina*. The riuer *Tibiſcus*, well ſtored with diuers ſorts of fiſh, ariſing out of the mountaines of *Maromaruſia*, runneth through the middeſt part of *Hungary*. It hath many goodly townes, as *Poſonium*, (*Presburg*) *Tirnauia*, (*Dyru*) &c. on the Weſt: *Colacia*, *Bachia*, *Zegedinum*, (*Zeged*,) &c. on the South: *Varadinum*, *Dedrecinum*, &c. beyond the riuer *Tibiſcus*, where alſo are the mines of gold and ſiluer; At *Seuerinum*, is yet to be ſeen a mention of the bridge, long ſince built by *Traiane* the Emperour, and other townes and things worth the remembrance, which in this place, the ſhortneſſe of our entended diſcourſe doth force me to omit.

The Inhabitants do ſpeake the Scythian language, a tongue much different from any language ſpoken by any of their neighbours round about them. It giueth place to no country of the World, for valiant and ſtout men, ſtore of cattell, fertility of ſoile, and rich veines of mettalls: but for temperature of the aire, wholeſome and pleaſant ſituation, it may iuſtly be preferred before any whatſoeuer that I know. The earth is plentifully endowed by nature with all maner of things neceſſary and commodious: Gold, Siluer, Salt, Precious-ſtones, Mineralls for colours are heere digged vp in great abundance. It yeeldeth great ſtore of corne, graine, fodder for cattell, apples and fruites of diuers ſorts. They haue many riuers well ſtored with freſh fiſh. They haue great plenty of Coppar. In the moſt of their riuers there are often found certaine ſhiuers of the beſt and fineſt gold: yea euen in their vines, (ſuch is the nature of this golden ſoile) they do extract great plenty of Gold.

This we haue gathered out of the little treatiſe of *Steeuen Broderith*, and the Decades of *Hungary* written by *Antony Bonfinius*: to whom the ſtudious Reader for further ſatisfaction may haue recourſe. Let him alſo read *Herberſtein* his Commentaries of *Moſcouy*; *Matthias* a *Michou* of *Sarmatia*, *Munſter*, and *Cuſpinian in oratione Protreptica*, and in his *Auſtria*: and eſpecially the abridgement of the hiſtories of *Hungary* written by *Peter Ranzane*, who, amongſt other ſtrange wonders which he reckoneth vp of this country, affirmeth, if you will beleeue him, that himſelfe hath ſeen very many golden branches and twigs of vines, ſome as long as ones finger, others halfe a foote long. *George VVernher* hath written a little tract of the ſtrange waters of *Hungary*.

HVNGARIAE DESCRIPTIO, WO

Cum Privilegio.

POLONIAE PARS

MORAVIAE PARS

Marcomannoru campi.

AVS

STRIAE

OCCIDENS.

PARS.

PANONIA SVPE RIOR VEL PRIMA

PANONIA INFE RIOR, ad SECV DA PROCONS

BATON

BOSNIA

36. 37. 38. 39.

WOLFGANGO LAZIO AVCT.

BVT HENIAE PARS.

MVLDAVIAE PARS.

TRANSILVANIA

HERDEL, olim Dacia mediterr.

HVNG

DACIA ALPESTRIS

BVLGARIA

RASCIANI.

MOESIA INFERIOR

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

Hungaricę voces quomodo legendę sunt.

CH. litterę in vocibus Hungaricis CZ. S, littera pro SCH. Z, littera pro S simplici in vocibus Hungaricis. W, litteram in fine pro VY.

Scala Milliarium Hungaricorum.

An other Mappe of HVNGARY.

His ſecond deſcription of *Hungary* more exact and true, as the famous learned man *Iohn Sambuke*, this countrie-man borne, maketh me beleeue, (for euery man, as *Pliny* in his Naturall hiſtory moſt truely witneſſeth, deſcribeth the plot and ſituation of the country beſt wherein he himſelfe was bred and borne) we haue thought good in this place to adioine vnto the former, and that beſide our purpoſe: when as our promiſe was of ech countrie, to ſet out but one Mappe. But becauſe I thinke neither of them to be of it ſelfe abſolute inough for the worth of this ſo goodly a country, I haue thought it behouefull to the Reader, to ſet out both in this our Theater. He that ſhall compare them one with the other, ſhall find oft times great variety in the ſituation of places, and turnings and windings of the ſtreames and riuers: and yet there is no reaſon why preſently any man ſhould condemne the authours of want of skill or diligence in deſcribing it: but let him iudge of it, as *Strabo* moſt truely doth of Hiſtory: for he doth not by and by thinke that hiſtory to be reiected, when they that haue ſet it forth, do not altogether agree in the deſcriptions of places: when as the truth of the whole hiſtory is many times by that diſagreement more plainly demonſtrated. Let therefore the diligent Reader and ſtudent of Geography, for whoſe good we do whatſoeuer we poſsibly can, vſe one or both at his diſcretion, ſeeing that we are forced to do what we may, not what we would.

Serenis. Principi D. Carolo
Archiduci, Maximiliani II.
Fratri, dicatum.

SEPTENTRIO.

MERIDIES.

OCCIDENS.

MORAVIAE FINES

MARCK FELD

STIRIA.

COM. SEPE. SVARA.

COM. TORANTA

NYR SEG.

HOMOGSHAG.

BACZMEGE.

CVMANI

crasso palus.

SIMIGIVM.

Scala Miliarium Hungaricorum

TRIO.

PODOLIAE PARS.

Snatin

Schenos koniz

VALACHI AE PARS.

Colomia

Trut flu.

Olth M.

Mons Lupi.

Kaltberg

VNGVAR COM.

Mons Carpathus

SED MARCOS

Hozzomezo

SED CZIIK.

SED GOR: DI.

Pogan M.

SEDKES: DI.

SED VARHEL

NOSNER LAND

WAIN LAND

ALTLA ND.

SYLVAN IA.

SYLAGHSAG

TRANS

COMBIHO

KOROSKVS.

SCHARADALIA.

SALATEN

RVD. VERME ZO.

MEZO

VALLIS SAR

MIGETVSAE.

HATZAG.

TEMESKWS.

Campus Machons.

RIGO MEZO

Pontis Traiani

BVLGARIAE ET MOESIAE SVPE: RIORIS PARS.

VARADIN

GYVLA

LIPA.

ZILAK

ZACK MAR.

M. Kalati

BANIA

COM. VGOZ

SAMOSKVS

BISTRICZ

Vgoza

Czira

Zarad COM. TEMESWAR.

Lugaz

Tokol.

Pedt

Viminaz.

TRICORN.

Galomb

Buden bulg.

BEL: GRADO.

ZEMLIN.

Zarno.

Bolchoua

Zenothis

Cum Imp. D. Regis M^t Privilegio.

VNGARIAE LOCA PRAECIPVA RE: CENS EMENDATA ATQVE EDITA, PER IOANNEM SAMBVCVM PANNO: NIVM, IMP. M^t HISTORICVM. 1579.

ORIENS.

IES.

TRANSSYLVANIA.

Teuen Broderith, in his Treatiſe printed at *Baſill*, together with the Hungarian hiſtory of *Antony Bonfinius*, deſcribeth this country thus: *Tranſſiluania*, ſaith he, was ſometime a part of *Dacia*. His chiefe city is *Alba Iulia*, (*Weiſſenburg*) ſo called either of *Iulius Cæſar*, or rather of *Hiula* a certaine prince of the Hunnes. It hath many other goodly townes, amongſt the which are *Cibinum*, (*Hermanſtadt*) called of the Hungarians (*Seben*) ſituate vpon the riuer *Cibin*, *Braſſouia*, (*Chronſtadt*) *Coloſium*, (*Clauſenburg*) *Biſtricia*, (*Beſtereze*) and many other built and inhabited by a people of high *Germany*, which we call Saxons. In this country are the *Siculi*, a fierce and warlike Nation: amongſt which there is neither clowne, nor gentleman, all men are in degree equall, like as amongſt the Switzers *Tranſſiluania* is very fertile of all maner of things, eſpecially of Gold, Siluer, and other mettalls; as alſo of Salt digged out of mountaines. It breedeth excellent Horſes, and hath great plenty of Wine, although not ſo good as *Hungary* and *Slauonia*. The two Walachies *Walachia Tranſalpina*, *Walachie* beyond the mountaines, and *Moldauia*, do encloſe *Tranſſiluania*: that reſteth vpon the riuer *Donaw*, this vpon the Euxine ſea, or *Mar maiore*, as the Italians call it; both of them together with *Tranſſiluania* do now poſſeſſe that part of *Europe*, which anciently was called DACIA. Thus that whole tract beyond *Donaw*, which doth not only conteine the higher *Hungary*, but alſo *Tranſſiluania* together with both the Walachies, is encloſed round on euery ſide with *Donaw*, the Carpathian hills, (*Crapacke*, as ſome thinke) the Euxine ſea, and againe with the ſame *Donaw*. Thus farre *Broderith*.

But I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet downe heere the deſcription of it out of *Antony Bonfinius* his I. decade of the firſt booke of his hiſtory of *Hungary*. Beyond the Carpathian mountaines, ſaith he, is the vttermoſt prouince of *Dacia*, extended euen vnto the riuer *Axiaces*. This now vulgarly is knowen by the name of TRANSSILVANIA, they call it *Sibenburghen*, the Hungarians *Herdel*. It is a moſt fertile country of cattell, wine, and corne: alſo of Gold and Siluer: where certaine riuers do driue downe ſhiuers of Gold, and pieces ſometime of a pound and an halfe weight, being euery way round beſet with ſteep hills in maner of a crownet. In the woods are kine or beeues with long manes like horſes; buffs and wild horſes, both very ſwift and light in running: but the horſes haue long manes hanging down to the very ground: thoſe which are tame and brought vp for ſeruice, naturally haue a very fine eaſie kind of amble. This country is inhabited partly by Scythians, partly by the Saxones and Dakes: theſe are more humane and ciuill, thoſe more rude and churliſh. In old time before the breaking in of the Gothes and Hunnes, all *Dacia* was poſſeſſed by the Roman and Sarmatian colonies, *&c.* *George* of *Reichterſdorff* hath deſcribed this country in a peculiar Treatiſe. See alſo *George Rithaymer*, *Peter Rantzan*, *Pius* the ſecond in his deſcription of *Europe*, *Iohn Auentine*, and *Martine Cromer* in his twelfth booke of the hiſtory of *Poland*. This country vulgarly is called *Sibenburgh*, and *Zipſerland*, as *Sebaſtian Munſter* hath giuen out. More of the knowledge and diſcouery of this prouince are to be ſought for, in the firſt chapter and ſecond ſection of the twelfth booke of *Wolfangus Lazius* his Romane common-wealth, and in *Laonicus* his fifth booke: Laſtly, in the protrepticke oration of *Iohn Cuſpinian*.

Synonymes or diuers names of one and the ſame place in Tranſſiluania, *according as they are named by the Hungarians, Germanes and Latines, done by* Iohn Sambucus.

Erdel, Siebenburgen *Dacia ripenſis, Pannodacia, Tranſ. vel Vltratraſiluania.*
Nagbanya, Newſteetl *Riunli domin.*
Rudbanya, Rodna.
Beſtercze, Noſn *Biſtritia.*
Bonczyda, Bonſpzukh.
Koloſuar, Glauſnburg *Claudiopolis.*
Offenbanya, Offnburg.
Aprukh, Ochlatn.
Samos falu, Mikldoꝛff.
Buza, Buſaten.
Voroſmarth, Roſperg.
Demeterfalua, Peterſdoꝛff.
Teuuiſch, Diurnen.
Balasfalua, Blaſndoꝛff.
Gulafeyruar, Weyſſnburg *Alba Iulia, Sermiſdacia.*
Zekluaſarhel, Newmarkh.
Kizekmezeu, Jbſdoꝛff.
Felſeupold, Oberſpald.
Abſopold, Niderſpald.
Zazzebes, Hillenbach *Zabeum.*
Holduilagh, Schain.
Apafalu, Apſdoꝛff.
Moneta, Donnerſmkrhta.
Braniczka, Bernkapff.
Baijon, Bonſdoꝛff.
Ekemezeu, Pzoſdoꝛff.
Zelindes, Stoltzeburg.
Naghczur, Gzooſcheyrn.
Rihonfalua, Reicherdoꝛff *Requieſcit.*
Braſſo, Czonſtatt *Corona, vel Stephanopolis.*
Varhel, Zarmis.
Segeſuar, Scheſburg.
Zazhalom, Hundertbuhl *Centum colles*, an hundred hills.
Zarkan, Schirking.n.
Keuhalom, Keps.
Kykelwar, Kilpurg.
Veczel, *Venecia, Vlpia Traiana.*
Kereſtien mezeu, Aw *Inſula Chriſti* Chriſts iland.
Muſchna, Meſchen.
Kakasfalu, Hendoꝛff.
Recze, Katzild.
Ioffij Val. Dobra.
Vizakna, Saltzburg.
Barczaſagh, Wiurtzland *Burcia.*
Vaskapur, Eyſnchoꝛ *Pila Getica*, the ancients called it.
Veuroſtorn, Ratertuern.
Zakadat, Zaka.
Feketetho, *Nigra palus*, Blacke moze.
Tolmacz, Talmiſch.
Aran, *Auratus fl.*
Zamos, Samiſch *Samoſius fl.*
Keureuz, Die Krapſz *Chryſius fl.*
Fier / Feketh } Keureus, { ſchwartz / weis } Krepſz.
Sebes keureus, die ſchnel krapſz *fl.*
Maros, Meriſch, *Maryſus fl.*
Olt, Die Alth *Aluata, Aluttus fl.*
Strell, Iſtrig *Sargetia, vel Strigetia fl.*
Ompay, Die Omp *fl.*
Haczagh, *vel* Hatlaag, or rather, the vale *Sarmiſia*, where there was ſome time the city *Sarmiſgethuſa.* &c.

SEPTEN
TRANSILVAN
CI CV
LI
NOSTER
LAND
Rezen.
BISTRICIA
Kalberg
Durkfprit
Metersdorff.
Waldorff.
Berckes.
Milstorff
Bamisa.
Besarma.
Vetsch.
Viniar
Nemethi.
Busatern.
Boncida.
Ayabie.
Bogatz
Mikelsdorff.
Torrenburg
Torda.
Telack
Kalterbrig.
Naglack
Buda.
CLAVDIOPOLIS.
Clausenburg.
Kerest mezo
Kezara.
Gereny.
Plan.
Obermintz
Engetin.
Diod.
Ysembergy
S. Emerich
Duisnen
Berband
LAND VOR DEM WALDT
Altenberg.
Iosfy.
Illie.
Brenizka.
Orlz angustiz.
Nasod
Neresn.
Hagiterff.
WEINLAND
Pontsterff.
Prosterff.
Kechelsberg.
Keffel.
Frauenhoff.
Zeiden.
Fergendorff
Balzes.
Langtal.
Agnisterff.
Schinen
Scharsten.
Schaen.
Stolzenburg
Dalmen.
Reysdorff.
Großaw.
Weingarten.
Nidersfeld.
Oberfeld.
Blecksfeldt.
Dobrica.
Urbegen.
Rakaest
Petersdorff.
Sabsius fl: S. Franciscy.
Borberg.
Winta
Kmermezo
Themi.
Kerer
Lech.
Hamad
Vaida.
Varhedi.
Morsanes.
Vallis Hatzag vbi olim ciuitas
Cum priuilegio.
MERI D
Rusula
Torfola.
Schiffers dorff.
Besterez
Herchdorff.
Baiersdorff.
Kerestur.
Talmatsdorff.
Lerbnitz
Berlern.
S. Georgen.
Durbach
Wels.
Teckendorff
Unda
S. Iohan.
Schag
Karlsburg
Neumarck
Reckmantel.
Vilack
Pache.
Hahnbach
Schmigen.
Prahe.
Kapsdorff.
Reichsdorff
Neschen.
Madersdorff
Xeretzdorff.
Frauenhoff.
Agnetheln.
Burzberg.
Dalmen.
Reisdorff.
Hermanstadt
Michelsberg
Neppendorff.
Blecksfeldt.
Rakaest
Schenck
Schlesburg
Marcusberg.
Hahnbach
Wasserlyden.
Kirchdorff
Reschen.
Xeretzdorff.
Rosenau
Birgesch
Word.
Burzberg.
Dalmen.
Hermanstadt
Michelsberg
Neppendorff.
Blecksfeldt.
Hahnbach

48. TRIO

SILVANIA

LI

MOLD AVIÆ TERMINVS

49

Tertrosz

49

SED CHVK

Pog. Hauas

SED Veurrhel

Neumarck

SED KISDI

SED ORBAI

Pagi Situ lorum.

SED SCEPSI

Plamendorff.

Armdorff.

Brenndorff.

Petersberg.

Iarien.

Iorffer

BVRZELAND

Burcia.

CORONA. STEPHANO POLIS, Cronstatt.

Brasso. H.

Neustad.

Rosenau.

Seiden

Molkendorff.

Cernt.

Scharkan.

Turtzsel

Blachsdorffer

Alt fl.

Kertz Abbat.

H. Litera in hac tabula nonnullis vocabulis adiuncta significat ea esse Hungarica.

Rudbom.

Campolongum Longenau.

Argisch templum.

Telta

VALACHIAE

TERGOVISCIA

PARS.

Teruisch

Pitesi Coenobium

Bocaretz

48

Dambouitz fluuius.

Zorga

Rednitz

Sabata fl.

Danubius fl.

privilegio.

i olim ciuitas Sarmisgethusa.

RI DIES 48

The Kingdome of POLAND.

Polonia or *Poland*, ſo named of the champion plaines of the ſoile, (which yet in their language they vulgarly call *Pole*) is a vaſt and wide country, on the Weſt bordering vpon *Schleſia*, on the other ſides it reſteth vpon *Hungaria*, *Lithuania* and *Pruſsia*. It is diuided into the Greater and the Leſſer. The *Greater Poland*, is that which lieth toward the Weſt, and conteineth the goodly cities *Gueſna* and *Poſnauia*. The *Leſſer Poland* lieth toward the South, and hath the famous city *Cracow*, ſeated vpon the head of the riuer *Viſtula*, (the Germanes call it *De Wixel*, the Polanders *Drwencza*,) which runneth through the middeſt of the country: the other cities are not very great nor beautifull. Their houſes for the moſt part are all built of ſtone, and ſome are dawbed with clay. The country is very mooriſh, full of fens and woodes. The common drinke the people vſe is Beere: wine they ſeldome drinke, neither do they know how to dreſſe and manure the vine. They are counted excellent Horſemen for ſeruice in the warres. The ſoile is fertile, they haue many heards of cattell, many deere, game and paſtime for the Noblemen. It hath great plenty of Hony. Salt heere is digged out of the earth in great abundance. In the mountaines which they in their language call *Tatri*, they haue mines of Braſſe and Brimſtone. *Cromer* writeth, that the Polanders are of the Hungars called *Lengel*, of *Leech* the captaine or father of the Nation.

Vnder the kingdome of *Polonia* are comprehended *Lithuania*, *Samogitia*, *Maſouia*, *Volhinia*, *Podolia* and *Ruſsia*, which is called *South-Ruſsia*, and of ſome *Ruthenia*: as alſo all *Pruſsia*, except that part which hath a peculiar Duke by whom it is gouerned. *Lewenclay* writeth that in the yeare 1570. the king of *Poland* tooke the Prince of *Moldauia* to his protection.

The greateſt part of LITHVANIA, is mooriſh and full of Bogges, for the moſt part woody, and therefore not eaſilie entered, trauelled or come vnto; it is better trading with the Lithuans in the winter then at other times: for that the moores and lakes being couered either with thicke ice or deep ſnow, the Marchants may paſſe from place to place more eaſily. In *Lithuania* there are few townes, and the villages are little inhabited. The chiefe wealth of the country people are cattell and rich skins of diuers ſorts of wild beaſts, wherewith the whole country is wonderfully ſtored. They haue great plenty of wax and hony. This prouince breedeth the *Bugle*, a kind of beaſt which they call *Suber*, the Germanes *Vr-ochs*, ſuch as was to be ſeene at *Antwerp*, in the yeare 1570. From hence alſo commeth that kind of beaſt which the Latines call *Alces*, the Dutch *Elandt*. The people ſpeake the Slauonian tongue, like as alſo the Polanders do. Their chiefe city is *Vilna*, a Biſhop ſea, and is as bigge as *Cracow*: but the houſes in it do not ſtand cloſe together or touch one another: but like as in the country, gardens and orchyeards are between houſe and houſe. All that Oke-timber which we call *Wagenſchott*, of which almoſt all the buildings carpenters worke, and ioiners worke, as well publicke as priuate, is made in the Low-countries, as alſo the greateſt part of their furniture and houſhold-ſtuffe, is feld in theſe parts, and from thence is through the Eaſt ſea, (the Latines call it *Mare balticum*, the Dutch *Ooſtſee*, the Ruſsians *Wareczkouiemorie*) and Germane ocean, tranſported into theſe countries.

In SAMOGITIA, (which in their language ſignifieth *Low-land*) the people are tall and of a goodly ſtature, but rude and barbarous in their maners and behauiour, vſing a ſparing and homely diet. The Ruſsians call this prouince *Samotzkaſemla*. Heere is no maner of faire buildings, but their houſes are like houels or poore cottages; made of wood and couered with ſtraw or reed. From the bottome vpward by a little and little their buildings are made leſſe and leſſe, like the keele of a ſhip, or great helmet. In the toppe it hath one window, letting in the light from aboue, vnderneath which is the hearth or chimney where they dreſſe their meat. In that houſe they hide themſelues, their wiues, children, ſeruants, maides, ſheep, cattell, corne and houſhold-ſtuffe altogether. *Sichardus* in his hiſtory of *Germany* writeth that the people of *Samogitia* are deſcended from the Saxons: and therefore although they be ſubiect to the kingdome of *Polonia*, yet the Saxons challenging it to be a part of their iuriſdiction, they do affirme it to pertaine to the precinct of *Saxony*.

MASOVIA, is a ſhire held of the king of *Poland*, in homage. The chiefe or Metropolitane city of this prouince is *Warſouia*, where they make the excellent mead, a kind of drinke made of hony &c.

VOLHINIA, a country abounding with all maner of things, a very fertile ſoile, full of townes and caſtles.

PODOLIA, is of ſuch a fruitfull ſoile, that the graſſe in three daies will couer a ſticke being caſt into it. It is ſo ranke and groweth ſo faſt, that a plough, being left in it vpon the head-lands or graſſie places of the field, in a very few daies, wilbe ſo couered ouer that you ſhall hardly find it againe. Heere alſo is great ſtore of hony. The head city is *Camyenetz*.

RVSSIA, yeeldeth great plenty of Horſes, Oxen, and Sheep of very fine wooll. Their drinke is mead, which they make of hony. Wine alſo is brought hither from *Pannonia*, *Moldauia* and *Walachria*. The chiefe city of this prouince is *Leunpurg*, the Latines call it *Leopolis*, Lion-city,

MOLDAVIA is a part of *Walachia*, whoſe metropolitane city is *Soſſouia*, commonly called *Sotſchen*. The inhabitants of this country are a fierce and cruell people, but very good ſouldiours, and therefore they are at continuall enmity with the Tranſiluanians. As the cuſtome of the Thracians was in old time to marke the Noblemens children with a hot iron: ſo they report that the Lords of *Moldauia* to this day do vſe, to marke their children, aſſoone as they be borne, with ſome kind of marke: leaſt a queſtion might ariſe whether they were the right and lawfull heires or not: and that aliens and ſtrangers might be excluded from inheritance amongſt them; as *Reinerus Reineckius* in his diſcourſe of noble families hath written. Many other things of theſe countries thou maieſt read of in *Matthias* of *Michow* in his diſcourſe of the Sarmaties, *Albert Crantz* in his deſcription of *Wandalia*, *Bonfinius* in his hiſtory of *Hungary*, and *Laonicus Chalcondylas* in his firſt and third bookes. But of all *Martine Cromer* in his Chronicle of *Poland* hath moſt excellently deſcribed theſe countries, and *Sigiſmund* of *Herberſtain* in his commentaries of *Moſchouia*. See alſo *Sebaſtian Munſter*, *Pius Secundus* Pope of *Rome*, and *Dauid Chytræus* in his Chronicle of *Saxony*. *Iohannes Dugloſſus*, a moſt copious hiſtorian of the Polonians, is cited by *Ioach mus Cureus*; but as yet not publiſhed, as he affirmeth. *George* of *Reicherſdorff* hath moſt curiouſly deſcribed *Moldauia*. *Laonicus Chalcondylas* alſo in his ſecond booke hath diuers things worth the knowing of this country.

POLONIAE, LITVANIÆQ. DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore Wenceslao Godreccio; et correctore Andrea Pograbio Pilsnensi.

Cum privilegio Imp. Regiæ etc. decennali.

SILESIAE PARS.

OCCIDENS.

SEPTENTE

SAMOGITA.

LI

RVS

MERIDES

LIVON: IAE PARS.
Berſany
MAGNVS
DVCATVS
LITVANIAE.
VOLHINIA.
PODOLIA, pecore opima.
Codima ſolitudo ualtissima.
MOLDAVIA PARS.
ORIENS.
Smolenſko
Dorogobus
Roſchak
Druſeck
Orſcha
Schlow
Mogilow
Swiſlocz
Grodno
Borisow
Radochoſcz
Crewe
Vilna
Mednick
Troky
Kowno
Merecz
Lida
Nowogrodeck
Lachovice
Niemirow
Kozenike
Wolkowiſk
Brzeſtie
Kobrin
Pinſke
Kiovia
Cziginirod
Cziarkaſſy
Kaniowe
Terecznia flu.
Narba
Dnieper flu.
Dniepr flu.
Dniſter flu.
Niemen flu.
Vilia flu.
Swenta flu.
Dwina flu.
Sea of Azof

SPRVSE.

Romer in his deſcription of *Poland*, deſcribeth this country on this maner: Amongſt many other nations of *Sarmatia* in *Europe*, the *Boruſſi* by *Ptolemey* are placed very farre North in that coaſt, where now, as I thinke, the Liuonians and Moſchouites do dwell, beyond the riuer *Cherniſh*, next neighbours to the Ryphæans. Thoſe, with *Eraſmus ſtella* I iudge, to haue paſſed further South and Weſt and poſſeſſed a great part of *Sarmatia*, which is vpon the Eaſt adioined to the Ruſsians and Moſchouites, and is encloſed on the South with woods and the Hercynian forreſt, and all that coaſt along by *Pautzkerwicke* or *Friſh-haff*, as ſome thinke, (*Ptolemey* calleth it *Sinus Venedicus*, *Pliny Clylipenus*) the Balticke, and Eaſt ſeas, euen vnto the riuers *Viſtula*, (*Wixel* or *Weiſſel*) and *Oſſa*; and to be called *Boruſſi* or *Pruſſi*, by names not much different. In this compaſſe now do inhabit the Liuonians, Lithuans, Samagites, and the Pruiſſen yet retaining the ancient appellation, nations diſtinct in reſpect that they are ſubiect to diuers ſtates and gouerned by different lawes and policies, but vſing altogether the ſame language vulgarly, wholly differing from the Slauonians, yet hauing diuers Latine words intermedled and mixt among, but for the moſt part corrupt, and formed rather after the Italian and Spaniſh termination, than after the Latine. Notwithſtanding the Dutch and Germanes of late yeares, conquering that part which lieth vpon the ſea, and is called *Spruiſſe* and *Liuonia*, haue planted their colonies there. Heere hence it is that the Dutch tongue is more familiar and vſuall to theſe people, than that ancient and vulgar language, eſpecially in the cities and townes. Which alſo is vſuall amongſt the Lithuans, who by reaſon of their neighbourhood and entercourſe with the Ruſsians, and colonies from thence enterteined, do much what ſpeake the Ruſsian language. For in that *Dugloſſus* deriueth the name and originall of this nation from *Pruſias* the king of *Bithynia*, it is altogether fabulous, and not worth the confuting. Some do thinke that the *Boruſſi*, in the German tongue were ſo called, for that they were neere the *Ruſſi*: but whether truly, or falſly I liſt not heere to diſpute. When and how the Latine tongue did intermedle it ſelfe with the vulgar language of the Boruſsians, Lithuanians, and Liuonians we dare not conſtantly affirme. *Eraſmus Stella* ſaith, that *Boruſſia*, (*Pruſſia*, or *Spruſe*) was rather aſſaulted by the Romanes, then conquered; and alleadgeth *Pliny* for his authour: whereupon that followeth that together with the Empire, the Latine tongue could not there be ſpread and planted. But *Dugloſſus* he telleth vs, that in thoſe ciuill warres between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, a certaine band or company of Romanes, forſaking *Italie*, their natiue country in thoſe troubleſome times, ſeated themſelues in theſe coaſts, and to haue built a city there, and to haue called it ROMOVE, after the name of *Rome* their mother: which city for a long time was the Metropolitane of that country. If this opinion of *Dugloſſus* be true, who may iuſtly ſuſpect, (alwaies reſerued, if there be any cauſe of doubt of the truth of the hiſtory) that that band of Romanes, lead by ſome captaine named *Libo*, to haue come vnto the ſea coaſt neere *Friſch-haff*, toward the Eaſt, and doth border vpon the Ruſsians, driuen hither either by tempeſtuous weather to haue landed in this place, or being followed by the conquerours, to haue withdrawen themſelues into theſe quarters for ſhelter againſt the raging tyranny of *Cæſars* ſouldiers: and ſo the *Lsbones*, *Liuones* or *Liuonians* to haue receiued their name and appellation from the ſame *Libo*: Laſtly entending their bounds further and ſpreading themſelues euery way, ſome to haue been named *Lithuanians*, by a name deriued from the ſame, but much altered and corrupt, and others to haue retained ſtill the ancient appellation of the *Pruſſi*. Notwithſtanding alſo a great part of *Pomerland*, and *Culmiſchland*, and the skirts of *Michelaw*, after that they came to be ſubiect to the ſame iuriſdiction with *Spruſe*, and were vnder the command of the Knights of the *Holy Croſſe*, (*Teutones Crucigeri*) began to be called by one name, *Spruſe*: yet indeed, that is properlie and truly called *Spruſe*, which is comprehended between the riuers *Weiſſel*, (*Viſtulo*) *Dribentz*, *Oſſa*, and *Nemen*, and the bay *Friſch-haff*, (which we ſpoke of before) and from *Lithuania* and *Maſſouia* is diuided by thicke woods full of Meeres and Bogges. Thus farre out of *Cromer*. I thinke it not amiſſe alſo to ſet down heere the ancient diuiſion of this country of *Spruſe* into particular ſhires, as *Caſper Henneberger* hath written, whoſe words are theſe.

VIDIVVTO, or, as he is called of ſome, VIDINITVS, king of *Boruſſia*, in the yeare of Chriſt 573. when he was 116. yeares old, before he together with his brother BRVTENOCRIBE, did caſt himſelfe, for a ſacrifice to his Gods, into the fire, thus diuided his poſſeſsions vnto his ſonnes. Hee had, as they report 12. ſonnes. The I. was LITPHO, or as others call him LITALAN, to whom he gaue *Lituania the Lower*, & made him king & ſoueraigne of the reſt, but he, for the murder of CRIBE, a Biſhop of theirs ſo called, was reiected of his brethren. Amongſt the other eleuen he diuided the country of *Spruſe*. Of theſe the firſt called ZAMO, obtained that tract, which of him to this day is named *Zambia*, (*Samland*) hauing vpon the Weſt & North the ſalt ſea; vpon the Eaſt the lake *Curiſch-haff*, (*Curonenſis lacus*) and the riuer *Deme*: vpon the South the riuer *Pregel*: it is a receiued opinion amongſt them that he dwelt in the mount GALTAGARE. II. SVDO, got for his portion that part of the country where now are *Oletzo*, *Stradaun*, *Lick*, part of the precincts or liberties of *Iohanisburg*, *Letzen*, *Angerburg* and *Inſterburg*: and hath vpon the Eaſt, *Lituania*: on the South, *Maſouia* and *Galindia*: on the North-Weſt, *Barthonia*, (*Barthenerland*) on the North, *Schalauonia*. This country they called, after his name, *Sudauia*. Which name afterward, when this whole tract was ſpoiled and laid waſt by the *Crucigeri* (the knights of the *Holy Croſſe*,) it vtterly loſt: and therefore whether this country was called *Sudauia*, or not, the latter writers are wholly ignorant, and they do thinke it to haue beene in *Sambia*, where now is the canton called Der Sudawiſche winkel oder der Brukter ort, but they are deceiued: For for their treachery they were of the *Crucigeri* tranſlated thither. III. NADROO, was ſeated between *Sambia*, *Scalauonia*, and *Barthonia*, where there are many riuers, forreſts, and vaſt wilderneſſes, and is called *Nadraw*, (NADRAVIA.) In this prouince are *Tapiaw*, *Taplaucken*, *Salaw*, *Georgenburg* &c. ſtrong and defenſible caſtels. IIII. SCALAVONI, had thoſe places giuen him which are on either ſide of the riuer *Memel*, (the old writers called it *Cronon*) and therefore his portion was named, *Scalauonia*, after his own name. V. NATANGO, got that part which of him was called *Natangen*, and hath vpon his North ſide the riuer *Pregel*, vpon the Eaſt, *Alla*. VI. BARTHO, enioyed *Barthonia*, Barthenerland. It was diuided into the Greater, the Leſſer, and Plick Barthen; but now thoſe diuiſions are forgotten and out of vſe. VII. GALINDO, that tract from *Maſouia*, vnto the riuer *Alla*, and the lake *Spirding*, of him was named *Galindia*, and conteineth many huge deſerts: a great part of it doth belong to the Biſhop of *Varmia*, and is now accounted as part of *Ermeland*. VIII. VARMONI, for his portion was aſsigned VARMIA, lying between the countries *Galindia*, *Natangia*, and *Pogeſania*. But he not liuing long after his father, this prouince ſoone againe loſt that name, and of his mother was named by a Germane name Ermeland. IX. HOGGO, his Lordſhip was ſeuered from *Ermeland*, by the riuer *Paſſerg*: from *Pomeſania*, by the riuer *Weſeck* and the lake *Drauſen*: but now of the Germanes it is called Pockerland, but by the Latines, of POGIA, his daughter, it is named *Pogeſania*. X. POMESO, poſſeſſed *Pomeſania*, (denominated of him) bounded by the riuers *Weiſſel*, *Weeſeck*, *Oſſa* or *Mockra*. XI. CHELMO, obtained for his portion *Culmigeria*, or *Hulmigeria* (they call it *Colmiſhland*:) a prouince lying between the riuers *Weiſſel*, *Mockra*, or *Oſſo* and *Dreuentza*, well repleniſhed with caſtels and cities. Heere is another ſhire worth the remembrance which they call *Soſſaw*: *Item* another called LOBOVIA, (*Lobaw*) belonging to the Biſhop of *Culm*. HVNTAVV, alſo a very little prouince, but well inhabited. There is alſo an iland about *Margeburg* (or *Marienburg*) encloſed round with a bancke or wall by the *Crucigeri*, the knight of the *Holy Croſſe*, againſt the inundations and breaking-in of the riuers *Weiſſel* and *Nogot*, and it is called *The Greater ile*, Gros Werder. *The Leſſer ile*, Das klein Werder, is in *Pomerell*, about *Dantzk*. Laſtly, MARIANA by *Marienwerder*, an Iland ſo called, which is not inhabited, but reſerued for paſture and meddow yeelding yearely great profit.

This authour promiſeth a peculiar Treatiſe of *Pruſſia*, with a further diſcourſe of this his mappe. But of this thou maieſt read more in *Guaginus Veronenſis* in his hiſtory of *Sarmatia*. *Dauid Chytraus* alſo in his Saxon Chronicle hath excellently well deſcribed the ſame.

Amber, (the Latines call it *Succinum* and *Electrum*, the Germanes Bernſtein, Agſtein, Aunneren) is found plentifully on the coaſt of this country, and no where els in the world beſide, to the great gaine and inriching of this Nation. Diuers haue written of the nature and properties of this Simple. But none better, in my iudgement, than *Andreas Auriſaber Vratiſlauienſis*, in a ſeuerall tract, written both in Latine and Dutch.

PRVSSIÆ
VERA DESCRIPTIO.
Per Gaſpar. Henneberg. Erlichenſ.

CASSV
BIAE PARS.
Occidens.

POMERELLIA.

COIAVIAE,
ſiue
POLONIAE
MAIORIS
PARS.

CVL MIGE RIA

LOB OVIA.

MA SO

CARACTERVM HVIVS
Tabulæ Explicatio

- Metropolis siue magna ciuitas
- Vrbs vel Opp. muro cinctum
- Vrbs cum arce
- Arx
- Oppidum
- Arx cum Oppido
- Vicus
- Pagus Parochialis
- Parochia dongiata
- Mons Florum
- Ædificium nobile
- Ædificium nobile cum pago
- Pagus
- Domus vrsatiuia, Lazzarder
- Molendinum ferrarium
- Mons arce vestitus
- D. Germania
- P. Prussia
- A. Vetus
- N. Nova
- G. Magna
- K. Parua
- W. Sylua
- S. Lacus, See
- F. Fluuius
- + Lacus vbi situs desideratur
- Palus, Morast

SAMO; GITI; AE PAR S.

SCHALAVO NIA.

NADRA VIA

SAMLAND

LITVANIÆ Orient.

PARS.

PODLACHIÆ PARS.

Wagenskau

Genrus seu Germania

Grodno

Nulliaria parua, mediocria, et magna

Meridies.

47 48 49

LIVONIA.

Iuonia, (as *Lewenclay* writeth) extendeth it ſelfe along the ſea coaſt aboue 4000. furlongs, and where it is narroweſt it is 1300. furlongs broad. The Pruſsians, Lithuanians, and Ruſsians dwell round about it, the reſt the Liuonian Gulfe doth bound. *Liuonia* conteineth the CVRONES, ESTHENI, and LETTI, nations different both in maners and language. In the cities and townes they vſe the Saxon or German tongue. The country is full of wood, plaine and champion without hils or mountaines, for the moſt part lying lay and vnhusbanded, notwithſtanding that the ſoile is good and fertile. For if you ſhall except wine and oile, and ſome few other ſuch things which nature yeeldeth to ſome countries that are ſituate in a more temperate climate, (for theſe only are brought in hither vnto them) other things more neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life, are heere found in ſuch great plenty, that they do liberally communicate them to ſtrangers and forreiners. They haue great plenty of Fiſh and Deere. *Munſter* affirmeth, that the Hares in this country do in euery ſeaſon of the yeare change their colour: for in the winter they are white, and in the ſummer they are gray. From hence, wax, hony, aſhes, ſtone-pitch, (*pix arida*) liquid pitch, (the Dutch call it Ther, we, *Tarre*) and that kind of corne which the Latines call *Secale*, the Germanes *Rogghe*, and we *Rie*, is yearely brought vnto vs in great abundance.

It hath certaine cities very large and finely built; of them the chiefeſt is RIGA, a colonie of the Germanes of the Biſhopricke of *Breme*, commodiouſly ſeated vpon the riuer *Duin*. It is a goodly Mart towne, and the Metropolitane of the whole prouince. RIVALIA, (they vulgarly call it *Reuel*, the Ruſsians *Rolina*,) built by *Waldemare* king of *Denmarke*, famous for his goodly hauen vpon a bay of the Balticke or Eaſt-ſea. This for traffique is not leſſe frequented or populous then *Riga*. DORPATVM, (*Derpt*) neere neighbour to the Ruſsians, which call it *Iurongorod*. The riuer *Becke* runneth by the walles of this city, very commodious for traffique with the Ruſsians. This riuer is caried in one channell into the ſea, which running violently with a great fall from ſteep rocks, worketh the ſame effect to the people neere adioining, as *Lewenclay* ſaith, that the cataracts or fals of the riuer *Nilus* did to the Ægyptians, which in continuance of time by little and little grow to be deaffiſh and thicke of hearing. Beſides theſe cities there are certaine leſſer townes, fortified with goodly ſtrong caſtles; VENDA, *Wenden*, the more honourable for that heere the Grand-captaine or Maſter of the order, keepeth his court. It is ſituate in the middeſt of the country: Then VELINVM, *Welum*, *Parnaw*, vpon the ſea, *Wolmer*, *Veſeburgum*. (I thinke they call it *Tſeborg*) *Wittenſteun*, *Narua*, and others. *Willichius* and *Cureus* do thinke that the *Eſſini* and *Limony* did ſometime dwell in theſe quarters. Of the forme of gouernment and ordering of their common-wealth, which is at the preſcript of the knights of the order of the *Holy Croſſe*, read *Iohn Aubane*, *Munſter*, *Lewenclay*, *Guguine* in his *Sarmatia*, and *Herberſtein*; out of whom we haue culled theſe particulars. But *Crantzius* alſo in his ſixth booke of *Wandalia*, is to be read, with *Oderbornes* ſecond booke of the life of *Baſilidis*, and *Dauid Chytraus* his Chronicle of *Saxony*, who hath written of the ſame with greater diligence than the reſt.

POMERANIA, or POMERLAND.

PEtrus *Artopœus Pomeranus* in *Munſters* Coſmography thus deſcribeth this country, his natiue ſoile: POMERANIA, ſaith he, ſituate vpon the Balticke ſea, of the firſt inhabitants, in their natiue language, that is, in the Wandall tongue, is called PAMORZI. It is ſtill poſſeſſed of the firſt in-borne inhabitants, gouerned by their proper Princes, and was neuer ſubdued or made ſubiect to any forrein iuriſdiction. It is in all places very fertile, well watered with riuers, brookes, lakes, creekes, and in-lets from the ſea; it hath many good hauens, rich paſtures, and good corne grounds: it hath great plenty of apples, cattell, deere, fiſhes, foule, corne, butter, cheeſe, hony, wax and ſuch like commodities; it hath many rich mountaines, populous cities, townes, caſtels, and villages; there is no void place or waſt ground in it, but thoſe which lakes or mountaines do poſſeſſe. Before Chriſtianity was entertained here, they ſpake the Wandall language, and followed their faſhions and maner of life, vntill ſuch time as they were ſubdued vnder the command of the Roman Emperours, for then together with Religion they began to vſe the Saxon tongue, which to this day they retaine. Thus farre *Artopœus*. *Pomerye*, in the Wandalian language, which is the ſame with the Slauonian tongue, ſignifieth nothing els, as *Herberſtein* affirmeth, but neere the ſea or a marine coaſt. The banke or ſea-wall of this country is ſo ſtrongly fortified by nature with ſuch a ſtrong rampart, that heere is no feare of the ſea breaking in to ouerflow them. The more famous cities vpon this coaſt, beſides, ſome other ſituate further within the land, are, *Stetin*, *Newgard*, *Stargard*, *&c.* STETIN ſometime was but a ſmall village inhabited by a few poore fiſhermen, but after that Chriſtianity was planted heere about, *Wineta* vtterly deſtroied, and the mart was remoued hither, it begun preſently ſo to flouriſh, that now it is become the Metropolitan of the whole country. It is moſt pleaſantly ſeated vpon the banke of the riuer *Oder*, from the which it ariſeth by little and little higher vpon the ſide of an hill. It is encloſed with a ſtrong wall and deep trench. GRYPSVVALD, is a towne in the Dukedome of *Wolgaſt*, which others do call the Dukedome of *Barth*: this towne being long together much afflicted with ciuill warres, was much hindered and impaired: but in the yeare 1456. by erecting and placing of an Vniuerſity there, it began againe by little and little to lift vp the head. IVLINVM, a towne ſometime not inferiour vnto the goodly cities of *Europe*, whether you reſpect the wealth of the citizens or ſtately buildings of the ſame. This was ſometime a famous mart towne of the Wandalls. Such a multitude of merchants did flocke hither, from *Ruſſia*, *Saxony*, *Lauſſnitz*, *Meiſen*, and all parts of *Wandal-land*, in ſuch troopes, that in all *Europe*, except *Conſtantinople*, there was ſcarce ſuch a mart to be found: but it was ſo ſhaken by the violent warres of the Danes, that at laſt it was almoſt wholly brought to nothing; ſuch is the mutability of vnconſtant fortune alwaies delighted in change. Now they call it *Wollin*. STRALSVND, vpon the ſea ſhore. It hath had ſometime his proper prince, viz. the Duke of *Barth*. It is a city very populous and greatly frequented by Merchants. WINETA, this ſometime was alſo a city of good reckoning, peraduenture it is now called *Archon* or *Iulinum*, (*Wollin.*) For the cities of *Wandal-land*, according to the diuerſity of languages of ſundry nations, had their diuers names. That which the Wandalls called *Stargard*, the Saxons named *Aldenburg*, and the Danes *Banneſia* as *Crantzius* affirmeth. But I thinke it good to ſet down the deſcription of this country, which the ſingular learned man, M. *Peter Edling* ſent me from *Colberg*, in this maner: *Pomerland* at this day hath forty cities, encloſed with walls and ditches; beſides certaine goodly caſtles and monaſteries. Amongſt the which theſe are the chiefe: *Stralſund*, *Stettin*, *Grypſwald*, *Stargard*, *Colberg* and *Anglame*. Fiue hundred yeares ſince, before the enterteinment of Chriſtian religion, which was in the yeare 1124. and when they left the Slauonian tongue, *Pomerland* was greater, and not much inferiour to a kingdome. For *Bugſlaus* the firſt, brother of *Wartiſlaus* the firſt, ſonne to *Swantibore*, who died a Pagane, when as his nephews leauing their country for the alteration of the language, adioined *Pomerell* to *Spruiſe*. POMERELL, which the Polanders do at this day call *Caſub corner*, (*Caſſubia*) is no very ſmall prouince. It extended it ſelfe from the borders of *Pomerland* to the riuer *Wixel* or *Weiſſel*, and conteineth theſe cities, *Dantzk*, *Putzka*, *Dirſow*, *Stargard*, *Nauburg*, *Smecha*, *Tauchel*, *Nakel*, *Hamerſtein*, *Baldeburg*, *Frideland*, *Comtz*, *Schoneg*, *Slochow &c.* which cities haue for the moſt part caſtles belonging to them: beſide which there are theſe caſtles; *Moſenantz*, *Talkenborch*, *Subitz*, *Lauterberg*: and theſe Monaſteries, *Polpelin*, *Sukow*, *Tzernitz*, *Oliua*, where the Princes of *Pomerell* were wont to be buried, euen to *Meſtewin* the laſt of that line, who died at *Dantzk* and was buried at *Oliua* in the yeare 1295. Read more of *Pomerland* in the Saxon Chronicle of *Dauid Chytraus*. This mappe we haue taken out of *Munſters* Coſmography.

The Dukedome of OZWIECZIN and ZATOR.

THis Dukedome is a part of the kingdome of *Poland* where it toucheth *Sileſia*. Sometime it did not belong to this kingdome. The territorie of OZVVIECZIN, (the Germanes in their language call it Auſchwitz) fell vnto the kings of *Poland* in the time of *Cazimir*, the third, in the yeare 1454. ZATOR, about 400. yeares after, in the raigne of *Sigiſmund* the firſt, was reduced vnto the crowne of *Poland* and was vnited to that body, in the yeare of Chriſt 1548. as *Cromer* in his Chronicle of *Poland* teſtifieth.

POMERANIAE, WANDALICÆ REGIONIS, TYP.

Codanus Sinus.

MARCA ANTIQVA

Rugen.

Wolgast

Gnitz

Vsedom.

Barthia

Gryfswald

Stolpe

Ducatus Stetinensis

Pomeria

Stetin

Vkermarck

Anger mund

Stolpe

Königsberg

Draggun.

Lotzke

Treptow.

Tollense flu.

Neubrandenburg

Rostock

Wismar

Rekenitz

Tribses

Gutzkow

Plotze

Lorenitz

Saatzach

Nystmark

Pasin

Pyritz

Landsberg

Warte flu.

Friedewold.

Nystat

Costrin

Rahn

SEPTENTRIO.

FINLANDIÆ DVCATVS,

Regni Succiæ membrum.

LIVONIÆ NOVA DESCRIPTIO, Joanne Portantio auctore.

NARVA

Rhutenorum, quibus Ivanogrода vocatur, Moscо paret

Ivanigrod

Hic lacus vario piscium genere abundat. Porrigitur in longitudinem ass CCCLX. stadia.

HAREN.

WIRLAND.

DERPT.

Pleskovia

Porchaff

Narva flu.

Wesenberg

Kerempe

Isenberg

Nieburg.

Marienburg

Sillack

Hangerholm

Schwanenburg

Seswegen

Berzet

Lemsal

Opotzka

Creutzburch

Ludse

Rositen

Dunenburch

Dorpatsa flu.

Dubna

Duina flu.

Driſſa

Ghlubokora

Plotzko

PARS.

RVSSIAE

SEMIGALLIA.

Mitaw.

Hasenpoth

Ratzeke

Posival.

Pauerwosk

Kettler.

Varna

Oraſsa

CVRLAND.

Goldingen

Newburch

Frauenburch

Windau flu.

Bartauw flu.

Hasp flu.

Memel flu.

Memel

Curisch Haff

SAMAITEN

Kauten

Skats

Wilkomir

Wilia flu.

Nemet flu.

Ragnet

Sto flu.

Hic Succinum colligitur

Seymy

Wilpri

Wolke

Wenkin

Crono

PRVSSIAE PARS.

LITHVANIÆ

Duina flu.

Driſſa

Modwick

Krione

Ghlubokora

PARS.

Plotzko

Sala milliaria Germanica

CLIMA DVODECIMVM.

CLIMA VNDECIMVM.

CLIMA DECIMVM.

MAXIMVS DIES HORARVM. XVIII.

MAXIMVS DIES HORARVM. XVII.

MAXIMVS DIES HORARVM. XVI.

PTENTRIO.

Vandalia.

Pomeria In feri or.

Cassubia.

PRVSSIAE PARS.

Pomerella vltra citraque Vistulam olim Inferioris Pomeraniæ principum hæreditaria fuit prouincia, etiam longè post Christianissimum. Post obitum autem eorum principium. partem Poloni & Ordo Prussiæ, partem Marchiones occupauerunt.

Priuilegio.

Scala Miliarium German.

MARCA NOVA

Sta. Por. pinxit.

SEPTENTRIO.

PSCZINA

SI LE SI AE. PARS

OCCIDENS.

SKOCZOW.

MORAVIAE PARS

Hungariæ confinia

CARPATHVS MONS

ORIENS.

DVCATVS OSWIECZENSIS, ET ZATORIENSIS, DESCRIPTIO.

Scala Miliarium

MERIDIES.

HOR. XVII. MAXIMVS DIES HORARVM XVIII.

ROMANIA, anciently called THRACIA.

HAt country which now they call ROMANIA, the ancients called THRACIA. It was a large and wide prouince, hauing on the Eaſt, *Propontis*, (*Mar di Marmora*) and *Pontus Euxinus*, (the Italians call it *Mar Maiore*, the Gretians *Maurothalaſſa*, the Turkes, as *Busbequius* ſaith, (*Caradenis*, the blacke ſea, as both nations vnderſtand:) on the South, *Mare Ægeum*, (the Turkes call this *Acdenis*, the white ſea, *Archipelago*) on the Weſt, *Macedony* and *Pannony*: on the North, the mount *Hæmus* (*Monte Argentaro*) and both the *Mœſiaes*. The aire is neither very kind, nor the ſoile very fertile: and, except it be in thoſe places which do butte vpon the ſea, it is barrein and cold. *Ptolemey* diuideth it into thirteen ſhires, namely theſe; *Danthletica*, *Bennica*, *Beſſica*, *Cænica*, *Cœletica*, *Corpialica*, *Droſica*, *Mædica*, *Samaica*, *Sapaica*, *Sardica*, *Sellitica*, *Vrbana* and *Vſdeſica*. The latter writers haue diuided it into theſe ſix prouinces, *Europa*, *Hæmimontum*, *Mœſia*, *Secunda*, (which is the ſame with *Mœſia Inferior*, *Rhodope*, *Scythia*, and *Thracia*, properly ſo called. Laſtly, it was ſince called by one name *Romania*, which it ſtill retaineth. Yet about *Conſtantinople*, I vnderſtand the Turkes do call it, *Galatia*, where alſo at this day there is the city *Galata*, which we call *Pera*, and the old Hiſtoriographers named *Cornu Bizantium*, the horne of *Conſtantinople*. The famous MOVNTAINES of this country are *Hæmus*, (*Monte Argentaro*, or *Catena mundi*, the chaine of the world, the Italians call it: the Turkes, *Balkan*: the Slauonians, *Cumouiza*:) *Rhodope*, (*Valizu*, or *Czernaniwerti*, they now call it) *Orbelus*, (*Karopnitze*) *Pangæus*, (*Malaca* or *Caſtagna*) and diuers others of leſſer note. The RIVERS are *Hebrus*, (*Mariſa*) *Neſſus*, (*Neſto* or *Meſtro*, the Turkes call it *Charaſou*) *Melas*, (now *Lameta*, or *Lariſſa*) and *Strymon*, as ſome thinke, although others do rather iudge this to be a riuer of *Macedony*. The famous CITIES are, *Abdera*, (now *Aſperoſa*, as *Niger* thinketh; or *Polyſtylo*, as *Sophianus*; or *Aſtrizza*, as *Nardus* affirmeth) *Apollonia*, *Phinopolis*, *Philippolis*, *Nicopolis* vpon the riuer *Hæmus*, *Nicopolis* vpon the riuer *Neſſus*, *Hadrianopolis*, (the Turkes call it *Endrem*, as *Busbechius* writeth; or *Edernay* as *Poſtellus* teacheth) *Selybria*, *Debeltus*, *Heraclea*, *Lyſimachia*, (*Hexamili*) and *Byſantium*, famous in all ages, ſo named of *Byſa* who firſt built it, afterward it was enlarged and fortified by the Emp. *Conſtantine*, and of him was called *Conſtantinopolis*, but at this time corruptly and more ſhort *Stamboli*. This now as alſo long ſince it was, is the moſt famous and honourable city of all this country, next after *Hadrianople* (*Andernopoli*, it is commonly called) then *Sophia*, and others of leſſe eſtimation. This country alſo hath adioined vnto it a necke-land or demi-ile, which they call the Foreland of *Thrace*. Heere is *Callipolis* (*Gallippoli*) and *Seſto* famous for the loue of *Leander*. *Dauid Chytræus* in his Chronicle of *Saxony* hath diuers things worth the noting of the prouinces of this chart.

The ilands in the *Archipelago* (*mare Ægæum*) neere to *Romania* are SAMOTHRACIA, commonly called *Samandrachi*: and THALASSIA of *Ptolemey*, which others call *Thaſſus*, and to this day it reteineth ſome ſimilitude of that name; for the latter writers do name it *Taſſo*. In *Propontis* or *Mar di Marmora*, is PROECONNESVS, or *Elaphonneſus*, which ſome haue named *Neuris*. Now the Turkes and Greekes do call it *Marmora*, whereof that ſea tooke the name. In *Boſphorus* (the Latines call it *Stretto di Conſtantinopoli*, the ſtraites of *Conſtantinople*, the Greekes *Laimon*, the Turkes *Bogazin*,) are the *Inſulæ* CYANEÆ, (which *Strabo* calleth *Symplegades*, now *Pauonare* or *Iarcazes*) oft mentioned in the writings of ancient Poets, who after their maner did feine them firſt to haue floted vpon the water and to be moueable, and then by the ſailing of the Argonautes to haue been ſetled and fixed. Beſide the old Geographers *Ptolemey*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Pomponius Mela*, which haue written of this country; the latter writers alſo are not to be neglected: eſpecially the ſingular learned *Wolfangus Lazius* his commentaries of *Greece*; and *Bellonius* his Obſeruations. *Petrus Gyllius* hath moſt curiouſly and diligently deſcribed the city *Conſtantinople*, which city a man may ſay was by the prouidence of God ordeined to be the head of many kingdomes, and to haue beene ſometime called *New Rome*, and at this day *Romania*: ſo that the famous poet *Tibullus* may ſeeme to haue ſpoken not without iuſt cauſe and by a kind of diuine inſpiration, when he ſaid, ROMA TVVM NOMEN TERRIS FATALE REGENDIS, O *Rome*, thy name doth giue, thou ſhouldeſt the world command. And in the iudgement of *Romulus*, the Gods would haue it, VT ROMA SIT CAPVT ORBIS TERRARVM, That *Rome* ſhould be the head of all the World, as *Liuy* hath left record in the firſt booke of his Decades.

ROMA=
NIAE,
(quae olim Thracia dicta)
VICINARVMQ3 REGIO=
NVM, VTI BVLGARIAE,
WALACHIAE, SYRFI=
AE, ETC. DESCRIPTIO.
Auctore Iacobo Castaldo.

Scala milliarium Italicorum.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Cum priuilegio decennali.

CIↃ. IↃ. LXXXIIII.

HVNGARIAE
PARS.

SEPTEMTRIO.

SICVLI.

VALACHIA
INTE=
RIOR.

OCCIDENS.

BOSSINA.

DAL=MATIA.

CRA INA.

SER=VIA.

BVLGARIA.

TOPLIZA.

ERSECH.

MASSONS.

Basch

Macedoniae pars.

MERIDIES.

Almiza
Cogniza
Sernitza
Gelebse
Metrouich
Tribigna
Pertuza
Ragusi
Sabiaco
Cauaz
Cisalcon
Scutari
Durazzo
Drino flu.
Diaque
Prodio
Orach
Plenie
Bracha
Nussia
Priepoli
Sinitz
Viaz
Carmonize
Golgio
Slatina
Vendrias
Crumze
Suetigrad
Noubazar
Sofia
Monte Argentaro
Monte Negro
Fochia
Pez
Orsano
Godomiri campi
Semauez
Semandrio
Columbaz
Seborud
Pezuna
Crinoz
Sitinze
Suersegno lacus
Zenderin
Bodon
Fert
Barnouitza
Valpia
Crainitz
Ibar
Chirecari
Gregori
Boaga
Bosna
Stratoria
Erigo Castra
Drigusa
Veria
Salonichi
Iamboli
Tarech
Pach
Fegaris
Fursternberg
Ruseo
Caronsebes
Zelle
Tronc
Orsona
Vitolie
Sibenico
Alpe Fin.
7. pagi Siculi
Mergen. Burg
Repis
Pa
Ca
Ta
Ti
Cibe
Ci
Dr
Ta
Ti
Ca
Ti
Ca
Ti
Ca

MOLDAVIA.
PO DOLIA.
BESSARA= BIA.
VALA CHIA.
SYRFIA.
SAGORA.
BVLGARIA.
SILI STRE.
MANIA.
LIAE PARS.
Archipelago
Iamboli regio.
Prut
Schea
Morgoseſt
Bardalach flu.
Niemez
Bacon
Bistricia flu.
Foiroz
Tortoz
Azud
Braſtouia
Tergouiſcho
Launize flu.
Rudbon
Rotoſtoi
Vaſiglio
Braila
Bucheruſco
Launiz
Floch
Ponuar
Hermenſtat
Briolauo
Argiſch
Sornua
Pitieſd
Pileſch
Buchereſch
Pinon
Tiſeſch flu.
Briolan
Dembauize
Arcin
Dolouiuch
Macadia
Ris
Nicopoli
Seurrianum
Zergona
Galnbachaz
Boton
Barnouatza
Balubaz
Dornaz
Iſchia flu.
Vridſa
Bila
Cibel
Succoua
Bouza
Silz
Dragona
Beluze
Piroti
Zarnbrod
Ternnaua
Vlaſco
Macedonia
Comergino
Fornaze
Iranno
Stipe
Vitolie
Aſpra
Salonichi
Cuzuran, vrbs et lacus
Sauran flu.
Feinic
Aſiach flu.
Coiazmiz lacus
Cercicoue
Oſacou
Lapuzna
Vzza
Nuſz
Prut flu.
Tarieſco
Stora
Oriowa
Ginez
Roſome lacus
Falconera
Bialogrod
Hus
Viduize
Barlach
Ren
Braila
Cherſonech
Baban
Donigu
Zenaue
Bra
Silliſtro
Drimago
Ciglia
Dizza
Rusti
Varna
Piſia
Leſtillo
Filbir
Prouaz
Vraza
Panizo flu.
Deurlt
Balgiur
Eſcimbabarag
Temeno
Ternoua
Rhodope mons
Stonamo
Pigmi
Stipimnus
Regia
Negri
Negroto
Morula
Caſpia
Bergas
Dimali
Siberi
Iſola
Arto
Spiga
Larſachi
Phlormi
Diaſchillo
Sequino
Londar
Xpo
Strongone
Strimone
Vardus
Verduize
Doari
Monte
Cibel
Suachinuſura
Pirot
Oſſuruz
Caprinaz
Curouiſchina
Stibegno
Aſpra
Iſchia
Vridſa
Bila
Ternoua
Temeno
Eſcimbabarag
Balgiur
Deurlt
Panizo flu.
Vraza
Prouaz
Filbir
Piſia
Leſtillo
Varna
Ciglia
Dizza
Drimago
Rusti
Bra
Silliſtro
Iſola
Bergamo
Sougiac
Venitz
Glarize flu.
Colopin
Tartuga
Vacarreo
Beza riche
Guardi
Caliarie flu.
Stipimnus
Phalipapoli
Pigmi

SCANDIA,
Or
THE NORTHREN
Kingdomes.

His Mappe conteineth almoſt all the Northen tract of the knowen world : but eſpecially the Neck-land or *Peninſula*, knowen vnto the old writers by theſe names, *Scandia*, *Scandinauia*, *Baltia* and *Baſilia*, but to them neuer throughly diſcried : which in regard of his greatneſſe they haue called *Another World*, and the Shoppe of men, and as it were the ſcabberd from whence ſo many Nations haue been drawen. But of the diuers names of this country, read that which we haue written at the mappe of *Iſland*, as alſo in our Treaſury of Geography, in the word BASILIA. This Neckeland in this our age conteineth three kingdomes, *Norwey*, *Swedland* and *Gotland* ; with a part of the kingdome of *Denmarke*, and many other prouinces, as *Bothny*, *Finmarke*, *Finland Lappland*, *&c.* whoſe ſeuerall deſcriptions we will heere ſet downe out of *Iames Ziegler*.

NORVEGIA, *Norway*, if you would interpret it, is as much to ſay, as the Northren tract, or Northren way. This was ſometime a moſt flouriſhing kingdome, and comprehended *Denmarke*, and *Frieſland* with the circumiacent Ilands, vntill ſuch time as the kingdome was gouerned by an hereditary ſucceſſion of kings. Afterward the line failing, in the time of vacancie, by the conſent of the Nobility it was decreed, that the kings ſhould be choſen by election. At this day it is vnder the iuriſdiction of the kings of *Denmarke*, who do not only take the lawfull reuenews iuſtly due to the crowne, but impoſing intolerable exactions, and by ſcraping and raking all commodities into their hands, they conuey all the wealth of this country into *Denmarke*. Neither is this aggreeuance alone, but with all the diſaduantage and condition of the place doth much hurt the ſubiects: for all the hauens, roads, & ſhipping are at the command of the king of *Denmarke* : ſo that neither they may without his leaue vſe the ſea or tranſport their merchandiſe into forren countries. This kingdome either for the temperature of the aire, goodneſſe of the ſoile, or benefit of the ſea is not of meane eſtimation and account. This doth tranſport into other parts of *Europe* a fiſh which is a kind of codde, ſlitte and ſpread vpon a poſt and ſo dried and hardened with the froſt and cold : and thereupon the Germanes call it *Stockfiſh*. The beſt time of the yeare to catch them is in *Ianuary*, when as the weather is coldeſt to drie them : thoſe which are taken when the weather is more mild, they ſhrinke or rotte away, and are not fit to be tranſported any whither. All the ſea coaſt of *Norway* is very calme and temperate : the ſea freeſeth not : the ſnow continueth not long.

SVECIA, *Sweden* or *Swedland*, is a kingdome rich of ſiluer, copper, lead, iron, corne and cattell. Wonderfull plenty of fiſh is heere taken both in riuers, lakes, and creekes, aſwell as in the maine ocean. Heere are many Deere and wild beaſts. *Stockholme* is the kings ſeat and chiefe mart towne, a city fortified both by nature, by art, and induſtrie of the ingenious Architect. It ſtandeth in a fenne, like *Venice* : and thereof it took the name, for that being ſituate in the waters it is built vpon piles, which they call *Stockes*.

GOTHIA, (*Gotland*) that is, the Good land, is ſubiect to the king of *Sweden*. In it is the port and mart towne *Calmar*, a great city. Heere is a goodly Caſtle which for ingenious Architecture or Fortification, as alſo for large compaſſe and content is not much inferiour to that of *Millane* in *Italie*. Neere *Tinguallen* are mines of excellent iron. Thus farre *Ziegler*.

Of DENMARKE and the BRITISH ILES we will ſpeake nothing in this place, ſeeing that we entreated of them at their proper and ſeuerall mappes. In this chart there is deſcribed alſo ISLAND, an Iland as famous as any other for ſtrange miracles and ſecret works of nature. *Item* GROENLAND, another Iland knowen to very few. Heere alſo is FRIESLAND, a third iland altogether vnknowen to ancient writers ; neither is it once named of the latter Geographers or Hydrographers ; only *Nicolao Zeno*, a Venetian, who, in the yeare of Chriſt 1380. toſſed with many continuall bitter ſtormes in this ſea, at laſt rent and weather-beaten, arriued in this Ile. This authour affirmeth that this iland is ſubiect to the king of *Norway*, and to be greater then *Ireland*, and that the chiefe towne is of the ſame name with the Ile it ſelfe ; laſtly, that the country people do for the moſt part liue by fiſhing. For in the hauen of this towne they catch ſuch abundance of all ſorts of fiſh, that from thence they lade whole ſhippes, and tranſport them into other ilands neere adioining. The ſea next to this iland vpon the Weſt, full of ſhelues and rocks, as he writeth, is of the inhabitants called *Mare Icarium*, *Icarus* ſea : and an iland in it, he ſaith is named ICARIA. Of GROENLAND he writeth, that the winter heere is 9. moneths long, and all that time it neuer raineth, nor the ſnow which falleth in the beginning of winter euer diſſolueth vntill the latter end of the ſame. But that is moſt wonderfull which he telleth of the Monaſtery of the order of Frier Predicants, dedicated to the honour of S. *Thomas*, in this Iland : namely, that there is not farre from it a mountaine, which like vnto *Aetna* in *Sicilia* doth at certaine ſeaſons burne and caſt out huge flakes of fire, and that there is in the ſame place a fountaine of hot or skalding waters, wherewith not only all the chambers of this monaſtery are warmed in the maner of Stoues, and hot-houſes, but alſo all kind of meat and bread is ſodden and dreſſed, and with no other fire. All the monaſtery is built of a kind of hollow light ſtone, which the flames of that burning mountaine do caſt forth. For theſe burning ſtones, being by nature ſomewhat fat and oily, are ſolid and firme, but being quenched with this water, they become drie, full of holes and light ; and the water wherewith they were quenched is turned into a clammy kind of ſtuffe like *bitumen*, wherewith theſe ſtones are laied, in ſteed of mortar, when they are to vſe them in building : and thus they make a ſure worke againſt the iniury of all weathers, Their orchyeards alſo and gardens watered with this water are alwaies green and do flouriſh almoſt all the yeare long, with all maner of flowres, kinds of corne and fruits. This Priory ſtandeth vpon the ſea ſhore, and hath a reaſonable capacious and large hauen ; into which the forenamed fountaine emptying his waters, doth make it ſo warme that it neuer freeſeth, in the hardeſt and egereſt froaſt that euer was knowen. Whereupon heere is ſuch abundance of fiſh, which do flocke hither from more colde places, that not only theſe Monkes, but alſo the neighbours round about are furniſhed from hence with prouiſion of victuall. Theſe thinges amongſt many others *Zenus* hath written of theſe Ilands, who, being made by *Zichimnus*, king of certaine Ilands heere about, high Admirall of his nauy, diſcouered all theſe Northren coaſts.

The ile FRIESLAND, now againe in theſe our daies was deſcried by the Engliſhmen, and was by them called by a new name WEST ENGLAND. In old writers there are but few records left of theſe Ilands. Amongſt the new writers *Olaus Magnus Gothus*, *Epiſcopus Vpſalienſis*, *Albertus Crantzius*, *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Iacobus Zieglerus*, *Sigiſmundus ab Herberſtein* in his commentaries of *Moſcouia*, haue deſcribed theſe countries : And *Nicolas Wimman* hath ſet forth the nauigation of the Northren ſea. See alſo a little diſcourſe of *Antony* and *Nicolas Zenis*, two brethren, of the ilands ſituate vnder the North pole, together with the ſhipwracke of *Peter Quirinus*, written by himſelfe and *Chriſtophero Fioranante*, as alſo by *Nicholas Mighel*, in the Italian tongue. There is alſo a diſcourſe of theſe Northren parts written by *Sebaſtian Cabato*, who in the yeare 1557. firſt ſailed into theſe quarters. But aboue all the hiſtory of *Saxony* lately written and ſet out by *Dauid Chytraus* is not to be forgotten.

AMERI:
CAE SI:
VE NOVI
ORBIS
PARS.

Groclandt

SEPTEN

landt.

Groen:

Estotilant

Iflant

Thu:
le.

OCEANVS HYP
BORZVS

OCEANVS SEPTENTRIONALIS

SEPTENTRIONALIVM REGIONVM DESCRIP.

7

ISLAND.

DO find in the Eccleſiaſticall hiſtory lately ſet forth and imprinted vnder the name of M. *Adams*: That the people of this Iland came vnto *Adelbert* Biſhop of *Breme*, earneſtly entreating him to appoint them ſome learned diuines that might be able to preach the Goſpell and plant Chriſtianity amongſt them. Neither do I thinke that there is any mention of this Nation in any other more ancient writer than he. Although I muſt confeſſe, that *Sigebertus Gemblacenſis* hath left record, that Great King *Arthur*, about the yeare of Chriſt 470. ſubdued this iland and reduced the people to his obedience. This I take as a fable, not for any true hiſtory. For I do certainly know that this was neuer written by *Sigebert*, but ſhuffled in, as many things els, by ſome other. For a very faire Manuſcript copy of mine owne, as alſo another in parchment of my friend, haue it not.) Now this *Adelbert* died about the yeare after Chriſts incarnation 1070. And that the name *Thule*, oft ſpoken of almoſt by all old writers aſwell Poets and Hiſtorians as Geographers, doth not pertaine to this Iland (againſt the opinion well neere of all the learned men of our time) but rather to *Scone* (*Scandiæ Peninſula*) a neck-land of *Norway*, not only the authority of *Procopius* a graue diſcreet writer; but alſo for that a note and remnant of that name yet remaineth to this day in *Scone*, in that part which is oppoſite to the Orkeney Iles; namely in a place of *Norway* where the famous Mart of the *Belgæ* is ſeated. For amongſt other ſhires of *Norway* there is one in this place which they call *Tulemarcke*, that is, the March or ſhire of *Tule*. The ilands alſo ouer againſt this ſhore which vulgarly are called *Hetland* and *Shetland*, the ſeamen, as I vnderſtand out of *England* by the relation of my good friend M. W. *Camden*, are commonly called *Thylinſel*, whereby I conceiue that this Iland tooke the name from the next maine land oppoſite vnto it. For what els is *Thilenſel*, but the iland of *Thile*? This opinion of mine not only *Pomponius Mela* doth confirme, who writeth that *Thule* was oppoſite to the ſea coaſt of the *Belgæ*; (he directly ſaith, I ſay *Belgarum*, not *Britannorum littori*, the ſea coaſt of *Britaine* where indeed *Iſland* is ſituate, not *Thule*:) but alſo *Ptolemey* the prince of all Geographers and writers in that argument, who placeth *Thule* vnder the 29. degree of Longitude, and 63. of Latitude. Which poſition and calculation of degrees doth exactly and preciſely fall vpon *Tilemarke*. And as for *Iſland* there is no man that hath looked with halfe an eie into Geographicall Mappes and Charts, but doth know it to lie vnder the firſt degree of Longitude, and the ſixtieth degree of Latitude. And I perſwade my ſelfe euen *Arngrimus Ionas* himſelfe, an Illander borne, in that his Treatiſe of *Iſland*, where he ſaith that the latitude of this Iland is about 44. degrees and 45. minutes was much deceiued. It is therefore as cleare as the noone day, as he ſaith, that *Iſland* is not the ſame that *Thule* was: and the ſame *Procopius* ſaith, that it is inhabited by thirteen Nations, and gouerned by ſo many Kings, and to be tenne times as great as *Brittaine*: ſo that not without good cauſe *Stephanus* giueth it the title of Great; when as it is certaine that *Iſland* is much leſſe than *Brittaine*. The ſame *Procopius* affirmeth that the *Scritifinni*, a kind of people ſo called, did inhabite *Thule*; theſe *Diaconus* nameth *Strictofinni*: and ſpeaketh of them in *Scandia*; as doth alſo *Iornandes* in his hiſtory; notwithſtanding he corruptly calleth them (that I may note this by the way) *Creferne*. Thus, gentle Reader, thou ſeeſt that which they name *Scandia* or *Scone*, he calleth *Thule*: and the ſame nation to this day dwelleth in the ſame *Scandia*, called by the ſame name no whit corrupted. For they are called vulgarly *Scrickefinner*, and do dwell in *Scandia*, and not in *Iſland*. In *Thule Procopius* writeth, that there be huge great woods: in *Iſland* all the world knoweth there are none at all. And ſo *Iſacius* vpon *Lycophron* ſaith truly, when he affirmeth that *Thule*, is vpon the Eaſt of *Brittaine*, not vpon the North, as is *Iſland*. Contrary to that which *Strabo* (a moſt worthy and diligent Geographer, by the ſound iudgement of all the learned) ſaith of it, but from the relation, as there he addeth of *Pytheas*, a ſhamefull lying hiſtoriographer, whoſe cuſtome was, as *Diodorus Siculus* in his ſecond booke writeth, to counterfait and coine fables ſo cunningly that ordinarily they paſſed for true ſtories. This is that *Thule*, which *Tacitus* reporteth, when the Romane nauy ſailed round about *Brittaine* was ſeen and viewed by them, but not regarded, and therefore not entered as is probable. This could not be *Iſland*, which is much farther off, and out of kenning. But this is enough in this place of *Thule* or *Scandia*. We will addreſſe our ſelues to ſpeake of *Iſland*, an iland altogether vnknowen, and not once named in any ancient writer.

ISLAND, or, the *Froſen* or *Icie land*, which is all one, was ſo named of the ice which lieth continually vpon his North ſide: for there now beginneth the Froſen-ſea, as *Crantzius* writeth. It was called SNELAND, of the Snow which all the yeare long doth heere in ſome places continue: *Item* GARDARSHOLM, that is, *Gardersile*, ſo called, as *Arngrimus* himſelfe being an Illander borne writeth, of one *Gardar* a man ſo named who firſt found it or inhabited the ſame. This iland is an hundred Germane miles in length, as commonly moſt writers do hold; but the foreſaid *Arngrimus Ionas* ſaith it is 144. miles long. For the moſt part it is not inhabited, but is waſt and mountainous, eſpecially toward the North part: by reaſon of the bitter blaſts of the South winds, which will not ſuffer, as *Olaus* teacheth, ſo much as any low ſhrubbe or buſh once to put forth his head. It is ſubiect to the king of *Norway*, and ſo hath continued euer ſince the yeare of Chriſt 1260. at what time firſt, the ſame *Arngrime* affirmeth, they did their homage to that Crowne. Whereupon the king of *Denmarke* euery yeare ſendeth thither a Lieutenant, by whom they are now gouerned, as in times paſt they were by certaine Biſhops of their owne; by whom they were, as we ſaid before, conuerted vnto Chriſtianity, in the time of *Adelbert* Biſhop of *Breme*. In the raigne of *Harald* with the faire lockes, (*Pulchricomus*, *Harfagro* they vulgarly called him as *Ionas* writeth) who was the firſt Monarch of *Norway*, it was firſt begun to be inhabited, as ſome would faine perſwade: namely, when he had ouercome the pety kings and had baniſhed them out of *Norway*, they being driuen to ſeeke their dwelling in ſome other place, they forſooke their owne natiue country, ſhipped themſelues together with their wiues, children, and whole families, landed at the length in this iland, and heere ſeated themſelues. This ſeemeth to me to haue happened about the yeare of Chriſts incarnation 1000. but the forenamed authour *Arngrimus Ionas* ſaith that it was in the yeare 874. who alſo there ſetteth downe a Catalogue and names of all their Biſhops. The firſt Biſhop, as *Crantzius* writeth, was *Iſleff*. That it was ſubiect to the command of the ſame Norweies about 200. yeares, I find in the abridgement of *Zenies* Eclogs, where I find that *Zichmi* king of *Frieſland* attempted warre againſt this iland, but in vaine, and was repelled by a garriſon of ſouldiers placed there by the king of *Norway*, to defend the ſame from the aſſault of enemies. It is diuided into foure parts or prouinces according to the foure quarters of the World: namely, into Weſtfiordung, Auſtlendingafiordung, Nordlingafiordung and Sundlendingafiordung, as to ſay as the Weſt quarter, Eaſt quarter, North quarter and South quarter. It hath but two Biſhops ſeas, *Schalholdt*, and *Hola*; with certaine ſcholes adioined vnto them. In the dioceſſe of *Hola* are the Monaſteries *Pingora*, *Remeſted*, *Modur*, and *Munketuere*. In the dioceſſe of *Schalholdt* are *Videy*, *Pyrnebar*, *Kirkebar* and *Skirda*. Yet by the letters of *Velleius*, the authour of this chart, which he wrote vnto me, I do vnderſtand that there are heere nine monaſteries: and beſides them 329. churches. They haue no coine of their owne, nor cities: for the mountaines are to them in ſteed of cities, and fountaines for pleaſure and delights, as *Crantzius* teſtifieth, who affirmeth that for the moſt part they dwell in caues, making their lodgings and roomes by cutting and digging them out in the ſides of hilles. The which alſo *Olaus* doth teſtifie, eſpecially in the winter time. They build their houſes of fiſh bones, for want of wood. Contrariwiſe *Ionas* he ſaith, that heere are many churches and houſes built reaſonably faire and ſumptuouſly of wood, ſtone and turffe. Wares they exchange with Merchants for other wares. Forrein dainties and pleaſures they are not acquainted withall. They ſpeake the Cimbrian language, or the ancient Germane tongue, into which we ſaw this other day the holy Scriptures tranſlated, and imprinted at *Hola* (a place in the North part of this iland) in a moſt goodly and faire letter, in the yeare of our Lord 1584. I ſay, in the old Germane tongue: for I do obſerue it to be the ſame with that, in which a little booke that is imprinted vnder the name of *Otfrides Goſpels*, is written in. *Ionas* himſelfe confeſſeth that they haue no maner of cattell beſide Horſes, and Kine. *Velleius* witneſſeth that they haue no trees but Berch and Iuniper. The ſoile is fatte for paſtorage and the graſſe ſo ranke, that all men that haue written of this iland do iointly and with one conſent affirme, that except they do ſometime fetch their cattell from the paſture and moderate their feeding, they wilbe in danger of being ſtopped vp with their owne fatte. Yet all in vaine oft times, as the ſame *Arngrime* affirmeth. The ſoile is not good for corne or for eareable ground, and ſo it beareth not any maner of graine, therefore for the moſt part they liue altogether on fiſh. Which alſo being dried and beaten, and as it were ground to meale they make into loaues and cakes, and do vſe it at their tables in ſtead of bread. Their drinke in former time was faire water, but now of corne, brought vnto them from forren places, they haue learned to brew a kind of beere: ſo that after they began to trade with ſtrangers reſorting to them, they began alſo to loue better liquours and haue left their drinking of water. For as *Georgius Brunus* maketh me beleeue, the Lubekers, Hamburgers and Bremers do yearely reſort to this iland, which thither do cary Meale, Bread, Beere, Wine, Aqua vitæ, courſe Engliſh clothes and other ſuch of low prices, both Wollen and Linnen, Iron, Steele, Tinne, Copper, Siluer, Mony both Siluer and Gold, Kniues, Shoes, Coifes and Kercheifes for women, and Wood whereof they build their houſes and make their boats. For theſe they exchange the *Iſland* cloth, (they commonly call it *Watman*) huge lumps of Brimſtone, and great ſtore of dried fiſh, *Stockefiſh* we call it. All this out of the Weſt and South parts of the ſame. Out of the Eaſt and North part of the iland, where there is great plenty of graſſe, they tranſport into other countries, Mutton and Beefe, butter and

ſometime

ISLANDIA.

Glama.

VESTFIORDING.

Oceanus

AVLVOS.

Scala milliarium Islandicorum

Septemtrio.

Grim. Pr.

Kolbeins dalur.

Surnak dalur.

HOLA, altera sedes episcopalis, cum schola.

Holaar cloſter.

Holaar dalur.

Hialta Dalur

NORDLEN DINGAFIOR DVNG.

Sub eodem tecto homines, canes, sus, et ouis.

Bardur dalur.

Husevig.

Grimsstad.

Mule.

Mariæ tuerr cloſter.

Molruſsfell.

Suartar notn.

Fodinæ sulphuris præstantissimæ.

Arnafelds lokul.

Sand lokul

Ytra Ingvidur.

Strand.

Kirkiubar.

Iokuls a Iokul tum ostia, ex quibus ingens vis aquarum cum glacie erumpit.

Skardz cloſter.

Fliotzdalur.

Garvarsk

Aradal.

Langedal.

Ruma reppir

SVNDLEN DINGAFIOR DVNG.

Blaſkoger höyd.

SKALHOLT sedes episcopalis, cui adiuncta est schola.

Therma

Ladma reppir.

Oddi.

Fiske notn.

Skaptar.

Ulvagbot.

Kirkebar cloſter.

Equorum tanta hic velocitas, vt continuo cursu 20. milliaria conficiant.

Eyrarbach

Medalland.

Vaccæ marinæ.

Corui, et falcones albi.

Hierſkoyd.

Brid.

Porlarks haffn.

AVLVOS.

Scluopa.

Hafnanes

Oriens.

ILLVSTRISS. AC POTENTISS. REGI FREDERICO II DANIAE, NORVEGIAE, SLAVORVM, GOTHORVMQVE REGI, ETC. PRINCIPI SVO CLEMENTISSIMO. ANDREAS VELLEIVS DESCRIBEB. ET DEDICABAT.

Meridies.

ſome time the fleeces of ſheep, and skinnes and pelts of other beaſts, foxes and white falcons, horſes, for the moſt part ſuch as amble by nature without the teaching and breaking of any horſe courſer. Their oxen and kine are all heere polled and without hornes: their ſheepe are not ſo. *Saxo Grammaticus* and *Olaus Magnus* do tell of many wonders and ſtrange works of God in this iland, whereof ſome it will not be amiſſe to receit in this place. But eſpecially the mount *Hekla*, which continually burneth like vnto *Ætna* in *Sicilia*, although alwaies thoſe flames do not appeare, but at certaine times, as *Arngrimus Ionas* writeth, and affirmeth to be recorded in their hiſtories, as namely in the yeare 1104. 1157. 1222. 1300. 1341. 1362. 1389. and 1558. which was the laſt time that the fire brake out of this hill. Of the like nature is another hill, which they call *Helgefell*, that is, the Holy mount. Of the which mountaine the forenamed *Bruno*, a laborious ſtudent, and for that his worthy worke which he hath ſet out of all the cities of the World, famous and knowen farre and neere all the World ouer, hath written in his priuate letters vnto me, that in the yeare 1580. (*Ionas* ſaith it fell out in the yeare 1581.) not in *Hecla*, but in another mount, namely, in *Helgefel*, fire and ſtones were caſt out with ſuch cracks, thundering and hideous noiſe, that fourtſcore miles off one would haue thought great ordenance and double canons had been diſcharged heere. At this hill there is an huge gulfe, where ſpirits of men lately departed, do offer themſelues ſo plainely to be ſeene and diſcerned of thoſe that ſometime knew them in their life time, that they are often taken for liuing men of ſuch as are not aware that they are dead: neither do they perceiue that they were deceiued, vntill the Ghoſts be gone. (*Ionas* accounteth this for a fable.) There are alſo certaine ſpirits or ghoſts, which do ſhew themſelues apparantly to be ſeen in the buſineſſes of mortall men, or of ſuch as came to their end by ſome violent miſchance, as *Olaus* reporteth. They call theſe *Drols*, as *Ruhmayer* teſtifieth. (Now *Drol*, is a giant of the mountaines, if we may beleeue *Arngrime Ionas* an Ilander by birth and bringing vp.) Heere is a ſpring which by reaſon of a filthy ſmoaking water which runneth from it, killeth any thing that naturally the earth bringeth forth: and whatſoeuer is beſmered with this ſmokie fume, in continuance of time becommeth as hard as a ſtone, yet ſtill retaining the ſhape that it had before. There is alſo a ſpring of peſtilent waters, which whoſoeuer ſhall taſt or drinke of, will preſently be as if he had drunke poiſon. Heere alſo are certaine waters that are in propertie and taſt ſomewhat like drinke that is made of mault. There are fires heere, that will not burne or conſume flax, yet they will quite drie vp and conſume water. They haue beares, crowes, and white hares. As alſo Eagles with white tailes, as our authour *Ionas* the Iſlander whom we haue often cited, doth witneſſe. Theſe *Pliny* (as he there alleageth) calleth *Pygargos*, I thinke we call them *Wringtailes*. But thoſe that are deſirous to know all the ſtrange wonders of this iland let them read *Albert Crantz*, *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Iohannes Magnus*, and *Olaus Magnus*, whom they may beleeue or not beleeue, according as they ſhall find cauſe. To thoſe they may adioine that which *Dauid Chytraus* in his Saxon hiſtory hath written of this iland. Except I be deceiued, the fable which *Iſacius* vpon *Lycophron* reciteth, of a certaine iland of *Brittany*, whither he ſaith the ſoules of dead men are tranſported, doth perteine to this iland. For ſuch a like tale is commonly told of *Iſland*.

A declaration of the Markes and Letters of this Mappe.

A. Is a fiſh which they commonly call Nahual. If any man eat of this fiſh, he dieth preſently. It hath a tooth in the forepart of his head, ſtanding out ſeuen cubites. This diuers haue ſold for the Vnicornes horne. It is thought to be a good antidote and ſoueraigne medicine againſt poiſon. This Monſter is forty elles in length. B. The *Roider*, a fiſh of an hundred and thirty elles in length, which hath no teeth. The fleſh of it is very good meat, wholeſome and toothſome. The fatte of it is good againſt many diſeaſes. C. The Burthualur, hath his head bigger than all the body beſide. It hath many very ſtrong teeth, whereof they make Cheſmen or Tablemen. It is threeſcore cubites long. D. The *Hyena*, the ſea hogge, a monſtrous kind of fiſh, of which thou maieſt read in the 21. booke of *Olaus Magnus*. E. *Ziphius*, (it may be he meaneth *Xiphius*, the ſword fiſh) an horrible ſea monſter, ſwallowing the blacke ſeale at one bitte. F. The Engliſh whale, thirty elles long: it hath no teeth, but the tongue of it is ſeuen elles in length. G. Vroſhualur, that is as much to ſay as the Sea-horſe, with a mane hanging downe from his necke like an horſe. It often doth the fiſhermen great hurt and skare. H. The greateſt kind of Whales, which ſeldome ſheweth it ſelfe; it is more like a little iland, than a fiſh. It cannot follow or chaſe the ſmaller fiſhes, by reaſon of the huge greatneſſe and waight of his body, yet he praieth vpon many, which he catcheth by a naturall wile and ſubtilty which he vſeth for to get his food. I. Skautuhualur, this fiſh altogether full of griſtles or bones; is ſomewhat like a ray or skaite but an infinite deale bigger: when it appeareth, it is like an iland, and with his finnes ouerturneth ſhips and boates. K. Seenaut, ſea cowes, of colour gray: they ſometimes come out of the ſea and do feed vpon the land many in a company together. They haue a little bagge hanging at their noſe, by the helpe of which they liue in the water: that being broken, they liue altogether vpon the land, and do accompany themſelues with other kine. L. Steipereidur, a moſt gentle and tame kind of whale; which for the defence of the fiſhermen fighteth againſt other Whales. It is forbidden by Proclamation that no man may kill or hurt this ſort of Whale. It is in length an hundred cubites at the leaſt. M. Stautul, the Dutchmen call it *Springual*; he hath beene ſeene to ſtand a whole day together vpright vpon his taile. It is ſo called of leaping or skipping. It is a very dangerous enemy to ſeamen and fiſhers; and greedily ſeeketh after mans fleſh. N. Roſtunger, (which alſo is otherwiſe called a *Roſmar*,) is ſomewhat like a ſea-calfe: it goeth in the bottome of the ſea vpon foure feet, but very ſhort ones. His skinne may ſcarcely be pearced with any weapon. Hee ſleepeth twelue houres together hanging by his two long teeth vpon ſome rocke or cliffe. Ech of his teeth are at the leaſt an elle long, but the length of his whole body is foureteen elles long. O. *Spermaceti*, parmacitty, or a baſe kind of amber, they commonly call it Hualambur. P. Blockes and Trunkes of tree by force of winde and violent tempeſt blowne vp by the rootes from off the cliffes of *Norway*, toſſed to and fro and paſſing through many ſtormes at length are caſt vp, or do reſt againſt this ſhore. Q. Huge and maruailous great heaps of ice brought hither with the tide from the frozen ſea, making a great and terrible noiſe; ſome pieces of which oft times are fourty cubites bigge; vpon theſe in ſome places white beares do ſitte cloſely, watching the ſilly fiſh which heere about do play and ſport themſelues.

But I thinke it not amiſſe, to ſet downe the Verſes of *Eraſmus Michaelis*, which he hath of *Iſland* in his third booke *De re Nautica*.

Vltima Parrhaſias Iſlandia ſpectat in Arctos,
Sub Cæarum porrecta gradus: non diuite tantùm
Læta ſolo, tùm vel cæcis occluſa cauernis
Sulphura flaua coquit mixtiſq; extrudit arenis:
Pabula vel latis pecori gratiſſima pratis
Fundit, & oppletas inueſtis gramine valles:
At vicina etiam ſolidos cùm littora piſces
Nec numeris, nec menſura certiſve ferendos
Nominibus ſtipat, ratibuſq; immittere certat.
Prouentu ſiquidem vario cum exceſſerit, vno
Hoc vincit tamen, & cumulato piſce redundat,
Aucta opibus forteſq; animis complexa colonos.
Cuius & in Notios quæ pars iacet obuia ventos
Æſtuat æternis per aperta foramina flammis,
Eructatq; globos cinerum, trepidoq; boatu
Hecla tonans inter ſparſa pice ſidera lambit.

In Engliſh thus:

Iſland a famous ile that's farre remote and diſtant from the Maine,
North-weſt from hence doth lie in frozen ſea: The countries chiefeſt gaine
Is *Brimſtone* pale, which heere in mountaines high in plenty great is found;
Or heere and there like ſand on ſhore li'th ſcattered on the ground.
The goodly paſtures paſſing fatte, the lowly meddowes alwaie green,
Such ſtore of Neat and Kine in vales do feed, as elſe where may be ſeen.
The Sea on all ſides round about, ſo many ſundrie ſorts of Fiſh
Doth yeeld, that none their names do know, or greater ſtore may wiſh:
Whereof they daily lade great ſhippes from hence, and thoſe away do ſend
To forrein countries euery way: though many things this ile commend,
For fiſh yet doth it farre excell all kingdomes of the world throughout,
By this the Nation grow'th in wealth, the people luſty ſtrong and ſtout.
The Northren parts which lie full cold and bleake within the frozen zone,
Do breath forth flaſhing flames of fire, with lumpes of aſhes, earth and ſtone.
Whot burning coals with filthy ſtinking ſmoke mount *Hecla* caſteth out,
With hideous cracks and thundring noiſe, heard farre and neere about.

Certaine wordes expounded for the helpe of the Reader, and better vnderſtanding of the Mappe.

Wic, that is, a creeke, inlet or bay. Iokul, a mountaine or hill. Ey, an ile: Eyer, ilands. Nes, the Dutch call it Nas and Nues, that is, a noſe, a promontory or foreland ſhooting out into the ſea. Lend, the Dutch pronounce it Landt, the land or earth. Clauſter, a Cloiſter, or Monaſtery. Auſt, the Eaſt, Weſt, the place of the ſunne ſetting; Nord, the North. Suyd, the South. Fior, ſignifieth foure.

RVSSIA,

Or rather
THE EMPIRE OF THE GRAND DVKE OF MOSCOVIA.

His Mappè comprehendeth not all *Russia*, for heere are wanting *Polonia* and *Lithuania*, which generally are conteined vnder the name of *Russia*: But the whole Empire of the Grand Duke of *Moscouia*, which is bounded on the North by the frozen Sea; on the East, vpon the Tartars; on the South, vpon the Turkes and Polanders; on the West, it abutteth vpon *Lithuania* and *Sweden*: all whose countries and prouinces *Sigismundus Baro* of *Herberstein* hath seuerally and particularly described; vnto whom we send the thirstie Reader for further satisfaction. Of the Religion, habite, manners and kind of life of this Nation, we haue out of him very willingly for thine ease selected these few things. In their Religion they do for the most part follow the rites and ceremonies of the Greeke Church. Their Priests are maried. They haue Images in their Churches. When their children are baptized, three times dipped all ouer into the water, and the water in the font is seuerally consecrated for euery child. Although by their constitutions and canons they haue a kind of Auricular Confession, yet the common people thinketh it to belong only to Princes and Noblemen, and little to pertaine to them. Confession being ended, and penance enioined according to the quality of the offence and fault, they signe them in the forehead with the signe of the crosse, and with a loud mournefull voice they crie, Iesus Christ, thou sonne of God, haue mercy vpon vs. This is their common forme and maner of praier: for few can say the *Pater noster*. They do communicate in the sacrament of the supper both kinds, mingling the bread with the wine, or the body with the blood. They administer the Lords supper to children of seuen yeares old: for then they say a man doth sinne. The better sort of men, after the communion ended, do spend the day in drunkennesse and riot, and do rather reuerence the same with braue apparell than inward deuotion: the baser sort of people and seruants, for the most part, do labour and worke as at other times; saying, that to make holy day to be idle and to leaue their worke, is for gentlemen and masters, not for poore folkes and seruants. *Purgatory* they do not beleeue, yet they make prayers and do other seruice and ceremonies for the dead. No man doth besprinkle himselfe or suffer any other to cast holy water vpon him, except the Priest himselfe will do it. In the Lent they fast seuen whole weekes together. They marry, and do tolerate bigamy or permit a man to haue two wiues, but they make a question whether it be a lawfull matrimony or not. They grant diuorces and separations. They take it not to be adultery, except one man take another mans wife. The state of women in this country is most miserable: for they thinke, except shee like a snaile do carry her house ouer her head, and be continually mewed vp in her closet, or so watched, that by no meanes she may start out of doores, none possibly can be honest. It is a wilie and deceitfull people, and is rather delighted to liue in seruitude and slauery, than at large and in liberty. All of them do acknowledge themselues to be the Princes seruants. They are seldome quiet: for either they must make warres vpon the Lithuans, the Liuonians, or Tartars: or if they be not employed in any seruice in forren warres, they are placed in garrisons about the riuers *Don* (*Tanais*, the ancients called it) and *Occan*, to represse the robberies and inuasions of the Tartars. They weare long cleit gownes, without any pleits, with straite sleeues after the Hungarian fashion: bootes also, for the most part red and short, such as scarse come to their knees, and shoes or clogges clouted and hobbed with iron nailes. They tie their girdles not about their wasts, but beneath their bellies as low as their hippes. They do seuere iustice vpon freebooters and such as robbe by the high way side. Pilfering and manslaughter is seldome punished by death. Their siluer coines or money, are not round, but somewhat long, of an ouall forme or fashioned like an egge-like figure. The country aboundeth with those rich and pretious skinnes or pelts, which from hence are transported and caried all *Europe* ouer; it is almost euery where full of huge woods. All these particulars we haue drawen out of the aboue named *Sizismund*. Many things more of this country thou maist read of in *Matthew* of *Micou*, *Alexander Gaguine*, his tract of the *Sarmatiaes*, *Albert Crantz* his *VVandalia*, *Paulus Iouius* of the Embassage of the Moschouites to *Clement* the eight. *Albertus Campensis* vpon the same, and in the Persian iourneies of *Ambrosio Contareno*. But I would wish thee also for farther satisfaction heerein to read ouer the first and second bookes of *Bonfinius* his first *Decade* of the history of *Hungary*: as also the first booke of the life of *Basilides* written by *Oderborne*, together with the Chronicle of *Saxony* done by *Dauid Chytræus*.

RVSSIAE, MOSCOVIAE ET TARTARIAE DESCRIPTIO. Auctore Antonio Ienkinsono Anglo, edita Londini Anno. 1562 & dedicata illustriss: D. Henrico Sydneo Walliæ præsidi.

Zlata Baba, id est aurea vetula ab Obdorianis, & Iugorianis religiose colitur. Idolum hoc fœminas consulit, quid ipsis faciendum, quoue sit migrandum, ipsarumq; (dictu mirum) certa consulentibus dat responsa, certique eueniunt consequuntur.

MOL:
GOM:
ZAIA.

COLMACK.

BAIDA.

Horum regionum incolæ Solem, vel rubrum pannum pertica suspensum adorant. In castris vitam ducunt; ac omn animalium, serpentiu, vermiu: q; carne vescuntur. ac proprio idiomate vtuntur.

M O Y E D A

Oba fl.

Siber

KITAIA
LACVS

Hæc saxa hoim iumentorum camelorum pecorumque, cæterarumq; rerũ formas referentia, Horda populi gregis pascentis, armentaq; fuit. Quæ stupenda quadam metamorphosi, repente in saxa riguit, priori forma nulla in parte diminuta. Euenit hoc prodigium annis circiter 300. retro elapsis.

M E N

CAS

SAC

G A I A.

K I

T A R I.

Kirgessi gens cateruatim degit, id est in hordis habetq; ritum huiusmodi. cum rẽ diuinam ipsorũ sacerdos peragit, sanguinem, lac, & simũ iumentorum accipit, ac terræ miscet, inq; vas quoddam infundit, eoq; arborem scandit, atq; cõcione habita, in populum spargit, atq; hæc aspersio pro Deo habetur & colitur. Cum quis diem inter illos obit, loco sepultura arboribus suspendũt.

TVRK

A Manguſla Shayſuram vsq; 20. dierum iter habent, ſine vllis ædibus, cum ſumma aquæ penuria. A Shayſura vsq; Bogar, par itineris interuallum latrociniis infeſtum

TASKENT.

B O:

SHA:
MAR:
GHAN.

Shayſure

Vrgeme

Gihon fl.

Kyrmi:
na.

Taſkent

Canle

Cofa

Ghulon

Oxus fl.

Mar

Caracol

Kariſhij

Meſhent.

Coraſam magna

Coraſan parua, a Rege Persico adiuuantibus Tartaris 1558. expugnata fuit.

Shamarcandia olim totius Tartariæ metropolis fuit, at nunc ruinis deformis iacet, vna cum multis antiquitatis vestigijs. Hic conditus est Tamerlanes ille, qui olim Turcarũ Imperator Bajazitẽ aureum catenis vinctum, circumtulit. Incolæ mahumetani sunt.

Andeghen

GES.

MHOGOL

KIR:

Balgh

Caſcara, hinc triginta dierum itinere orientem versus incipiunt termini imperij Cathayæ. Ab his limitibus ad Cambalu, trium mensium iter interiacet.

S I A.

Paraponiſi montes.

	320		480	560	640	720	800
	240						
	80		120	140	160	180	200

--

TARTARIA,

OR

THE EMPIRE OF THE MIGHTIE CHAM.

HE that will take vpon him to describe TARTARIA, he must needes speake of a great number of nations, farre asunder and remote one from another. For all that huge tract and portion of the Maine land is now called *Tartaria*, that is between the East sea, (or as he calleth it *Mare Mangicum*, the sea of *Mangi* or of *Sin*, a country all the World ouer, and vulgarly knowen by the name of *China*) and the South countries, *Sin* or *China*, that part of *India* which is beyond *Ganges*, the country of the *Saci*, the riuer *Iaxartes*, (now they call it *Chesel*) the *Caspian* sea, *Mar delle Zabacche* (*Mæotis palus*, it was called of the ancient writers) and Westward vp as high almost as the Moscouites. For all these countries well neere the Tartars did possesse, and in these places they were seated. So that it comprehendeth that country which the old Historiographers called *Sarmatia* of *Asia*, both the *Scythiaes* and *Seria*, the country where the *Seres* dwelt, which now I take to be named *Cataio*.

The name of this Nation was neuer heard of in *Europe* before the yeare after Christs incarnation 1212. They are diuided (in stead of shires) into *Hordaes*, that is, as the word amongst them doth signifie, into companies or couents. But as they do inhabite large and wide countries farre distant and remote one from another, so in manners and kind of life they are as farre different. They are well limmed men, broad and fatte faced, scowling countenanced and hollow eied, shauen all but their beards, which they neuer cut low: they are strong and of able bodies, and do eat horse flesh and other beasts howsoeuer they come to their deaths: only hogges excepted, from which they wholly abstaine; they can more easily endure hunger and thirst than other men, a little sleepe doth serue them: moreouer when they ride, if they be very hungry and thirsty, they vse to pricke the veines of their horses vpon which they ride, and by drinking of their bloud to slacke their hunger and thirst. And because they roue vp and downe and haue no certaine place of abode, they guide their course and iourney by the stars, especially by the obseruation of the North pole starre, which they in their language call, as *Sigismund Herberstein* testifieth, *Seles nicol*, that is, the iron clubbe naile, or sterne. They stay not long in one place, taking it to be a signe of ill fortune to dwell long vpon one plotte. They obserue no maner of iustice or law. The people, especially the poorer sort, are very rauenous and couetous; alwaies gaping after other mens goods. They haue no maner of vse either of gold or siluer.

In this country thou seest TANGVT, a prouince from whence all the *Rheubarbe*, that is spent and vsed in all the world, is brought vnto vs and other places. Heere also is the country CATAIA, whose chiefe city is *Cambalu*, which, as *Nicolaus de Comitibus* writeth, is eighteen Italian miles about, or as M. *Paulus Venetus*, thirty two. It is of a square forme, in ech of whose corners there are castles built, foure miles in compasse, where continually the Emperours garrisons are kept. But *Quinzai*, a city of the prouince *Mangi*, which is from hence Eastward, vpon the Eastern sea, is thought to be farre bigger than this: For this as the same M. *Paulus Venetus* affirmeth, who dwelt there about the yeare after the birth of Christ 1260. is in compasse an hundred miles. The same is also auouched by *Odericus* of *Friuli* (*de foro Iulio*) who nameth it *Cansay*. It is situate in a lake of fresh water. There are in it 1260. bridges, whereof many are of such great height, that shippes full laden may go vnder them and neuer strike saile. Heere the Great *Cham* hath a standing garrison of 12000. trained souldiers continually resident. It is a wonderfull stately and pleasant city, whereupon it obtained that name, for *Quinzai*, they interpret, The city of *Heauen*.

The Tartars call their Emperour *Cham*, which signifieth the same that *Princeps*, a Prince: hereupon *Cambalu* is interpreted, The seate or city of the Prince. *Sigismundus* of *Herberstein* writeth, that the Tartars do call themselues *Besermanni*.

The Tartars, together with their manner and course of life, are most liuely described by *Sigismund* of *Herberstein* and *Martine Broniouius*: as also in the Historicall Glasse, or Mirour of histories, writen by *Vincentius Beluacensis*, in the 30. 31. and 32. bookes of the same. See also the commentaries of *Hungary*, written by *Antonio Bonfinio*: M. *Paulus Venetus*, who it is certaine liued long there amongst them; and the Iournall or Trauells of *Iosapha Barbarus* a Venetian. Of their originall, read *Matthias* of *Michou*, *Haiton* the Armenian, *Cælius secundus Curio* his Saracen history, and the letters of *Iacobo Nauarcho* a Iesuite. Of the Tartars there be many things worth the reading in the trauells of two Friars, which about the yeare 1247. were sent into these quarters, by Pope *Gregory* the fourth, in the thirtieth chapter of *Nicephorus* his eigteenth booke. *Laonicus* also hath many things, in diuers places of his workes, of the Tartars vnder the name of the Scythians: the like hath *Gregoras* another Greeke writer. Lastly, *Dauid Chytræus* in his Saxon chronicle hath written much of this nation. But no man hath more fully and amply set out the maners and life of the Tartars then *William Rubricius*, a Friar of the order of S. *Francis*, a copy of whose trauells into these parts, in the yeare of Christ 1253. I haue by me in written hand.

EVROPAE PARS.

SEPTENTRIO.

DVCIS MOSCOVIAE CONFINIA.

CONDORA

OBDORA.

Nephalitarum horda.

Mezicanorum horda.

Chiesianorum horda.

Mecritorum horda.

Baschirdorum horda.

TARTARIA. Quæ Sarmatiam Asiaticam, & vtrumque Scythiam veterum comprehendit.

Zibierairorum horda

Desertum Apastachit.

TVRCHESTAN Regio

TARSE.

MAVRENAHER.

Tabor fluvius, vnde Tabores populi, qui Tatarorum regio, vbi hirsuti olim fabros ferrarios fuisse, aut tamen vnius, qui anno 1550. in Gallium venit ad regem Franciscum ea nomine prouincia vrbis repostra a Carolo V. Mantua quæ sua instituis peregrinis fuit: quia seruire solitus Christianis principes ad Iudicium, de quâ re Carolum V. alloquutus erat.

CHIORSA.

Desertum Caracorum

Mons Altaÿ, vbi olim Tatarorum imperatores sepeliebantur, ab Arimaspis fub noctis Bellonæ describi videtur.

Magnus Cham (quod lingua Tartarorum Imperatorem sonat) maximus Asiæ princeps.

GATAI.

SAMARC.

IESEL.

BAS.

HAND.

CIARCIAN.

Desertum Lop.

TANGVT. Hic artis imprimendi ante mille, vt ferunt, annos haberentur.

SOLITVDINES VASTÆ.

CAMVL

MVL.

CARAZAN.

THEBET

TIPVRA.

MOIN.

ZVIRIA

GEORGIANI.

ASTRACAN

CASAN.

Mar de Bachu olim Mare Caspium, et Hyrcanum.

Imaus mons qui REGNI PERSILE CONTINENTIS.

Continet hæc tabula omnem Tartariam, cum reliqua Asiæ Orientalioris vsq; Oceanum Eoum parte, Magno Chamo obediente: Cuius imperium Obij fl: Kataia lacu: Volga fl: Mari Caspio, Chesel flu: Vsontz monte, Thebet regione, Caromoriam fluuio, & Oceano terminatur.

Cum Priuilegio.

INDIÆ PARS

OCEANVS

TRIO.

TAR.
TARIAE
SIVE MAG
NI CHAMI
REGNI
typus

ANVS SCYTHICVS

Tabula Ptol. Plin.

ARARETH.

RGON.

QVINC

MANGI

XAN
TON.

NANQVI.

CHE QVA

SINARVM

IAPAN.

BVNGO

TONDA

Regnum insulæ à M. Paulo Venetis Zaiton dictæ.

Rio Tiguas

Chicuich

Tiguas

Rio Totonteas.

Totonteas

Axa

Primiero.

Coana

Chica:

Rio di S. Pier e Paulo

Mar Vermio

C. Cathay

Isola di Cobri

y. delle perle

ORIENS

PLMERICLE
VEL NOVI OR
BIS PARS

CHINA.

BErnardinus Scalintus hath in the Spaniſh tongue ſet out a peculiar deſcription of this country in a ſeuerall tract, out of whom we haue gathered theſe few lines. This hugekingdome of *China*, the inhabitants do call TAME, and themſelues TANGIS: but of the bordering nations it is named CHINA, and is that *Tcin* or *Sin*, which *Auicenna* ſo many hundred times mentioneth, and commendeth for rare ſimples and plaſ of ſoueraigne vſe in Phyſicke: and is the ſame no doubt with SINAE or *Sinarum regio*, a country for rich commodities much talked of amongſt all ancient Coſmographers. This country on the Eaſt bordereth vpon the Eaſt ſea: (vulgarly called *Mare Cin*, the ſea of *China*) on the South, vpon the prouince *Cauchinchina*: on the Weſt, it is bounded by *Bramas*: on the North, it hath the *Tartars*, a warlike and ſtout people, from whom it is defended and ſeuered partly by an artificiall wall, made by the hand and labour of man, partly by a naturall mountaine which runneth for many hundred miles together betweene the countries. It is a country very fertile of all maner of things neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life, cauſed not only by the goodneſſe of the ſoile, and temperature of the aire, but eſpecially by the husbandry and induſtry of the people. For the men heere are not giuen to idleneſſe, but are very laborious and painefull. To be idle heere it is counted a ſhamefull thing. It hath wonderfull ſtore of Gold, Siluer, and Rheubarbe. The ſea which beateth vpon this coaſt, and the riuers which runne through the middeſt of this country, do abound with all ſorts of fiſh. Vpon the mountaines, vales and meddowes infinite flocks of cattell do feed and are maintained. The woods, forreſts and groues are poſſeſſed with Bores, Foxes, Hares, Conies, Zebellines, Martens, and diuers other ſuch kind of beaſts, whoſe skins are much ſet by for facings for gownes. Of all kinds of birds it yeeldeth maruailous plenty, eſpecially of water-foule, as is manifeſt by this, that in *Canton*, which is one of the leaſt cities of this prouince, there are ſpent euery day vpon their Tables tenne or twelue thouſand Ducks and Geeſe. They ſow the drier ground with wheat and barly: the wet, plaine or moorish grounds, withe riſe: which they cut or reap foure times in a yeare: this is their chiefeſt diet and liuing. The higher and ſteep places and ſides of hilles are beſet with Pine-trees: amongſt the which they ſow panicke, and pulſe or horſecorne. There is no place therefore, no field, no plot of ground vnfruitfull. Euery where are Orchards, Gardens, Fruits, Roſes, Floures, of all ſorts yeelding a moſt fragrant and pleaſant ſmell and goodly ſhew to the beholders. They plant flax in great abundance euery where, whereof they make diuers ſorts of linnen, whereof they make their apparell: but eſpecially Sugar canes, (which heere groweth in maruellous great abundance) and the Mulbery trees for the feeding of their ſilke wormes which are maintained with the leaues of this tree. For *Silke* is the chiefeſt merchandiſe and commodity, whereof they raiſe yearely an infinite gaine and profit. There are in this kingdome 240. goodly cities, the names of which do all generally end in the ſyllable *fu*, which in their language ſignifieth a city; as *Cantonfu*, *Panquinfu*. The townes whereof there is infinite number, they likewiſe end in *Cheu*. Villages which are not to be numbred, by reaſon of the continuall husbandry and tillage, are very populous and wonderfully inhabited. All their cities for the moſt part, are ſituate vpon the banke of ſome great and nauigable ſtreame, fortified with broad and deep ditches, and very high ſtrong walles. Theſe wals from the foundation vpward, are made of ſtone; toward the toppe and battlement, with bricke, laid in ſteed of lime and mortar, with lome or potters clay, the ſame ſtuffe, I meane, whereof the *China* diſhes, ſo much eſteemed of amongſt vs, are made. The height of them and thickneſſe is ſo great, that fiue or ſix men may walke a breaſt vpon the toppe of them. Vpon the wall are placed heere and there certaine high towers and bulwarkes, out of which they may ſee all the fields ouer farre and neere round about. On ech ſide of the wals ſo much vacant ground (*pomærium* the Latines call it) is leaſt, that horſemen may paſſe them ſix and ſix in a rancke in battell aray. Theſe wals are ſo cloſe and ſoundly wrought without any rifts or chinks, that one would thinke them to haue been but newly made, when as their hiſtories do teſtifie them to haue been built two thouſand yeares ſince. The entrance into the cities is by great gates moſt wonderfully and ſtately built. Their ſtreets are as ſmooth and preciſely plaine, as if they were altogether made by line and leuell, and are ſo large and broad that tenne yea fifteene horſemen may ride a breaſt through them, which in many and ſundry places are parted and ſeuered with ſtately triumphall arches, gracing the cities beyond all meaſure. Certaine Portugals do report that they ſaw in the city *Fucho* a turrette, ſtanding vpon forty marble pillars, whoſe height were forty hand breadth, and the thickneſſe twelue after the meaſure which the Architects vſe. This, (they affirme in their iudgement) for greatneſſe, for exquiſite workemanſhip, beauty and coſtlineſſe, doth farre exceed all the ſtately buildings of all *Europe*. The greatneſſe of their cities we do gather by this, that they ſay the city *Canton*, which we ſaid was one of the leaſt of their cities, is twelue Engliſh miles in compaſſe: beſide 355. ſuburbes which do belong to it, very great and populous. The people are broad and round faced, thinne haired, flatte noſed, and ſmall eied: although there be ſome amongſt them reaſonable well fauoured and handſome men. The colour of their faces is ſomewhat like that of thoſe which inhabite *Europe*, yet thoſe which dwell about *Canton* are of a browne complexion. They ſeldome or neuer trauell further than their owne country, neither will they eaſily ſuffer a ſtranger to dwell amongſt them, eſpecially in the vpland places, except they be publikely ſworne to be true vnto the King and Country. The wealthy and better ſort of men haue all their apparell made of ſilke of diuers and ſundry colours. The baſe and meaner ſort do weare a kind of ſtuffe made of white or blacke cotton, and ſometime linnen coloured or ſtained with party colours; for as yet in theſe parts they know not how to make wollen cloth. The men there, as women do heere, do weare their haire long, which they winde vp in a knot to the crowne of their head, where they bind and faſten it with a ſiluer bodkin. The women comb their haire very trimly, and do behang and ſet it out with gold ſpangles and diuers kind of pearles and pretious ſtones. They paint and beſmeare their faces with complexion, ſuch as the Spaniſh women do commonly vſe. They neuer once looke out of dores, except they be carried in their littars vpon mens ſhoulders, and attended by all the family.

It is lawfull for the men to marry many wiues, of which they keep but one in the houſe, the other they maintaine at boord abroad in other places. Thoſe which are conuict of adultery, are put to death. Within the city there may be no ſtewes, the courtizanes do liue altogether in the ſuburbes without the wals. Weddings are alwaies kept in the new moone or beginning of the moneth, and that for the moſt part on the firſt day of *March*, which is their New-yeares-day, or firſt day of the yeare. Theſe feaſts they ſet out, like as we alſo do, very ſumptuouſly and with as great preparation and prouiſion as may be gotten and diuiſed. Their chambers are hanged and ſpread with hangings of ſilke and rich tapeſtry, flowres are ſtrewed and caſt in euery corner. This feaſt is held and continued for many daies together. At them they haue muſicke and all ſorts of inſtruments, with Interludes and ſtage plaies. At theſe bankets they eat and drinke ſo ſoundly, that in this euen the very Dutchmen and Flemings themſelues do not much exceed them. Their meat they do not touch with their hands, but with a ſiluer forke or hooke they put it into their mouthes. They ſit at their meat or tables in chaires or on ſtooles, as heere we do in *Europe*, not vpon the ground, as the reſt of the Aſians vſe. It is a very witty and ingenious people, ſo that they haue deuiſed and framed certaine waggons, which they can skilfully guide in the fields and champion plaines, driuen and forced by ſailes and windes, like as ſhippes are vpon the ſea. Theſe people haue had the vſe and art of Printing of bookes, long before it was knowen to vs heere in *Europe*, the Weſt part of the world. And there being in this country, by reaſon of the largeneſſe of the ſame, many and ſundry people ſpeaking diſtinct and different languages, one vnderſtanding another no more than the Caſtillian doth the Biſcaines, or the Germane doth the Frenchmen; yet by their maner of writing and characters which they all in common do vſe, they do one know anothers mind paſſing well. Therefore all the inhabitants of the prouinces of this kingdome, as alſo thoſe of *Cauchinchina*, and in the *Lequeio's* (certaine ilands vpon this coaſt) do vſe one and the ſame alphaber (as they call it) or rather a kind of draught of letters (not much vnlike the *Hieroglyphickes*, of the Egyptians) whereby they do moſt cunningly and readily expreſſe euery thing and phraſe or maner of ſpeech. For example; a city or towne (the one he calleth *Lemби*, the other *Fu*) all do expreſſe this word by this marke . In like

maner

CHINAE,

olim Sinarum regionis, nóua descriptio.
auctore Ludouico Georgio.

Cum priuilegio Imperatoris, Regis, & Brabantiæ ducis communi. 1584.

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

BENGALA.

PANTANES

MAVREM

GOVROS.

Gouro.

Ganges fluuius.

C. Agouro.

Bengala.

Satigão.

Negrais C.

Chiama lacus

Lacus hic rotundus in San… inundatione A°. 1557. in q… septem; præter opuula et … tem numeru. uno tantum … arboris seruato.

PEGV.

Cincyma C.

MALACA.

SIÃO

CHIAMPA.

SVINAM.

Queuinhu.

CAVCHIN-CHINA.

Hiam.

C. Quachio.

QVICHEV.

IVNNA.

FVQVAM.

QVAN-CII.

CAN…TAM.

CHE…

QVIAM

QVII.

Borneo.

Las Philippinas.

SINVS MAGNVS

Cubo

Mindanao.

PAN…

40 45 50 55 60 65

NES

VREMAI ER

BRAMAS.

MVXENTVS.

DESERTVM

DOVISI: VAL.

SAN: CII.

XIAM

XII.

HONAN

QVINCII.

QVII.

XANTON.

IA

PAN.

SEPTENTRIO.

Tamasi.C.

Candatay.

Beruta.

Raosa.C.

Beperi flu.

Salij

Amlicam

Chanhocy

Cancan

Chaulon

Quigin

Hocy

Hoquen

Aixu.

Vailij.

Haixu.

Quemcho

Tuuhon.

Hocuum.

Chemquim.

Cochem.

Holem.

Colem.

Ceaui.

Dom

Muixhum.

Aichij.

Quigancu.

Limu.

Quiquij.

Hoiam.

Mulon

Suidio.

Folem

Gompa.

Colicau.

C. Lancamo.

Cochinchin.

Cochin.

Mischeu.

Holamcenhu.

Holamu.

Douchio.

Temechio.

Cheatheu.

C. Santelmu.

Huaou.

Luhou.

Sichio.

Luchinu.

Pochio.

Sachinu.

C. Sanchio.

C. Pamnihau.

Cuchencau.

C. Paquin.

C. Liampo.

C. Sanci.

Tranchcu.

Hanchcu.

C. Paut.

C. Samton.

Scala leucarum; quarum nouemdecim, gradum efficiunt.

Vterius littora incognita sunt.

maner *Heauen*, which this nation calleth *Gaan*, by this character : a King, whom they name *Bontai*, thus and so forth. For they haue in that their alphabet aboue fiue thousand characters of things and words. *Gaspar Balbus*, in his Iournall of *India*, writeth, except he ieſt, that they haue ſixty thouſand ſundry characters. In writing or printing they do not begin at the left hand and ſo go on to the right, as we do: nor contrariwiſe, as the Iewes and Arabians vſe; but they begin at the toppe and ſo write downe in a ſtraight line vntill they come to the bottome of the page. This kingdome hath an infinite number of all ſorts of gallies, boats and barges, whereby they paſſe ouer riuers and armes of the ſea: ſo that when they will brag of their Kings wealth and ſhew his power and command, they vſe in a prouerbe to ſay, that he can make a bridge of ſhippes ſo long that it ſhall reach from *China* to *Malacha*: which are more than 500. leagues aſunder. For the country abutting vpon the ſea, and being euery way and in many places watered and croſſed by diuers great and nauigable riuers, there are almoſt as many people that dwell in boats vpon the water, as there do in houſes vpon the land. Some there are, which neuer go out of their boats or barges, but continually ſtaying in them, do by fiſhing and fowling get their liuing all the yeare long: for, as we ſaid before: the abundance of fiſh and fowles heere in this country is admirable. Although this prouince be beyond all meaſure fertile of all maner of liuing creatures, yet they do helpe this fertility by art and this ſtrange inuention: In the Spring time they couer two or three thouſand egges with horſe dung, (like as they vſe in *Alcairo* of *Egypt*) by the heat of which, in a certaine time, goſlings and chickins are hatched and brought forth. The like they do in the winter, but then they lay them not in dung, but putting them into a basket made of reeds, & ſo ſetting them ouer a ſoft and moderat fire, which they keep continually burning in the ſame temper, whereby, in a certaine number of daies, they bring the ſame to paſſe as afore. They haue alſo this kind of fiſhing: in thoſe cities which ſtand vpon the bankes and ſides of riuers (as almoſt all the cities of this kingdome do) they keep a great number of Cormorants or ſea-guls (the Latines call them *Mergi*, the Spaniards *Sea crowes*) in cages or coupes: theſe, when they liſt to go a fiſhing, they put into their boats, and carying them to the deepeſt places of the riuer, and there binding their necks lightly with cords (leaſt that the fiſhes which they catch ſhould go into their bellies) they caſt them by multitudes into the water, where they let them ſtay ſo long, vntill they ſee their croppes to be filled with fiſhes, and then they returning to their boats, they are let in and there they caſt vp at their maſters feet all the fiſh they haue caught. This they do as oft as the fiſhermen pleaſe: and then being brought vnto their coupes, their neckes are vntied, and their ordinary meat is giuen to eat while they will. All this whole country is ſubiect to one King, (as to a Monarch) whom they call *The Lord of the World*, and *The Sonne of Heauen*. *Paquin*, a city in the North parts of this kingdome, toward the confines of *Tartaria*, is the ſeat of their King, where he ordinarily keepeth his Court. Out of this he neuer goeth, except in time of warre. His predeceſſours did ſometime keep their court in the city *Manquin*, for a remembrance whereof a golden Table is there very religiouſly preſerued. In this the name of the King, which now raigneth, is written: before it is hanged a very rich curtaine, which is neuer drawen but vpon feſtiuall and holy daies, when as they do reuerence it very ſuperſtitiouſly, as if it did indeed repreſent the very Maieſty of the King himſelfe. They report that when he maketh warre at any time againſt the Tartars, that he leadeth out into the field at the leaſt three hundred thouſand footmen, and two hundred thouſand horſemen: yet this alſo they adde, that it is no very warlike Nation. The King hath vnder him a gouernour, as it were a lieutenant, whom they call *Tutan*. This lieutenant is the iudge and determiner of all cauſes and controuerſies ariſing between man and man through-out the whole kingdome. In the execution of iuſtice he vſeth great ſeuerity. Theeues and murderers are kept in perpetuall impriſonment, vntill they end their liues either by whipping, hunger or cold. Although they be condemned to ſuffer the greateſt puniſhment that their law doth inflict (which for the moſt part is whipping) yet the execution of the ſentence is ſo ſlow, that the greateſt part of theſe condemned men do die in priſon and neuer come to execution. Hence it is that there euery where in all their cities ſuch an infinite number of priſoners, ſo that in *Canton*, one of their leaſt cities is there are oftentimes more than fifteen thouſand men in priſon at once. Robberies, (than which fault, in theſe countries, there is none counted more odious) are puniſhed by a cruell kind of whipping. The maner of this whipping is thus: They ſet the party to be whipped, with his face downe-ward, and his hands bound behind him: then he is beaten with a whippe, made of a reed or cane, vpon the calues of his legges, with ſuch mighty blowes, that the bloud for the moſt part followeth at the firſt ſtroke; the ſecond blow doth ſo torment the party to be puniſhed that he cannot poſſibly ſtand vpon his feete any longer. Seuerall hangmen do whip, one one legge, and another another; and that ſo hard that many do die of the fifteenth or ſixteenth laſh: for all their ſinewes are by this time burſt aſunder. The Portugals do affirme that euery yeare in this country there die aboue two thouſand of this kind of death. This whippe is fiue fingers broad, and an inch thicke, which euery foote they dippe in water, to make it the more pliant, and to ſtrike the greater blow.

Concerning the faith and religion of this nation, it is thus: They do beleeue all earthly creatures and all things in the World, and the gouernment and diſpoſition of them, to depend of *Heauen* and Heauenly powers. For they do thinke that *Heauen* is the greateſt of all Gods; and therefore the character of it poſſeſſeth the firſt place of their alphabet. They worſhip the Sunne, the Moone and the Stars, yea the very Diuell himſelfe, (which they paint in the ſame forme, as wee do heere in *Europe*) that hee may do them no hurt, as they ſay. They haue ſtately and ſumptuous Churches, aſwell in the country, as in their cities. They haue alſo two ſorts of Prieſts: the one ſort go in white, with their heads ſhauen, and liue by begging, as our Friars do: the other goeth in blacke, wearing their haire long, and dwell by themſelues, as our Prieſts vſe to do heere in *Europe*. Neither of them may marrie, yet they liue very wantonly and licentiouſly. Thus farre out of *Scalantus*. It will not be amiſſe to theſe to adde ſome things out of others. *Iohn Barry* in his Aſian Decades giueth out, that this king hath vnder him fifteen very great and large countries; which they call Gouernments. And moreouer he addeth, that this King alone doth farre ſurpaſſe all the reſt of the Princes of *Aſia* round about him: and that his yearely reuenews do exceed all the riches and wealth of all *Europe*. For handy craft trades and occupations they do excell all men liuing, their works are ſo finely and cunningly made, that one would iudge them to haue been framed by nature, and not by art and induſtrie of man. At the city *Nimpo*, which others call *Liampo*, he ſaith it hath been obſerued that ſome of the Portugals in the ſpace of three moneths, haue bought and ſhipped away 166000. pounds of ſilke. *Odoardus Barboſa* writeth, that the people are very kind and humane, and go apparelled much like the Dutchmen, whom alſo they do much reſemble in pronunciation and maner of ſpeech. Thoſe cleare and tranſparent veſſels, or diſhes as white as the drift ſnow, which amongſt vs are of ſuch great eſtimation, are heere made in this maner: They mingle certaine cochle-ſhels eg-ſhels & other things together, which they knead & make into a paſte. This paſte they hide in the earth, where they let it li for the ſpace of foureſcore, or an hundred yeares, before they ſtirre it or looke to it again, leauing it, as a great inheritance or pretious iewell, vnto their heires. That paſte they vſe which their grandfathers or great-grandfathers haue laied vp for them. And they do obſerue duely by an ancient cuſtome, that he which taketh away the old paſte, do put new preſently in his place. *Antony Pigafetta*, calleth this King the moſt mighty Prince of the whole world. He ſaith that his palace, or houſe where he keepeth his Court, is encloſed with 7. wals; and that he hath alwaies 10000. ſouldiers for his gard continually there attendant vpon him: and that 70. crowned Kings do homage vnto him and are ſubiect to his gouernment and command. The ſame authour affirmeth that *Muske* is from hence tranſported into diuers parts of the world. *Andrew Corſalis* he likewiſe ſaith that the greateſt ſtore of *Rheubarbe* and *Pearle* that is brought hither to vs in *Europe*, doth come from hence.

In the Ieſuites Epiſtles lately ſet forth in print, many things well worth the obſeruation are heere and there ſet downe of this country. That of *Ptolemey* theſe people were called SINAE, the ſituation doth plainly proue, neither doth the name yet retained much differ from that. For the Spaniards and Portugals do write it *China*, yet they pronounce it *Sina*. Of the ſituation and nature of this country, the behauiours and maners of the people, you may read in a worke of *Iohn Gonſalis* ſet forth of this argument. Of the ſame alſo read the letters of the Ieſuites afore mentioned, and *Ferdinando Lopez*: but eſpecially the ſixth booke of *Maffeus de rebus Indicis*. Laſtly, the nineth chapter of the ninth booke of the firſt part of the choice Library of *Poſſeuinus*.

The Ile IAPAN, OR IAPONIA.

Iohn Peter Maffey, in the twelfth booke of his hiſtory of *India* doth thus write of this iland: They are eſpecially three greater ilands, with many other ſmaller round about them, diſioined one from another by very narrow ſtraits or armes of the ſea, that are called by the name of IAPAN or *Iapon:a*. The firſt and the greateſt is diuided into three and fifty ſigniories or kingdomes: the head and chiefe city of this is *Meaco*, whereof this whole iland taketh his name. The ſecond is named *Xmen*, and conteineth nine kingdomes: the more famous cities of the kingdome of *Bungo*, are *Voſuqui* and *Funay*. The third iland is called *Xcocum*: it conteineth not aboue foure kingdomes or ſigniories: it is beautified with the goodly city *Tonſa* (*Toſa* he calleth it) of the ſame name with the kingdome: Thus the regiments or kingdomes of *Iapan* are in all generally ſixty and ſix; beſide diuers other iuriſdictions which cannot iuſtly be called kingdomes. The length of the whole maine land is, as they ſay, almoſt two hundred leagues: the breadth is nothing ſo much: for in ſome places it is not aboue tenne leagues broad: at the moſt it is not aboue thirty leagues ouer. Of the compaſſe there is nothing certainly written that I know of. It runneth out from the South toward the North from the thirty degree of latitude almoſt to the thirty and eight. Vpon the Eaſt it is oppoſite to *New-Spa ne*, remote from it not aboue 150. leagues. Vpon the North it hath the Scythians or Tartarians, and other ſuch people exceeding rude and barbarous. On the Weſt lieth *China*, (*Sinarum regio*) in ſome place neerer, in ſome place further off, according to the diuers windings and bendings of the ſhore: for from the city *Liampo*, which is the vttermoſt bound of *China*, toward the Weſt, vnto *Gotum*, (*Ogoto*, I thinke) which is the firſt Iland of all *Iapan* that offereth it ſelfe to the view of thoſe which ſaile from thence hitherward, is not aboue threeſcore leagues but from *Amacan*, a mart town in the Weſt, where the Portugals for the moſt part do altogether vſe to trade, vnto the ſame *Gotum*, the cutte is 297. leagues ouer. On the South, neere hand it hath naught but the vaſt and wide Ocean; further off, certaine lands and countries not yet deſcried or knowne, out of which, the report goeth, that certaine ſailours came once by chance vnto *Iapan*, and neuer put off from thence any more to returne backe to their natiue ſoile. The country for the moſt part is full of ſnow all the yeare long, bleake and cold, and therefore not very fertile. In September they cut downe their riſe, in ſome places they reap their wheat in May: (for this generally is the vſuall food throughout the whole country) yet they make no bread of it, as we vſe heere in *Europe*, but a kind of pudding or pappe, which they eat in ſtead of bread. The temperature of the aire is very kind and wholeſome: their freſh waters are paſſing good: they haue alſo ſome bathes or ſprings of hot waters of ſoueraigne vertues in Phyſicke, as ſome do conſtantly report. High and ſteep mountaines they haue many heere and there, but two are eſpecially famous, the one of which, whoſe name I know not, doth continually burne and caſt out flames of fire, as *Aetna* in *Sicilia* was wont to do, and as *Hecla* in *Iſland* now vſually doth at certaine times. In the toppe of this mountaine, the Diuell, encloſed in a white clowd, ſheweth himſelfe to certaine men, after that for deuotions ſake they haue long faſted and pined themſelues. The other, called *Figenoiama*, ariſeth vp certaine leagues aboue the cloudes. The people do digge ſundry ſorts of mettals out of the bowels of the earth, whereby they intice forren Nations to come from farre vnto their quarters. Trees they haue both for pleaſure and for profit or fruit not much vnlike ours heere in *Europe*: yet there is one tree, which doth much reſemble the Palme-tree, whoſe nature is very ſtrange: for, as they affirme, it is afraid of any maner of moiſture: and if ſo be by chance it happen to be wette, it ſhrinketh together, and as if it had been infected with the plague, ſmitten or blaſted, it withereth and dieth immediately. The helpe and meanes to recouer it againe, is to plucke it vp by the roots and to drie it in the ſunne: then to lay it in a dry ditch or empty pit, and to couer it all ouer, either with the ruſt of iron beaten to powder, or elſe with ſand: there, after it is planted and ſet into the ground againe, it groweth and buddeth as afore, and ſo it flouriſheth and becommeth as trimme and beautifull as euer it was: the boughes alſo that fall off, or are broken off, if they be faſtened with a naile vnto the ſtocke or body of the tree, they will grow and ioine to the ſame aſwell as if they had beene grafted into it. Heere are euery where great ſtore of Cedar trees, of ſuch height and thickeneſſe, that hereof the carpenters make ſummers for houſes, pillars and columnes for ſtately buildings, and the ſhipwrights maſts for the taleſt and greateſt ſhippes of burden that in thoſe quarters they vſually make. Sheep, hogges, hennes, ducks, geeſe, and ſuch other filthy kinds of liuing creatures they ſeldome or neuer keep at home about their houſes: if they pleaſe to eat fleſh meat, they only eat veniſon, and ſuch as they catch abroad in the wild fields. The fields are beſpread with many heards of cattell, as kine and horſes for ſeruice in the warres: in the forreſts, woods and buſhie grounds, woolues, conies, boares, ſtagges and other deere do wander vp and downe: they haue plenty of pheſants, wild ducks, ſtock-doues, quailes and wild hennes: fiſhes of diuers ſorts, but eſpecially of riuer trouts, (or ſilares as ſome call them) as alſo of ſea troutes which is not vnlike that kind of fiſh which *Auſonius* nameth *Aloſa*, and *Pliny Clupea* or *Clypea*, in the fiftee nth chapter of his ninth booke: this they ſet great ſtore by and do account it for a dainty diſh. They know not what butter meaneth; oile of oliues they haue none; but they make a kind of artificiall oile of the Whales which they catch or are caſt vp vpon this ſhore: the common ſort of people do vſe moſt what boughs or ſticks of pine-trees, in ſome place ſtraw and hawme, in ſteed of candles. If any one be tall or properly made, he is not a little proud of it. Many of them liue long, and are ſtrong and luſty euen to the laſt, ſo that the moſt of them are fit for the warres till they be threeſcore yeares old. They weare their beards ſhort: but in the reſt of their haire they are very curious and haue diuers and ſundry cuttes: they ſhaue them not, but plucke them off with pulleſans or pinſers; the Boies do bare their heads from the forehead euen vp to the crowne: the baſer ſort of people and the clownes, the one halfe of the ſame: the gentlemen and noblemen, almoſt all ouer, onely leauing a few haires behind about the nape of the necke, which they hold for a great diſgrace if any man ſhall lay hand vpon, or once offer to touch. Hunger, thirſt, heat, cold, labour and ſuch like inconueniences, that do much trouble other men, they can well away withall and moſt patiently endure. As ſoone as euer they be borne and come into the world, although it be in the midde winter, they be ſtraight caried to a riuer to be waſhed: being weaned and taken from the breaſt, they are exerciſed in hunting, and are kept apart in rough and craggy places farre from their mothers and nurces wings; for they thinke that there is nothing that doth more effeminate the minds of men, than too tender and delicate bringing vp. They beſpread and couer the floores of their houſes with fine and neat mattes, riſing and ſwelling as matrices or flockebeds. Vpon theſe, laying a ſtone or blocket vnder their heads, in ſteed of a pillow, they ſleep and take their reſt: and vpon the ſame, kneeling vpon their knees and ſitting vpon their legges, they dine and ſuppe. They are as neat and cleanly as thoſe of *China*: at their meat they do ſo cunningly put their meat into their mouthes with two little pricks or forkes, that they neuer droppe or let ought fall beſide, nor need once to wipe their fingers. They put off their ſhoes when they go to meat, leaſt they ſhould ſoile their carpets by treading vpon them The poorer ſort, eſpecially thoſe that dwell vpon the ſea, do liue by herbs, riſe, and fiſh: the wealthier ſort do ſet out their banquets richly and with great variety of diſhes: at euery meſſe ech mans trencher

made

IAPONIAE
DESCRI

CHINARVM OCCIDENS.

CORREA INSVLA.

Taiwan

Corai

Pesca dos Ladrones

Lucheu

Suchin

Suytan

Bungo

Figen

Chicungo

Fingo

Vngassima

Osumi

Negato

Surg

Hirazumi

Ingi

Vigo

Bugen

Figen

Chicungo

Fingo

Vngassima

Osumi

Hirazumi

Surg

Negato

NIAE INSVLAE ESCRIPTIO.

Ludovico Teixera auctore.

Cum Imperatore, Rege, et Principe
invictissimis.

Foqui
Inaba
Tango
Tagima
Canga
Nero
Vacasa
Mimasaca
Tamba
MEACO.
Vigo
Hitachu
Ecunocan
Firima
Villuomy
Finda
Hiacugo
Rimano
Mino
Hinga
Hixe
Sacay
Vlloari
Hizu
Suruga
Deva
Villoxu
NIA.
Xumocuge
Fitachi
Mufaxi
Cay
Segemy
Simotuke
TONGA

Scala milliarium Aequinoctialium.

20 40 60

made of Cedar, or Pine-wood, of an handfull thicke, is changed without table-clothes or napkins. The meats, when they are to be ſet vpon the table, are built, or laid vpon another in forme of a ſteeple or pyramis, beſtrewed with gold, and ſtucke and ſet out for a ſhew with branches of the Cypreſſe tree, like as we vſe to do with Roſe-mary. Many times whole fowles are brought to Noblemens tables, with their bils and legs gilt all ouer. They intertaine their friends and gueſts very kindlie and bountifullie. They haue many orders and lawes of feaſting and drinking, which are performed very curiouſlie & with ſtrange and exquiſite ceremonies. They haue no manner of wine, nor vines amongſt them. A kind of artificiall wine they make and preſſe out of rice: yet they are eſpecially delighted, more than with any other kind of liquor, to drink water almoſt ſcalding hot, putting it into the powder of an hearb which they call *Chia*, (it is a very wholeſome hearb of ſoueraigne vertues) this kind of drinke they vſe often and are curious in the making of it; ſo that many times Princes and Noblemen, will dreſſe, prepare and mingle it with their owne hands, for an honour and grace vnto their friends: and they haue certaine places in their houſes aſſigned to this purpoſe: in which there is a furnace or fire kindled at all times readie, with a kettle of caſt iron continually hanging ouer the ſame: from hence they fetch drinke to entertaine their friends at their firſt comming to their houſe, and for their farewell at their departure: when their gueſts are to depart, they ſhew them all their treaſure and houſhold-ſtuffe which they do eſpecially eſteeme; which for the moſt part is nothing elſe but thoſe veſſels and inſtruments belonging to the making of the drinke which I ſpake of before, namely the furnace or hearth, the panne or kettle with the trefeet, the tunnell, the drinking cuppes or earthen pots, the ſpoones, and the boxes wherein they keep the hearb and the powder made of the ſame. Theſe things they ſet little leſſe ſtore by, than we do heere in *Europe* by rings beſet with pretious ſtones or bracelets of the beſt and moſt orient pearles. Their houſes for the moſt part are framed of timber, to auoid the danger of earth-quakes, which heere are very frequent and often, although that ſome haue their houſes very artificially and ſtately built from the foundation vpward of a very faire kind of ſtone. They haue many goodly Churches, and Monaſteries both of men and women, very rich and ſumptuous. The language of all theſe ilands is one and the ſame, but ſo diuers and manifold, and of ſuch different dialects, that it may not vniuſtly be ſaid to be many. For they haue of one and the ſame thing diuers and ſundrie names, of which ſome are vſed in ſcorne and bad ſenſe, others in good ſenſe and honourable vſage: other phraſes and words are vſed by the Nobility, others by the common people: others are ſpoken by the men, others by the women. Moreouer, they ſpeake otherwiſe than they write: and in their writing there is a great variety, for they write their priuate letters vnto their friends one way, and bookes and ſuch like another way. They haue diuers bookes, very fairely written, both in verſe and in proſe. Againe, their letters are ſuch, as in one and the ſame character they do expreſſe and ſignifie ſometime one word, ſometime two or more. Laſtly, the Iaponian language is, of indifferent iudges, preferred before the Latine, either in reſpect of the elegancy and ſmoothneſſe of pronunciation, or copy and variety of the ſame: therefore it requireth both great time and labour to learne it. They are a very warlike people and much giuen to follow that kind of life: the chiefe men of dignitie, which haue the command of the kingdome and gouernment of the ſame, they generally call *Tonos*; although amongſt thoſe there are alſo certaine degrees, as there are amongſt our Nobility, Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, and Barons. Another ſort of men there are amongſt them, which haue the charge and managing of matters of their Church: theſe are ſhauen all ouer both head and beard: theſe may neuer marrie, but do vow perpetuall chaſtity. There are diuers and ſundrie ſects of theſe religious perſons amongſt them: ſome there are which after the maner of the Knights of the Rhodes, do iointly profeſſe armes and religion together, but they are generally called by one name, *Bonzij*. They haue in many places diuers great ſchooles, ſuch as we call Vniuerſities. The third ſtate or ſort of people amongſt them, are the citizens and other degrees of gentry: next vnto theſe are the retalers, huckſters, factours, and ſhop-keepers: with artificers and handiecraft-men, of diuers occupations, very ingenious and skilfull in their trades. They haue many kinds of armours and warlike weapons, made of ſundrie makings, and excellent temper. They haue alſo the vſe of Printing with letters and ſtamps, not much vnlike our maner inuented and practiſed heere in *Europe*. The laſt ſort and ſtate of people in theſe ilands, are the husbandmen and labourers. Generally it is a very ſubtile, wittie and wiſe Nation, and of ſingular endowments and good parts of nature, both for acute iudgement, aptneſſe of learning, and excellency of memorie. It is no ſhame or reproach to any to be accounted poore. Slaunderous and railing ſpeeches, theeuing, robberies and that vngodlie kind of raſh othes and ſwearing, with all kind of dicing and gaming, they do vtterly abhorre and deteſt. Any offendours againſt the Law, of what degree ſoeuer, are puniſhed by no leſſe punihment, than banihment, confiſcation of goods or death. Thoſe which are to be executed are for the moſt part beheaded ſuddenlie before they are aware. Notwithſtanding it is the maner in ſome places to cary, ſuch as are taken for robberies, in a certaine kind of carre round about the city, in the face of all the people, and to hang them vp without the wals of the towne In the ſeruice of God, which is the chiefe point of iuſtice and vertue, they do miſerably erre and ſwarue from the right tract. Their guides and great maſters of religion to informe the reſt, are thoſe which I ſay they name *Bonzij*. Amongſt their ſaints which they worſhip, the chiefe are thoſe which they call *Amida* and *Xaca*: other idols they haue of leſſe eſtimation and note amongſt them, whom they pray vnto for health, recouery in ſickeneſſe, children, money, & other things belonging to the body: theſe they call *Canis*. All *Iaponia*, or the people of that name, were ſubiect in time paſt vnto one Emperour, whom they called *Vo* or *Dair*, (this was his title of honour and dignity) vntill ſuch time as he growen effeminate and giuen to pleaſures and eaſe, became to be ſcorned and contemned by the Lieutenants and Nobility, eſpecially of the *Cubi* (for ſo they called the two chiefeſt Princes vnto whom the gouernment of the country was committed, of which afterward the one did kill the other) therefore the Lieutenants of the ſeuerall ſhires, with the military men, hauing for a time endured ſuch a carpet Knight, by and by began to loath his gouernment, and at laſt wholly ſhaking off the yoke of ſubiection, ſeiſed euery man into his owne hand the prouince ouer which he was ſet as gouernour vnder the Emperour: ſo at an inſtant that vnited body and maine Empire of ſo large command, was ſhattered as it were into many parts and pieces: yet ſo as notwithſtanding a kind of ſoueraigne authority doth euen to this day remaine in the *Dair*, of diſtributing and giuing the titles of honour to the Nobility, which eftſoones are altered according to the diuerſity of the degrees, and are deſigned by certaine notes and badges. The chiefe and moſt mightie of all the Princes of *Iaponia* is he that gat either by force or policy *Meacum*, and the beſt kingdomes neere to the ſame, which they generally by one name do vulgarly call *Tenſa*. Thoſe places were lately poſſeſſed by *Nubunanga*, that tyrant which I ſpake of before: this King being ſlaine by treaſon about two yeares before, and his children murdered or baniſhed, one *Faxiba* a chiefe captaine of the rebels, by force and violence ſtepped into his regall throne, and tooke vpon him to ſway the ſcepter of that kingdome.

The honour and credit of the firſt entrance of this Iland certaine Portugals do challenge and take vnto themſelues, but I do rather giue credit to *Antonio Gaualno*, who reporteth, in that booke which he wrote of the deſcries of the New-found world, that *Anton o Mota*, *Franciſco Zeimoro*, and *Antonio Pexoto*, in their iourney as they ſailed from the city *Dodra* in *Sion*, to paſſe for *China*, they were caried by a contrary wind to the Ilands of the Iaponians, about two and forty yeares before that time. All this we haue extracted out of the forenamed *Maffeius*, who handleth them more at large, with many other things of theſe Ilands of *Iaponia*. Of the ſame there are heere and there many things in the Ieſuites Epiſtles.

INDIA.

THat there is not a more goodly and famous country in the world, nor larger, comprehended vnder one and the ſame name than INDIA, almoſt all writers iointly with one conſent haue affirmed. It was ſo named of the riuer *Indus*. The whole compaſſe of *India* by the iudgement of *Strabo* and *Pliny*, is thus limited: vpon the Weſt, it hath the riuer *Indus*; on the North, the great mountaine *Taurus*; on the Eaſt, the Eaſtern ſea, wherein thoſe famous Ilands, the *Moluccaes*, do lie; on the South, it hath the Indian ſea. In the middeſt it is diuided into two large prouinces by the goodly riuer *Ganges*. Of which that which is on the Weſt ſide of *Ganges*, is called *India intrà Gangem*, *India* on this ſide *Ganges*: that on the Eaſt, *India extrà Gangem*, *India* beyond *Ganges*. That in holy Scripture it is called EVILAT or *Hauila*: this latter ſome writers call SERIA, the country of the *Seres*, as *Dominicus Niger* teſtifieth. M. *Paulus Venetus* ſeemeth to diuide it into three prouinces, the *Greater*, the *Leſſer*, and the *Middlemoſt*; which he ſaith they name *Abaſia*.

This whole country generally, not only for multitude of nations (of which, as *Herodotus* writeth, it is moſt populous and beſt ſtored of any country in the world) and for townes and villages almoſt infinite, but for the great abundance of all commodities (only braſſe and lead excepted, if one may giue credit to *Pliny*) is moſt rich and fortunate. It hath very many riuers, and thoſe very great and faire. Theſe running to and fro and in many places croſsing and watering the ſame, do cauſe it, as in a moiſt ſoile, where the ſunne is of force, to bring forth all things moſt plentifully. It ſtoreth all the world with Spices, Pearles and Pretious ſtones, as hauing greater plenty of theſe commodities than all the countries of the whole world beſides.

There are neere vnto this country many goodly ilands, which heere and there lie ſcattering in the maine Ocean, ſo that it may iuſtly be tearmed the *World of Ilands*. But eſpecially IAPAN, which M. *Paulus Venetus* calleth *Zipangri*, ſituate in this ſea, is worth the noting: which, becauſe it is not many yeares ſince that it was knowen to few or none, I think it noo amiſſe to ſay ſomething of it in this place. It is a very large and wide iland, and hath almoſt the ſame eleuation of the Northren pole and poſition from the South with *Italy*. The Ilanders and people heere inhabiting, are much giuen to learning, wiſedome and religion: and are moſt earneſt and diligent ſearchers out of the truth in naturall cauſes. They vſe to pray and ſay ſeruice oft, which they do in their Churches in the ſame maner as the Chriſtians do. They haue but one King, vnto whom they are ſubiect and do nothing but according to his beheſts and lawes. Yet he alſo hath one aboue him, whom they call *Voo*, to whom the ordering of Eccleſiaſticall matters & gouernment of the ſtate of the Church is ſoly committed. This peraduenture we may not vnfitly compare to the Pope, as their King to the Emperour. To their Biſhop they commit the ſaluation and care of their ſoules. They worſhip only one God, protraitured with three heads, yet they can ſhew no reaſon of this act. They baptize their infants: by faſting, in token of penance, they labour to bring downe their bodies. They croſſe and bleſſe themſelues with the ſigne of the croſſe, againſt the aſſault of Satan: ſo that in religion, certaine ceremonies, and maner of liuing they ſeeme to imitate the Chriſtians: yet notwithſtanding the order of the Ieſuites labour by all meanes poſsibly they can, not refuſing any paines and trauell, to reduce them wholly to Chriſtianity.

Heere are alſo the MOLVCCAE, certaine ilands famous for the abundance of ſpices which they yearly yeeld and ſend into all quarters of the world. In theſe is bred the *Manucodiatta*, a little bird which we call the bird of Paradiſe, a ſtrange fowle no where els euer ſeen. More neere the coaſt of *India*, is SVMATRA, or rather *Samotra*, for ſo the King himſelfe of that country, writeth it, in his letters vnto his Maieſty: this Iland was knowen to the ancient Geographers and Hiſtorians by the name of TAPROBANA. There are alſo diuers other Ilands heereabout of great eſtimation and fame, as *Iaua Maior*, *Iaua Minor*, *Borneo*, *Timor* &c. as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe, but we cannot in this place ſpeake of euery thing particularly and to the full. Thus farre the religion of Mahomet is profeſſed, and from *Barbary* ouer againſt *Spaine*, euen vnto this place is the Arabicke language ſpoken or vnderſtood. The Moores from *Marrocco*, Ambaſſadours to our late Queene ſome fiue yeares ſince, we ſaw and heard them ſpeake that tongue naturally, in which alſo their commiſsion or letters patents were written: From *Achem* in *Samotra*, and *Bantam* in *Iaua Maior* our Merchants, this other day brought letters vnto his Highneſſe, ſo fairely and curiouſly written in that character and language, as no man will ſcarcely beleeue but he that hath ſeen them, eſpecially from ſo barbarous and rude a Nation.

Of the ancient writers *Diodorus Siculus*, *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Quintus Curtius* and *Arrianus* in the life of *Alexander*, haue deſcribed the *Indies*. So hath *Apuleius* alſo in the firſt booke of his *Floridorum*. *Dion Pruſæus* in his 35. oration hath written much of this country, but very fabulouſly. There is alſo extant an Epiſtle of *Alexander* the Great, written to *Ariſtotle*, of the ſituation of *India*. Of the latter writers *Ludouicus Vartomannus*, *Maximilianus Tranſſiluanus*, *Iohannes Barrius* in his Decades of *Aſia*, and *Coſmas Indopleutes*, whom *Petrus Gyllius* doth cite, haue done the ſame. But ſee the Ieſuites Epiſtles, where thou ſhalt find many things making much for the diſcouery of the ile *Iapan*. But if thou deſire a full and abſolute deſcription of the ſame, I would wiſh thee to haue recourſe vnto the twelfth booke of *Maffeius* his Indian hiſtory. *Iohn Macer*, a Ciuillian hath alſo written bookes of the hiſtory of *India*, in which he hath much of the ile *Iaua*. Moreouer *Caſtagnedo* a Spaniard, hath written in the Spaniſh tongue a diſcourſe of the *Indies*. Of the ilands which lie ſcattering heere and there in this ocean, read the twentieth booke of the ſecond Tome of *Gonſaluo Ouetani*, written in like maner in the Spaniſh tongue.

made of Cedar, or Pine-wood, of an handfull thicke, is changed without table-clothes or napkins. The meats, when they are to be ſet vpon the table, are built, or laid vpon another in forme of a ſteeple or pyramis, beſtrewed with gold, and ſtucke and ſet out for a ſhew with branches of the Cypreſſe tree, like as we vſe to do with Roſe-mary. Many times whole fowles are brought to Noblemens tables, with their bils and legs gilt all ouer. They intertaine their friends and gueſts very kindlie and bountifullie. They haue many orders and lawes of feaſting and drinking, which are performed very curiouſlie & with ſtrange and exquiſite ceremonies. They haue no manner of wine, nor vines amongſt them. A kind of artificiall wine they make and preſſe out of rife: yet they are eſpecially delighted, more than with any other kind of liquor, to drink water almoſt ſcalding hot, putting it into the powder of an hearb which they call *Chia*, (it is a very wholeſome hearb of ſoueraigne vertues) this kind of drinke they vſe often and are curious in the making of it; ſo that many times Princes and Noblemen, will dreſſe, prepare and mingle it with their owne hands, for an honour and grace vnto their friends: and they haue certaine places in their houſes aſſigned to this purpoſe: in which there is a furnace or fire kindled at all times readie, with a kettle of caſt iron continually hanging ouer the ſame: from hence they fetch drinke to entertaine their friends at their firſt comming to their houſe, and for their farewell at their departure: when their gueſts are to depart, they ſhew them all their treaſure and houſhold-ſtuffe which they do eſpecially eſteeme; which for the moſt part is nothing elſe but thoſe veſſels and inſtruments belonging to the making of the drinke which I ſpake of before, namely the furnace or hearth, the panne or kettle with the trefeet, the tunnell, the drinking cuppes or earthen pots, the ſpoones, and the boxes wherein they keep the hearb and the powder made of the ſame. Theſe things they ſet little leſſe ſtore by, than we do heere in *Europe* by rings beſet with pretious ſtones or bracelets of the beſt and moſt orient pearles. Their houſes for the moſt part are framed of timber, to auoid the danger of earth-quakes, which heere are very frequent and often, although that ſome haue their houſes very artificially and ſtately built from the foundation vpward of a very faire kind of ſtone. They haue many goodly Churches, and Monaſteries both of men and women, very rich and ſumptuous. The language of all theſe ilands is one and the ſame, but ſo diuers and manifold, and of ſuch different dialects, that it may not vntruſtly be ſaid to be many. For they haue of one and the ſame thing diuers and ſundrie names, of which ſome are vſed in ſcorne and bad ſenſe, others in good ſenſe and honourable vſage: other phraſes and words are vſed by the Nobility, others by the common people: others are ſpoken by the men, others by the women. 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Another ſort of men there are amongſt them, which haue the charge and managing of matters of their Church: theſe are ſhauen all ouer both head and beard: theſe may neuer marrie, but do vow perpetuall chaſtity. There are diuers and ſundrie ſects of theſe religious perſons amongſt them: ſome there are which after the maner of the Knights of the Rhodes, do iointly profeſſe armes and religion together, but they are generally called by one name, *Bonzij*. They haue in many places diuers great ſchooles, ſuch as we call Vniuerſities. The third ſtate or ſort of people amongſt them, are the citizens and other degrees of gentry: next vnto theſe are the retalers, huckſters, factours, and ſhop-keepers: with artificers and handicraft-men, of diuers occupations, very ingenious and skilfull in their trades. They haue many kinds of armours and warlike weapons, made of ſundrie makings, and excellent temper. They haue alſo the vſe of Printing with letters and ſtamps, not much vnlike our maner inuented and practiſed heere in *Europe*. The laſt ſort and ſtate of people in theſe ilands, are the husbandmen and labourers. Generally it is a very ſubtile, wittie and wiſe Nation, and of ſingular endowments and good parts of nature, both for acute iudgement, aptneſſe of learning, and excellency of memorie. It is no ſhame or reproach to any to be accounted poore. Slaunderous and railing ſpeeches, theeuing, robberies and that vngodlie kind of raſh othes and ſwearing, with all kind of dicing and gaming, they do vtterly abhorre and deteſt. Any offendours againſt the Law, of what degree ſoeuer, are puniſhed by no leſſe puniſhment, than baniſhment, confiſcation of goods or death. Thoſe which are to be executed are for the moſt part beheaded ſuddenlie before they are aware. 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All *Iaponia*, or the people of that name, were ſubiect in time paſt vnto one Emperour, whom they called *Vo* or *Dair*, (this was his title of honour and dignity) vntill ſuch time as he growen effeminate and giuen to pleaſures and eaſe, became to be ſcorned and contemned by the Lieutenants and Nobility, eſpecially of the *Cubi* (for ſo they called the two chiefeſt Princes vnto whom the gouernment of the country was committed, of which afterward the one did kill the other) therefore the Lieutenants of the ſeuerall ſhires, with the military men, hauing for a time endured ſuch a carpet Knight, by and by began to loath his gouernment, and at laſt wholly ſhaking off the yoke of ſubiection, ſeiſed euery man into his owne hand the prouince ouer which he was ſet as gouernour vnder the Emperour: ſo at an inſtant that vnited body and maine Empire of ſo large command, was ſhattered as it were into many parts and pieces: yet ſo as notwithſtanding a kind of ſoueraigne authority doth euen to this day remaine in the *Dair*, of diſtributing and giuing the titles of honour to the Nobility, which eftſoones are altered according to the diuerſity of the degrees, and are deſigned by certaine notes and badges. The chiefe and moſt mightie of all the Princes of *Iaponia* is he that gat either by force or policy *Meacum*, and the beſt kingdomes neere to the ſame, which they generally by one name do vulgarly call *Tenſa*. Thoſe places were lately poſſeſſed by *Nubunanga*, that tyrant which I ſpake of before: this King being ſlaine by treaſon about two yeares before, and his children murdered or baniſhed, one *Faxiba* a chiefe captaine of the rebels, by force and violence ſtepped into his regall throne, and tooke vpon him to ſway the ſcepter of that kingdome.

The honour and credit of the firſt entrance of this Iland certaine Portugals do challenge and take vnto themſelues, but I do rather giue credit to *Antonio Gaualno*, who reporteth, in that booke which he wrote of the deſcries of the New-found world, that *Anton o Mota*, *Franciſco Zeimoro*, and *Antonio Pexoto*, in their iourney as they ſailed from the city *Dodra* in *Sion*, to paſſe for *China*, they were caried by a contrary wind to the Ilands of the Iaponians, about two and forty yeares before that time. All this we haue extracted out of the forenamed *Maffeius*, who handleth them more at large, with many other things of theſe Ilands of *Iaponia*. Of the ſame there are heere and there many things in the Ieſuites Epiſtles.

INDIA.

THat there is not a more goodly and famous country in the world, nor larger, comprehended vnder one and the same name than INDIA, almost all writers iointly with one consent haue affirmed. It was so named of the riuer *Indus*. The whole compasse of *India* by the iudgement of *Strabo* and *Pliny*, is thus limited: vpon the West, it hath the riuer *Indus*; on the North, the great mountaine *Taurus*; on the East, the Eastern sea, wherein those famous Ilands, the *Moluccaes*, do lie; on the South, it hath the Indian sea. In the middest it is diuided into two large prouinces by the goodly riuer *Ganges*. Of which that which is on the West side of *Ganges*, is called *India intra Gangem*, *India* on this side *Ganges*: that on the East, *India extra Gangem*, *India* beyond *Ganges*. That in holy Scripture it is called EVILAT or *Hauila*: this latter some writers call SERIA, the country of the *Seres*, as *Dominicus Niger* testifieth. M. *Paulus Venetus* seemeth to diuide it into three prouinces, the *Greater*, the *Lesser*, and the *Middlemost*; which he saith they name *Abasia*.

This whole country generally, not only for multitude of nations (of which, as *Herodotus* writeth, it is most populous and best stored of any country in the world) and for townes and villages almost infinite, but for the great abundance of all commodities (only brasse and lead excepted, if one may giue credit to *Pliny*) is most rich and fortunate. It hath very many riuers, and those very great and faire. These running to and fro and in many places crossing and watering the same, do cause it, as in a moist soile, where the sunne is of force, to bring forth all things most plentifully. It storeth all the world with Spices, Pearles and Pretious stones, as hauing greater plenty of these commodities than all the countries of the whole world besides.

There are neere vnto this country many goodly ilands, which heere and there lie scattering in the maine Ocean, so that it may iustly be tearmed the *World of Ilands*. But especially IAPAN, which M. *Paulus Venetus* calleth *Zipangri*, situate in this sea, is worth the noting: which, because it is not many yeares since that it was knowen to few or none, I thinke it not amisse to say something of it in this place. It is a very large and wide iland, and hath almost the same eleuation of the Northren pole and position from the South with *Italy*. The Ilanders and people heere inhabiting, are much giuen to learning, wisedome and religion: and are most earnest and diligent searchers out of the truth in naturall causes. They vse to pray and say seruice oft, which they do in their Churches in the same maner as the Christians do. They haue but one King, vnto whom they are subiect and do nothing but according to his behests and lawes. Yet he also hath one aboue him, whom they call *Voo*, to whom the ordering of Ecclesiasticall matters & gouernment of the state of the Church is soly committed. This peraduenture we may not vnfitly compare to the Pope, as their King to the Emperour. To their Bishop they commit the saluation and care of their soules. They worship only one God, protraitured with three heads, yet they can shew no reason of this act. They baptize their infants: by fasting, in token of penance, they labour to bring downe their bodies. They crosse and blesse themselues with the signe of the crosse, against the assault of Satan: so that in religion, certaine ceremonies, and maner of liuing they seeme to imitate the Christians: yet notwithstanding the order of the Iesuites labour by all meanes possibly they can, not refusing any paines and trauell, to reduce them wholly to Christianity.

Heere are also the MOLVCCAE, certaine ilands famous for the abundance of spices which they yearly yeeld and send into all quarters of the world. In these is bred the *Manucodiatta*, a little bird which we call the bird of Paradise, a strange fowle no where els euer seen. More neere the coast of *India*, is SVMATRA, or rather *Samotra*, for so the King himselfe of that country, writeth it, in his letters vnto his Maiesty: this Iland was knowen to the ancient Geographers and Historians by the name of TAPROBANA. There are also diuers other Ilands heereabout of great estimation and fame, as *Iaua Maior*, *Iaua Minor*, *Borneo*, *Timor &c.* as thou maist see in the Mappe, but we cannot in this place speake of euery thing particularly and to the full. Thus farre the religion of Mahomet is professed, and from *Barbary* ouer against *Spaine*, euen vnto this place is the Arabicke language spoken or vnderstood. The Moores from *Marrocco*, Ambassadours to our late Queene some fiue yeares since, we saw and heard them speake that tongue naturally, in which also their commission or letters patents were written: From *Achem* in *Samotra*, and *Bantam* in *Iaua Maior* our Merchants, this other day brought letters vnto his Highnesse, so fairely and curiously written in that character and language, as no man will scarcely beleeue but he that hath seen them, especially from so barbarous and rude a Nation.

Of the ancient writers *Diodorus Siculus*, *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Quintus Curtius* and *Arrianus* in the life of *Alexander*, haue described the *Indies*. So hath *Apuleius* also in the first booke of his *Floridorum*. *Dion Prusæus* in his 35. oration hath written much of this country, but very fabulously. There is also extant an Epistle of *Alexander* the Great, written to *Aristotle*, of the situation of *India*. Of the latter writers *Ludouicus Vartomannus*, *Maximilianus Transsiluanus*, *Iohannes Barrius* in his Decades of *Asia*, and *Cosmas Indopleutes*, whom *Petrus Gyllius* doth cite, haue done the same. But see the Iesuites Epistles, where thou shalt find many things making much for the discouery of the ile *Iapan*. But if thou desire a full and absolute description of the same, I would wish thee to haue recourse vnto the twelfth booke of *Maffeius* his Indian history. *Iohn Macer*, a Ciuillian hath also written bookes of the history of *India*, in which he hath much of the ile *Iaua*. Moreouer *Castagnedo* a Spaniard, hath written in the Spanish tongue a discourse of the *Indies*. Of the ilands which lie scattering heere and there in this ocean, read the twentieth booke of the second Tome of *Gonsaluo Ouetani*, written in like maner in the Spanish tongue.

SEPTENTRI

60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140

Dalanguer mons

CARDANDAN.

Naugracot mons. Vsionte mons

Sindinfu

Cyanfu

140

PERSIAE siue Soperij limites ad Indum fluuium vsque pertinent

phorum Imperium vsque gunt

30

ORMVTII REGNVM

Mare Arabicum

Diul.

ARABIAE FELICIS PARS

Machumara

Scamp

Albiram

Ormuz

Baglangar

Matcim

Canfu.

Rarafia

Chirtor

Serchis

Racchin

Pandua

Curm

Siarant.

Siachem.

Negrin

Gelfeten

Zaratan

Cataisa: fl.

Tauris

Tarda

Cara Dei

Cara mit

Indus fl.

Baldach

Sarchanchus fl.

Tigris fl.

Cara mira

Mesopotamia

Bai condat

Scoruita

Lamp

Tolman.

Cayamai lacus

MANGI quę et CIN

et CHINA.

MIEN.

TIPVRA.

Pazanfu

Pharaon.

Tipura

Colomo

Cachobachi

ARACAM.

INDOS

IAN.

Betle.

Amuy

Labor

BENGALA

Caor

Pan: dasgu

Palibo

CACHV CHI

Chen cbi.

Pegu

AVA

PEGV

SIAN

Cotam

ÇAM:

Borneo ins.

Suma

Iava Maior

Gallus di Bengala

Mare de Calecut

Mare de Bengala

Mare de Cina

Mare de Zin

Mare de Pegu

Mare de Sian

Mare de Iaua

Mare de Borneo

Mare de Suma

ENTRIO.

AMERICAE. Siue Indiæ Occidentalis pars.

Mare Chi

IAPAN.

CHINA.

OCEANVS

ORIENTALIS

Tropicus Cancri

Circulus æquinoctialis.

Los das hermanas

Insulæ Molucæ

NOVA GVINEA

quam Andreas Corsalus Terram Piccinaculi appellare videtur. An insula sit, an pars continentis Australis incertum est.

Cum Priuilegio.

IDIES

The kingdome of PERSIA,

OR

The Empire of the SOPHIES.

HE Empire of the Persians as it hath alwaies in former ages been most famous; so at this day still it is very renowmed, knowen farre and neere, and conteineth many large and goodly prouinces: For all that whole tract of *Asia* comprehended between the great riuer *Tigris*, the Persian gulfe, the Indian (which of old writers was called *mare Rubrum*, the Red sea) the riuers *Indus* and *Iaxartes* (they now call it *Chesel*) and the Caspian sea, is now in these our daies possessed by the *Sophies*, the Kings of *Persia*. All which tract of ground *Pliny* in the 27. chapter of his 6. booke of the history of Nature, by the iudgement of *Agrippa*, assigneth to the Medes, Parthians, and Persians. But *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who liued in the time of *Iulian* the *Apostata* Emperour of *Rome*, doth ascribe it wholly to *Persia*. For he in his foure and twentith booke reckoneth vp these eighteen countries in this order, as parts of *Persia*; *Assyria*, *Susiana*, *Media*, *Persis*, *Parthia*, *Carmania* the Greater, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, the *Bactriani*, the *Sacæ*, *Scythia* beyond the mount *Emodus* (a part of the mount *Taurus*, the Iewes call it *Iethra*, others, *Moghali*, others *Beresith*, as *Theuet* reporteth) *Serica*, *Aria*, the *Paropamisadæ*, *Drangiana*, *Arachosia* and *Gedrosia*. All these countries euen at this day are subiect to the iurisdiction of the Kings of *Persia*, (for ought that I can learne either by the bookes of late writers, or relation of sailours and trauellers into those parts) yet the names are much altered and changed, as you shall easily perceiue by comparing of the moderne mappes and chartes, with the descriptions of ancient Geographers.

Of the originall of the SOPHIES, these particulars following, *Cælius Secundus Curio*, hath translated in his Saracen history, out of the Decades of *Asia*, written by *Iohn Barrius*: In the yeare of Christ 1369. there was a certaine pety king amongst the Persians, named *Sophi*, who held the city *Ardenelim* in his possession. This man bragged that he was descended lineally by his ancestours from *Musa Cazino*, nephew of *Aly Muhamed*. He, the Chalife of *Babylon* being dead, & the contrary faction maintained by the Turkes, suppressed by the Tartars, began more boldly and freely to broach his opinions of religion: and because that *Hocemus*, the sonne *Aly*, from whom he draweth his pedigree, had twelue sonnes, minding to set some marke or badge vpon his sect and disciples, whereby they might be distinguished and knowen from others, he ordained that they that would follow him, and be of his religion, should weare a tire vnder the vaile, which all the Turkes do wind about their heads (they call it *Tulibant*) should be of a purple colour, and should hang out at the middest of the *Tulibant* twelue hand breadth. After his death *Guines* his sonne succeeded in his steed: who did purchase vnto himselfe such an opinion of learning, religion and holinesse throughout all the Eastern countries of the World, that *Tamerlanes*, that worthy and famous Emperour of the Parthians, (who ouercame *Bayazet*, the great Turke, and defeating all his forces, tooke him captiue) trauelling through *Persia*, determined to visite him as a most holy and religious Saint. To *Guines*, *Tamerlanes* freely gaue thirtie thousand captiues, which he brought thither with him: these *Guines* afterward trained vp in his religion; whose seruice *Secaidar* his sonne, especially vsed in his warres: For he, after that *Guines* his father was dead, made warre vpon the Georgians, his neighbours bordering vpon his kingdome and countries, a kind of people of *Scythia*, but Christians by profession, and by the help of these Mussulmanes, grieuously vexed them many kind of waies &c. Let this satisfie thee in this place to be spoken of the originall of the *Sophies*. These do make continuall warre with the Turkes about the Mahumetane religion: for because the *Sophies* do follow one interpretour of the Alkora'n and Mahometan religion, and the Turkes another, which interpretours and expositours do much dissent and vary one from the other, so that the Sophians by the Turkes are counted but as Heretiques, and contrariwise the Turkes are esteemed for no lesse by the Sophians. It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation, very ciuill and curteous, louing learning and liberall sciences, and withall do much esteeme of Nobility and Noble-men: in that are cleane contrary and opposite to the Turkes, which do not acknowledge or regard any difference of bloud or descent from famous ancestours and great houses.

The situation of these countries, the maners, customes and behauiour of the people of the same, thou maist read of in *Aloysius Iohannes Venetus*, *Iosaphat Barbarus*, *Ambrosius Contarenus*, *Iohannes Maria Angiolellus*, and a certaine Merchants trauels, whose name I know not, together with them imprinted. Looke into also the Iesuites Epistles, and the Persian Commentaries of *Caterino Zeni*, a Senatours sonne of *Venice*. *Polybius* in his fifth booke doth most excellently well describe the middle Country. Moreouer *Petrus Bizarrus*, my singular good friend, hath this other day set out the history of *Persia*. Lastly, and somewhat latter than *Bizarrus*, *Thomas Minadoius* hath done the like, but in the Italian tongue.

DVCIS MOSCOVIAE
SIVE RVSSIAE IMPE
RATORIS CONFINIA

PONTI EVXINI PARS

MEN:
GRE:
LIA.

PERSII PARS.

ARABIA DESERTA

AYAMAN. olim
ARABIA FELIX.

MARE HYRCANVM SIVE CASPIVM

Tar: ta ria pars Septentrio.

ZAGATAI

OCRAGE

Desertum Beriara.

Desertum Mingiu

Desertum Beabanet.

Regio sirissima desertum

Hic turchini gemmę reperiuntur.

SINVS PERSICVS.

ORMVS.

Cum priuilegio.

Scala leucarum, siue Farsangarum 3000. passuum: quibus Persę & Mauri, qui magnam Asię partem occupant hodie locorum interualla metiuntur; quę mensura & vox cum antiquo vocabulo Farsanga conueniunt. Ceteri fere Asiatici per dies locorum distantias numerant.

Meridies

75 80 85 90 95 100 105

TARTARIAE SIVE IMPERII MAGNI CHAMI PARS.

Tartariæ pars.

INDIA INTRA GANGEN, nunc INDOSTAN.

PERSICI SIVE SOPHORVM REGNI TYPVS.

MAVRENACHER

ASRVSEN.

SAFANIAN.

SAMARCHAND.

SIM.

SIRISITVR

BVCCARA.

SACHI.

GIECVM.

ISTIGIAS.

CHARASSAN.

BEDANE

BALCH.

SABLESTAN.

TARTAN.

CANDAHAR.

CABVL.

SIGISTAN.

CIRCAN.

GVZARATE.

MACRAN.

ARACHAIAN

DESERTVM LUT.

BIGUL DESERTUM

Naugracot mons.

Mare hic est vg[ue]

dicvm, & ma:

vbrvm.

Meridies.

The Empire of the Great TVRKE.

OF the originall and beginning of the Turkiſh Empire, the encreaſing and grow'th of the ſame, vntill it came by little and little to that greatneſſe that now it is of, whereby it is fearefull to all nations round about, we haue gathered theſe few lines out of the beſt Hiſtoriographers of our time. In the yeare of Chriſt 1300. one OTTOMANNVS a Turke, the ſonne of *Zichi*, a man of meane parentage, began for his pregnant witte and great experience in feats of armes and diſcipline of warre, to grow famous and renowmed amongſt the Turkes. Of this man the ſtocke of the Turkiſh Emperours firſt tooke their name and beginning, and he was the firſt that ordeined a king ouer the Turkes. He raigned ſeuen and twenty yeares, in which ſpace he conquered all *Bithynia* and *Cappadocia*, and ſubdued many ſtrong holds neere vnto *Mar Maiore*, or the great ſea; ſo now the Italians call that ſea which the old writers call *Mare Ponticum* and *Sinus Euxinus*, the Greekes now *Mauropthalaſſa*, and the Turkes *Caradenis*, that is, the Blacke ſea. After him ſucceeded his ſonne ORCHANES, who wonne the great and ſtrong city *Pruſia* or *Pruſa*, (now called, as *Bellonius* writeth *Bource*, and was ſometime named *Zellia* and *Theopolitana*) which he made the head of his kingdome and place of reſidence for his Court. He was ſlaine in an vnfortunate battell which he fought againſt the Tartars, in the 22. yeare of his raigne, and left AMVRATHES his ſonne to rule the kingdome after him: who firſt, (the Grecian Princes falling at variance and calling him in) ſailed with an huge army out of *Aſia* into *Europe*: he in a ſhort ſpace ſubdued almoſt all *Greece*, and *Phocis* a part of *Bulgaria*, but himſelfe at laſt being ouercome and taken by *Tamerlane*, died and ended his daies moſt diſhonourably. The father being taken, CALEPINVS his ſonne ſtepped into the throne, and tooke poſſeſsion of the kingdome. But hauing in battell vtterly ouerthrowen *Sigiſmund* and his forces, and begun to waſt and ſpoile the borders and territories of the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, died in the floure of his age, when he had raigned but ſix yeares. *Heere note by the way that*, Adolphus Venerius *doth not reckon this* Calepine *amongſt the Turkiſh Emperours. For immediately after* Baiazeth, *he placeth* Mahomet. *And that I may giue euery man his right, the ſingular learned man, my good friend*, Georgius Bruno Agrippinenſis *hath taught me that the very Turkes themſelues do not account him for an Emperour.* After him MAHOMETES tooke vnto him the crown of the Empire, who made fierce warres vpon the Walachians: ſubdued a great part of *Slauonia*: firſt paſſed with an armie ouer the *Donaw*: conquered *Macedonia*: and pearced through the country euen as low as the Ionian ſea. He tranſlated his Court from *Pruſias* in *Bithynia*, vnto *Adernopoli* in *Greece*, where he died in the fourteenth yeare of his raigne. After him AMVRATH the ſecond ſucceeded in the kingdome. This man conquered *Epirus*, *Ætolia*, *Achaia*, *Bœotia*, *Attica* and *Theſſalonica*, (now *Salonichi*) a city belonging to the ſtate of *Venice*. After him MAHOMET the ſecond tooke vpon him the Diademe, he ouerthrew *Athens* the moſt renowmed Vniuerſity of the World. He wonne by battery the great city of *Conſtantinople*, vpon the nine and twentith day of *May* in the yeare after the birth of Chriſt 1452. He ſubdued the kingdome of *Trapezonda* vnder his command. He tooke *Corinth*. He forced the ilands *Lemnos* (*Stalamine* they now call it) *Eubœa* (*Nigroponte*) and *Mitylene* to yeeld to his obedience. He got *Capha*, a city belonging to the Signiory of *Genua*; and at *Geiuiſen* a city of *Bithynia* died in the 32. yeare of his raigne. BAIAZETH the ſecond, after his death poſſeſſed the crowne. He made warre vpon the Venetians, and wanne from them *Naupactus* (*Lepanto*, or, as the Turkes call it, *Einebachti*) *Methona*, (*Modon* or *Mutune*, a city in *Peloponeſus*) *Dyrrachium* (*Durazzo*) and ſpoiled all *Dalmatia*. He was poiſoned by a Iew his Phyſition. After whom SELYMVS his ſonne ſucceeded in the Emperiall throne. He wanne *Alcairo*, the ſtrongeſt city of *Ægypt*, and killing the Souldan, ſubdued *Alexandria* and all *Ægypt* vnder his obedience. He tooke alſo *Damaſcus* in *Syria*. SOLYMANNVS the only ſonne of *Zelimus*, poſſeſsing his fathers roome, wanne *Belgrad*, tooke *Buda* the Princes ſeat, and ſpoiled *Strigonium* and almoſt all *Hungary*. He gatte the *Rhodes* by compoſition, and vtterly raſed *Quinqueeccleſias* in *Hungary*, (the Turkes call it *Petſcheu*, the Dutch *Funfkirchen*). Hauing ſurprized the city, he beſieged *Zygeth*, where he ended his life. ZELIMVS the ſecond his ſonne, continued the battery, wanne it and ſacked it in the yeare of Chriſt 1566. And thus vnder 11. Emperours, in 260. yeares, a great part of *Africa*, a greater of *Europe* and the moſt of *Aſia* was by Turkiſh tyranny, brought vnder their yoke. But he that deſireth a more abſolute knowledge of the hiſtories of the Turks, let him read *Paulus Iouius*, *Chriſtofer Richer*, *Cuſpinian*, *Baptiſta Egnatius*, *Gilbertus Nozorenus*, *Andreas Lacuna*, *Pius* the ſecond in the fourth chapter of his *Europa*, and others that haue written of the Turkiſh affaires; but no man hath ſet out theſe hiſtories either with greater diligence or more amply than M. *Richard Knolles*, our learned countryman my ſingular good friend. *Laonicus Chalcondylas* hath curiouſly deſcribed the pedigree of the *Ottomans* together with the originall of the Turks. *Iohn Leonclaw* hath very lately imprinted the Annalles of the Souldan *Otthomans*, written by the Turks in their owne language, and interpreted by him into the Latine tongue. Of their ancient maner of life, behauiour and cuſtomes, thou maiſt read in the eighteen chapter of *Leo* the Emperour, of Warlike preparation: as alſo in *Bartholomew Georgieuiz*, who hath written a ſeuerall treatiſe of that argument: but eſpecially the Annalles of the Turkiſh Souldans and the hiſtory of the Muſulmans, both written by the ſingular learned *Iohn Leonclaw*, ſhall ſatisfie thee to the full.

TVRCICI IMPE-
RII DESCRIPTIO.

Concordia parvæ res crescunt,
Discordia maximæ dilabuntur.

TENTRIO.

TARTARIAE PARS.

MARE DEL BACHV. d. CASPIVM MARE. ET HYRCANVM.

Citracan.

Samarchand
Tamberlanis magni Tartorum imperatoris quondam regia.

REGNI PERSIAE PARS, QVOD HODIE A SOPHIS GVBERNATVR.

MEDIA.

Tauris al: Echatana, regum Persarum sedes.

GELVCHALAT dicitur hic locus a M. Paulo Ven: ab alijs ARGIS. a Strabone forte MARTIANA paulus, situs est inter confinia Assyriae, Armeniae & Mediae hic magna fit piscatio per 40. dies tempore vernali, non ceteris anni partibus sterilis est. quae pisces aere et uento siccati subinde in vicinis regionibus mercatui exponuntur.

ORMVS Regnum, peculiarem habet Regem Lusitaniae Regi tributarium: continetq; totam Arabiam littoralem ab Euphratis fl. ostio vsq; ad C. Rasalgats, nec non partem Regni Persidis quae adiacet freto Basorcatis, insulas fere omnes sinus Persici, Cuius metropolis est vrbs Ormus in insula Geru sita, emporium celebre.

ORIENS.

ARABIA DESERTA.

AYAMAN olim. EGIAS. ANNA.

ARABIA ELCATIF.

Loca arenosa & deserta

Porta di ferro.

Serta.

MASCALAT. FELIX AMANSIRIF: DIN.

IRMIN. ZIBIT.

ADEM, REG.

HERIT.

ORMVS.

SINVS PERSICVS

ALIBINALI.

Deserta vasta.

MARIS RVBRI PARS.

Cum priuilegio.

The HOLY LAND.

HAt which the ancients called Paleſtina *and* Phœnicia, *all the Europeans generally now call The* HOLY LAND, *vnder which name they comprehend that whole country which God gaue vnto the Iſraelites by the name of the* Land of Promiſe, *to them and their ſeed to poſſeſſe and inhabite for euer, and which after the death of* Solomon, *we read, was diuided into two kingdomes,* IVDAH, *conteining two tribes* Iudah *and* Beniamin, *whoſe cheife or Metropolitan city was* Ieruſalem: *and* SAMARIA *or* ISRAEL, *which comprehended the other teene tribes, together with the city* Sebaſte *or* Samaria. *A latter deſcription of the modern ſituation of this country, very curious & exact, done by* F. Brocard *in a ſeuerall treatiſe (vnto whom we ſend the Reader for further ſatisfaction) we offer in this Mappe: for the former tables did preſent vnto thy eie the ancient face and more beautifull countenance of this Land. To hem they may adioine, that pleaſe, the treatiſe of* William Tyrius *entituled,* The Holy warres, *and other authours that haue written their Peregrinations to* Hieruſalem, *of which ſort there is a great number written and imprinted in diuers Languages. For many Chriſtians not only out of ſundrie parts of* Europe, *but from all quarters of the world, haue in former times and now do daily trauell vnto* Hieruſalem, *for deuotion to viſite the holy ſepulchre of our Lord and Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt, and are there ſometimes by the Franciſcane Friars, dubbed Knights, who thereof are named* Knights of the Sepulchre: *the order & ceremonies of making theſe Knights, we haue thought not altogether impertinent from our purpoſe, to deſcribe in this place, as it is ſet out by* Iod. a Meggē, *an eie-witnes of that, in the* 12 *chap. of his treatiſe intituled,* Peregrinatio Hieroſolymetana. *And thus he lath down the maner of it:*

First of all therefore the Knight that is to be made, prepareth himſelfe vnto his deuotions, that he may receiue the fauour of the degree of the holy order, and making his confeſsion (hauing heard Maſſe & receiued the Sacrament) he is admitted into the roome where the holy ſepulchre is, and then they begin on this manner: Firſt, all being gathered together within the holy ſepulchre, they ſing this Pſalme, *Come holy ſpirit &c.* Then this, *Send forth thy ſpirit &c. The Anſwear.* And renew &c. Lord heare &c. *Let vs pray,* Thou Lord, which know'ſt the harts of the faithful &c. Then the Gardian demandeth of him, what wouldeſt thou haue? *He anſweareth vpon his knees,* I do deſire to be made a knight of the order of the Holy ſepulchre of our Lord and Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt. *Queſtion.* Of what ſtate and condition of life art thou of? *Anſwear.* A noble man, borne of honourable parents. *Queſtion.* Haſt thou ſufficient liuing whereby thou maiſt liue and maintaine the eſtate and dignity of knighthood, without the help of merchandiſe or vſe of any mechanicall or handie-craft occupation? *Anſwear.* I haue, thankes be to God, ſufficient liuing and maintenance by lands and reuenews. *Queſtion.* Art thou prepared to ſweare with hart and mouth, to keep and obſerue, to the vttermoſt of thy power, thoſe militarie ſacraments and orders which ſhalbe heereafter inioined thee, namely theſe which follow? Firſt, a knight of the holy order of the ſepulchre muſt euery day, if opportunity be offered, heare a maſſe or diuine ſeruice. Secondly, when need requireth, viz. when there is any generall warre againſt the Pagans or Infidels, he muſt aduenture both body and goods in the quarrell of the Church; that is, he is bound either to go in his owne perſon, or to ſend thither of his charges, ſome one ſufficient man or other. Thirdly, he is bound by that oath to defend and ſaue, in as much as in him ſhall lie, the holy Church of God, and all the members of the ſame, from their perſecutors, and from the enemies of Chriſtianity. Fourthly, he muſt altogether ſhunne vniuſt warres, filthy lucre and hire, fencing, iuſts, torneaments, combats and ſuch like, but only for exerciſe and making of himſelfe more fit for the ſacred warre. Fifthly, he muſt procure peace and concord between faithfull Chriſtian people, do his beſt to grace and enlarge the bounds of his country, defend orphanes and widdowes, he muſt carefully take heed of curſed oathes, periuries, blaſphemies, rapes, vſurie, ſacriledge, murther, drunkenneſſe, ſuſpected places, infamous perſons, and to ſhunne and keep himſelfe, (as from the deadly plague) from all thoſe vices of the fleſh that mortall man by nature is ſo much ſubiect vnto: and that he do ſo cary himſelfe, that in the iudgement of men he ſhall not be blame worthy, but ſhall ſhew himſelfe worthy of that honour that he is called vnto, by frequenting the Church & procuring the honour and glory of God in what he can. *It is therefore demanded of him,* whether he be ready with hart & voice to proteſt, ſweare & performe all theſe things? *Anſwear.* I N. do proteſt and promiſe before our Lord Ieſus Chriſt and the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* his mother, that I will, to the vttermoſt of my power, obſerue all theſe things. Theſe being done, the Sword is bleſſed or conſecrated by the Gardian, according to the bleſsing beneath preſcribed, if it be not otherwiſe conſecrated before: but if it be bleſſed, then after that bleſsing or conſecration, calling one of thoſe that are to be made Knights, and cauſing him to kneell downe before the holy ſepulchre, the Gardian putteth his hand vpon his head and ſaith: Thou N. be thou a faithfull, true, ſtout, good and braue ſouldiour of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, and of his holy ſepulchre, whom we pray to vouchſafe thee his heauenly glory with his choſen Saints, *Amen.* Then the father Gardian giueth him a paire of gilded ſpurres, which he muſt put vpon his heeles, ſtanding vpon the ground. Afterward he giueth the naked ſword to the Knight: ſaying, Take thou N. the holy Sword, In the name of the Father and of the Sonne and of the holy Ghoſt, *Amen.* (making withall 3 croſſes vpon the ſame) Vſe it for thine owne defence, & for the defence of the holy Church of God, to the offence and confuſion of the enemies of the croſſe of Chriſt and Chriſtian faith, and to thy vttermoſt power thou ſhalt hurt no man wrongfully with it: which he vouchſafe to grant, who with the Father and the holy Ghoſt raigneth one God both now and for euer, *Amen.* Then the Sword is put vp into the ſcabberd, & the Gardian girdeth the Sword about the Knight ſaying, Be thou N. moſt valiant, girded with thy Sword vpon thy thigh, in the name of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt: and obſerue, that the Saints haue conquered kingdomes not by their ſwordes, but by faith. The Knight thus girded with the Sword ariſeth, and reſting vpon his knees and leaning his head vpon the holy Sepulchre, he is dub'd by the Gardian, 3 times ſmiting the Sword vpon the ſhoulders of the Knight, and ſaying thriſe theſe words, I ordain & make thee N. a Knight of the holy Sepulchre, of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, in the name of the Father and of the Sonne and of the holy Ghoſt, *Amen.* (making as afore 3. croſſes.) Then he kiſſeth him, and putteth vpon his necke, according to the old maner, a chaine of Gold with a croſſe hanging vpon it; Laſtly, the Knight kiſsing the Sepulcher, reſtoreth all theſe ornaments, goeth aſide, and another is called, which is to be dubbed with the like ceremonies: In the meane time the Knight firſt made muſt ſtay in the hall of the holy Sepulchre, vntill ſuch time as all the reſt that are to be preferred to this dignity, haue obtained the ſame. When they are all made, then *Te Deum* is ſong by the Friars, and from thence they go to the chappell of the Minorites, or elſe there they ſtay ſtill, as the Gardian ſhall pleaſe or appoint. Then theſe words following are ſpoken in the ſingular number, if there be but one: if there be many, in the plurall. In the ſingular it is ſaid, Thou more beautifull than the ſonnes of men, thou N. gird &c. with thy ſword vpon thy thigh, o thou moſt mighty. If there be many it is ſpoken in the plurall number. *The Verſicle.* Lord heare &c. *Anſwear.* And let my crie come vnto thee. The Lord be with you. And with thy ſpirit. *Let vs pray.* Grant vnto thy Church, moſt mercifull God, that being gathered together in the Holy Ghoſt, it may no manner of way be diſturbed by the aſſault of the enimy. Almighty and euerlaſting God, powre the grace of thy bleſſing vpon this thy ſeruant (or theſe thy ſeruants) which at this inſtant deſireth to be girded with the glorious ſword, cauſe him, being defended by the power of thy right hand, to be continually garded with a garriſon of heauenly ſouldiers againſt all aduerſaries, whereby he may not be moleſted in this world with any tempeſtuous ſtormes of bitter wars, by Chriſt our Lord, &c. Laſtly, the Gardian and others, if they pleaſe, do embrace him. *The bleſſing of the ſword.* Hee that bleſſeth it muſt hold the ſword naked before him and ſay, Our help is in the name of the Lord &c. *Let vs pray.* Liſten, we pray thee o Lord, vnto our praiers, and vouchſafe with the right hand of thy Maieſty to bleſſe this ſword, wherewith this thy ſeruant deſireth to be armed, to the end that he may be a defendour of the Church, of widdowes, orphanes, and of all ſuch as ſerue God, againſt the fury of the Paganes and Infidels; and a terrour and dread to ſuch as ſhall aſſault or go about to hurt him, aſſuring him of the certain effect of iuſt & lawfull defence and offence, by Chriſt our Lord, *Amen. Let vs pray.* Bleſſed Lord, holy Father almighty, and eternall God, by the inuocation of thy bleſſed name, by the comming of thy ſonne Ieſus Chriſt our Lord, and by the gift of the holy Ghoſt, bleſſe this ſword, that this thy ſeruant, which this ſame day, by thy bounteous fauour, is to be girded vnto him, may ouerthrow and beat downe all thy enemies both viſible and inuiſible, and he getting the vpper hand may continually abide void of all danger, by Chriſt our Lord, *Amen.* The bleſſed Lord, my rocke, which teacheth my hands to fight, and my fingers to warre: my largeſſe and my caſtle, my high tower, and my deliuerer, my protectour in whom I haue put my truſt, is he that ſubdueth my people that is vnder me. Glory be to the Father and to the Sonne &c. Saue thy ſeruant o Lord God, which putteth his truſt in thee. Be thou, o Lord, vnto him a tower of ſtrength: from the face of his enemie. Lord heare our praier. The Lord be with you &c. *Let vs pray.* O holy Lord, father almighty, who only doſt gouerne and rightly diſpoſeſt all things, who haſt by thy gratious prouidence granted to man, in this world, the vſe of the ſword to repreſſe the malice and audacious lewdneſſe of the wicked, and to maintaine right and equity; and wouldeſt that the order of knighthood ſhould be inſtituted for the ſafegard and protection of thy people, who alſo cauſeſt it to be proclaimed by Saint *Iohn Baptiſt*, to the ſouldiers which came vnto him into the wilderneſſe, that they ſhould ſmite no man, but be content with their owne wages: we do humbly beſeech thy gratious goodneſſe, that as thou gaueſt to thy ſeruant *Dauid* power to ouercome *Goliath*, and madeſt *Iudas Machabeus* to triumph ouer thoſe fierce nations which called not vpon thy name: ſo alſo to this thy ſeruant N. who lately hath ſubmitted his necke to the yoke of knighthood, grant for thy mercies ſake power & ſtrength to defend faith and iuſtice, giue vnto him the encreaſe of faith, hope, and charity, and in him order all things aright that pertaine to thy feare and loue of thy holy name, to true humility, perſeuerance, obedience, and patience, that he may hurt no man wrongfully with this ſword or any other, & that he may with it defend all things that are iuſt and right: and like as he now is promoted from a low and mean degree, vnto this new and honourable eſtate of knighthood, ſo he putting off the old man with all his affections, may put on the new man, that he may feare and reuerence thee aright, as he ought to do, may ſhunne the company of the wicked miſcreant Infidels and may extend his charity vnto his neighbour, be truely obedient in all things to him to whom he is ſubiect, and do his duty vprightly in all things that he ſhall be emploied in, by Chriſt our Lord, *Amen.* The forme of the oth which they muſt take before they may be admitted to take this holy order of knighthood vpon them, thou maiſt ſee in the Orientall iournall written by *Leonard Rauwolph*, in the Dutch tongue.

5 10 15

Horæ itineris.

Damascus

Vallis Hermon.

Daria.

Emathitæ

Zoba

Tibebath.

BASAN

Argob.

REGNVM

Adai

Iturris Libani.

Copar.

Iordanis Fluuius.

Arama

Philippi nunc Bellena

Ior fons

Dan

Enhazor

Bethsaida

Bretsaeda Iul.

Roma

Hazeryth

TRI

Libanus mons.

Migdal.

Edras

Meroth.

Cha nan æi

Hamath Racoth

Asbor, uel Hesron, nunc Antiopia.

GALI:

Rehuk.

Hamon

Berithus.

Cana.

Hary.

Canarea.

Sidon

Antilibanus mons.

Beroe Fluuius

Sarepta.

Betza

Scandaria.

PHOE:

NICE

ITVR AEA.

Baalag.

Pniala fons.

Echatana.

TERRA HVS,

Sepulchrum Iob.

Gamsela Cedar.

Gadulana.

TRACHO: Zwetha. nitis

Selenua.

REGIO.

Gau:

Iordanis flu.

Samochonitis lacus

Adama.

Lekum.

Ierron.

Amon.

BVS NEP

Aroth, Tabur.

TALIM.

Hamon.

Chartan.

Hinnaach.

Harpoth.

Horma

LEA SVP:

OR, SEV

Chabul.

Speira

Belci fort.

Ebron

Arbelina.

Aſaph.

Cidessa.

Amma Mont. fort.

Hosa.

Amead.

TRIBVS ASER.

Iordanis flu.

Theman

Bathenæi.

Rama

Mahanaim

Geray.

Sebeth.

Eleale.

Manæi.

Labor torrens

Iabis.

Carnay.

Fons Carnaym.

Masphath.

Iaboc.

Araboth.

Pinel.

Fubbin

Dathe man.

Barasa.

Maspha.

Caſphor.

Gadera.

Ephraim.

Pella.

Aruboth.

Gadara

Labis.

Galaad.

Astaroth.

GERASAEORVM REGIO.

Mons Galaad.

Mons Arnon.

Arnon, Schiz.

Carchar

Philadelphia. Rabbath.

Hic hodie multa et ruinosa habitacula uisuntur, sed deserta et nominibus carentia.

Nabathæi.

Ammaus topar: chia.

Mare Galileæ, uel Tiberiadis

Mageth.

Debir.

Dion

Ammaus

Gemma

Arbel.

Iturburi, aut mons

Illustris vallis.

ACRABA: Acra TO:

Thebes.

Enabris

Thenec.

Magnus Campus

Iesrael. Gerizim

Salmanes.

Kyhon.

Semeron mons.

Gerizim.

SAMA: TRI:

Abez.

Anaharath

Iakneam.

Gabaa Hyp.

Iebsemes

BVS I:

Narbathae parchia.

Carmelus mons.

Caina

Arethusa.

SA:

CHAR.

Ptolemais Acon.

Saron, uel S. Lamperti.

Abdon.

Sepulchrum Mennonis.

Amead

Asur

S. Georgij

Bethdagon.

Zabulon.

Sephor

Misheal.

Cana Galileæ.

Shor.

Belus torrens.

Chison torrens.

Iabneel.

Accho

Aphec

Faba

Dor

Naim.

Adr

Iudor

Tubania

Abelina.

Gadara.

Burin.

Rama

Axchim.

Charta.

Masal.

Naason.

TRIBVS ZABVLON.

HEVAEI.

GALILEA

Nazareth.

INFERIOR.

Iakneam.

Pher

Abez.

Sebaste, Samaria

TRI:

Abdon.

Thebes.

Enabris

Thenec.

Iudor

Tubania

Abelina.

Gadara.

Burin.

Faba

Dor

Naim.

Adr

Iesrael. Gerizim

Kyhon.

Semeron mons.

Gerizim.

Salmanes.

Magnus Campus

TERRA SANCTA,

A Petro Laicstain perlustrata, et ab eius ore et schedis à Christiano Schrot in tabulam redacta.

MARE MORTVVM, olim Salinarum vallis, prodicere spectaculum e amoenitate quam loci forma medium arrogabat palmam ut ob fertilitatem paradiso Dei comparetur. Pro? magna Sodoma, quae fuit, et quanta cernitur mutatio, ut ex olim sterilissima, quae hodie

Hic multa tu quria uetusta et collap sa, sed sine nominibus.

Terra Macces

PERAEA.

Pisga torrens.

Bamoth uallis.

Abarim mons.

Engadi mons.

Vallis benedictionis.

Desertum Maon.

IVDAEA.

TRIBVS IVDA.

Montana Iudee.

Enachim.

TRIBVS SIMEON.

Iebusaei.

Desertum Adomin.

TRIBVS BENIAMIN.

Sinaei.

Philis-

IDVMAEA

Thamnatica regio.

Campus Caphtarlaba.

Amor-

Hetaei.

Gophnæ topar chia.

Athona

Iazer

Dibon

Linias

Salabim

Beelmeon

Naballa

Diblathaim

Nemra

Medb

Sabama

Betheſsemes

Bethieſsimoth

Heſbon

Eſthomonitim

Bethoron

Nephaath

Aroen

Areopolis caſtrum.

Abyla, Liſanij.

Nain

Mons Pisga.

Mons Nebo.

Sabarim.

Alexandria Sitim.

Bethabara

Machærunta

Galgala

Adonim.

Iherico

Bethulia caſtrum.

Medyn.

Coena.

Sachak.

Asian Santamar.

Ain Bedhenim.

Maon

Gilo.

Gedera.

Hadaßa.

Amam.

Bethlehem.

Bezeth.

Beth

Rama.

Dabyr

Cariath Sephar.

Hazarſual.

Enaim.

Caphara.

Gibilena.

Ceila.

Seba.

Herma.

Berſabe, Betgeberim.

Aſerſual.

Baala.

Hebron, Cariath Arba.

Sophor caſtrum.

Bethlebaoth.

Thimna.

Iſrahel.

Iezrahel.

Aſor.

Adolam

Saraba.

Taphua.

Gabathon.

Azotus, siue Aſdod.

Aſcalon.

Gaza

Angaris mons.

Lachis.

Sepulch. Machab.

Ierimoth

Eſtaol

Zorah

Loche

Seir mons

Carmelus mons.

Iordan.

Iabboc.

Araboth.

Salmanc.

Ephrem.

Ennon

Bethel, Luza.

Betha

Rimon mons.

Fons Samariæ.

Napoloſa.

Sichem

Fons Iacob.

Gazer.

Bethoron Superior.

Maceda

Labana Lemna.

Beroth.

Baala.

Aaccha.

Lidda, vel Diospolis.

Iebben.

Chetis.

Saurona.

Rhamathaim Rhama, et Rhamula

Saron mons.

Cafalon.

Caphar

Gabathon.

Taphua.

Bethmanhaboth.

Taph.

Ierimoth

Aſcalon.

Thijm.

Angaris mons.

Gaza

Philis-

OCCIDENS.

NATOLIA,

ſometime called
ASIA The Leſſer.

PEtrus Bellonius in thoſe learned obſeruations which he made and ſet forth of his trauels, ſaith that this part of *Aſia*, (called of the ancients *Aſia minor*, Little *Aſia*) is at this day named of the Turkes NATOLIA, or *Anatolia*, of the Greeke word *Anatolè*, which ſignifieth the Eaſt, vnder which name they comprehend all that part of *Aſia* that is beyond *Propontis* (*Mar di Marmora*, it is now vulgarly called) and *Helleſpontus*, or, *Stretto di Gall poli*, the ſtreits of *Gallipoli*, as at this day they terme it: that is to witte, all *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, *Bithynia*, *Pontus*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Paphlagonia*, *Lycia*, *Magneſia*, *Cappadocia* and *Comagena*. The miſerable eſtate and condition of which countries, the maner of life and cuſtomes which the people there do now at this day vſe, if any man be deſirous to know, let him repaire to the ſaid authour, who was himſelfe an eie-witneſſe of the ſame, and he ſhalbe I doubt not, ſatisfied to the full. Let him alſo looke ouer the deſcription of the Eaſt countries, (*Orientalem Coſmographiam*) done by *Andrew Theuet*, the Orientall obſeruations of *Nicolas Nicolai*, and *Peter Gill* his *Boſphorus*, or deſcription of *Conſtantinople* and the places neere about that city. *Laonicus Chalcocondylas* writeth that of all the prouinces of *Aſia Minor*, *Paphlagonia* doth yeeld a mine of Copper or Braſſe, and that the King of this country, (*Iſmaël* he calleth him) doth yearely raiſe a cuſtome or reuenue of 10000. roſe-nobles. (*Stater*, the Greeks call this kind of gold coine.) Yet it ſeemeth that he meaneth not generally all *Aſia*, when as he addeth this afterward, That this copper is thought to be the beſt in goodneſſe next that of *Iberia*: for *Iberia* is a prouince of *Aſia*, bordering vpon the Caſpian ſea. But peraduenture this may be true of that *Aſia*, which is called *Aſia Minor*, of which *Paphlagonia* is a portion. *Theodoricus Adamæus* of *Suallemberg*, hath deſcribed the *Rhodes*, an iland which lieth not farre from the coaſt of *Aſia Minor*.

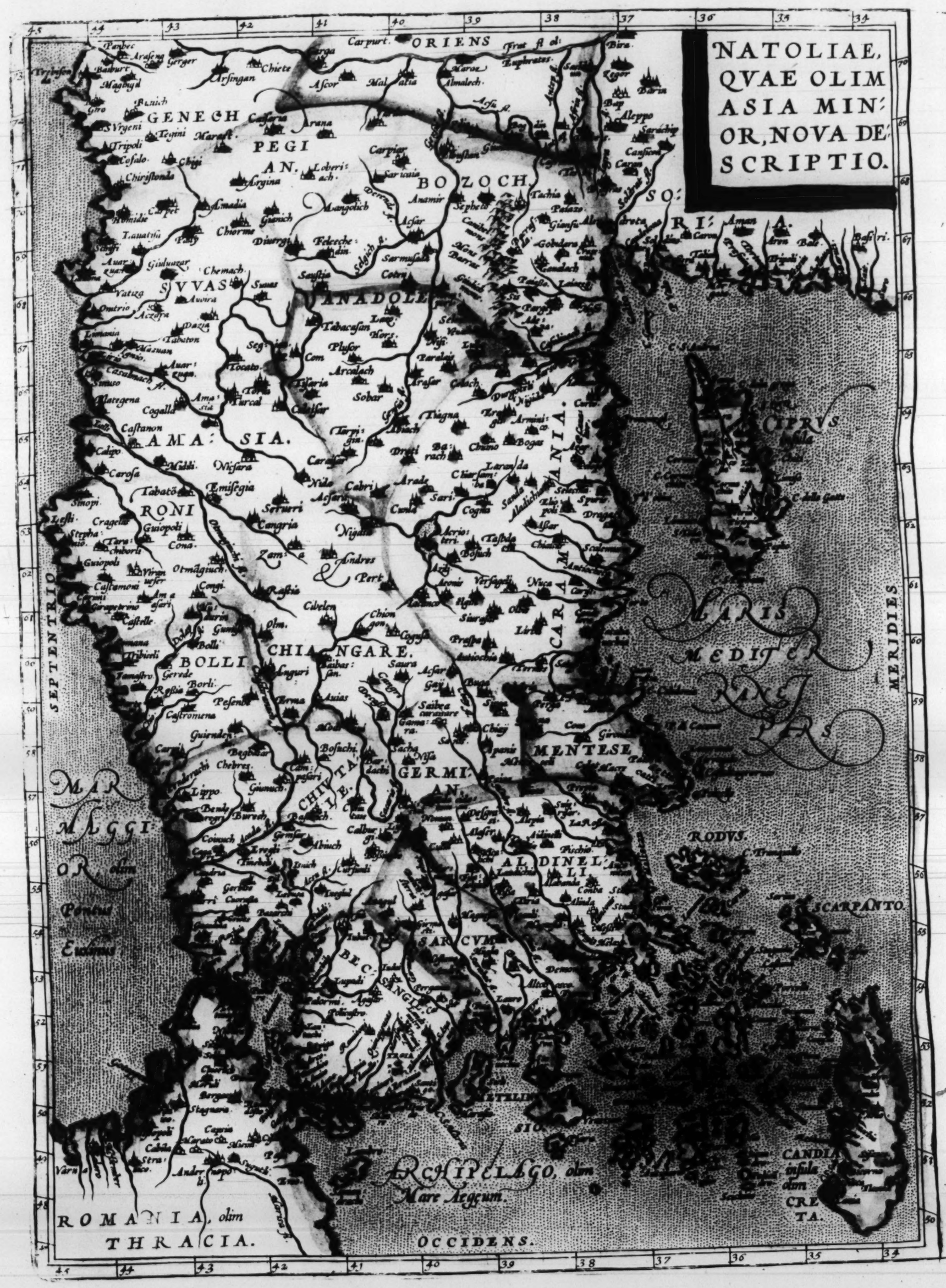
AEGYPT.

VPon the Weſt, this country is encloſed with the deſerts of *Barca*, *Lybia* and *Numidia*: vpon the Eaſt, with the deſerts which lie between *Nilus* and the Red-ſea: on the North it hath the midland-ſea: on the South it is confined with the territories of the city *Bugia*: Thus it is bounded according to the iudgement of *Iohannes Leo Africanus*, who doth diuide it into three prouinces; *Aſſahid* or *Alſahid*, which lieth between *Bugia* and *Alcairo*: *Errifia*, from *Alcairo* to *Roſſetto*: and *Bechria*, between *Peluſium* and *Teneſſa*. In *Haithon* the Armenian we read that it was ſometime diuided into fiue ſhires; namely, *Sayt*, *Demeſor*, *Alexandrina*, *Reſnit*, and *Damiata*. That which *Haithon* calleth *Sayt*, and *Leo Aſſahid*, *Tyrius* nameth *Serch*; except the copy be corrupt and faulty. The ſame authour maketh mention of another ſhire of *Egypt*, which the Egyptians do call in their language *Phium*. *Haithon* doth make the country of *Egypt* to be fifteen daies iourney in length (a manuſcript copy, which beareth the title of *Antonius Curchinus*, not of *Haithonus Armenus*, hath, corruptly and falſly as I thinke, fiue and twenty daies iourney, for fifteen daies iourney) and three daies iourney ouer. To this computation *Gulielmus Tyrius* doth ſeeme to conſent, who ſaith that betweene *Phacuſa* and *Alexandria* cities of the lower *Egypt*, are ſomewhat more than an hundred Italian miles. The vpper *Egypt* is ſcarſely ſeuen or eight miles broad, in ſome places it is ſo ſtraitely beſet and encloſed with mountaines and hils that it is not aboue foure or fiue miles ouer. *Leo* ſaith, that from the Mediterran ſea vnto *Bugia*, it is 450. miles long, the breadth of it, eſpecially in the vpper part, is almoſt nothing to ſpeake of. That *Nilus*, the riuer which runneth through the middeſt of it and watereth all the country, doth empty it ſelfe into the Midland ſea only by foure mouthes, againſt the opinion of all ancient writers, *Gulielmus Tyrius* doth teach vs, who is a man worthy to be beleeued in this caſe: for he was both an eie-witneſſe, and a moſt diligent ſearcher out of the truth of the ſame. I haue a Mappe, which I thinke was made by the pen in *Egypt*, which mentions ſo many, neither doth it point out more that are worth the ſpeaking of. *Haithon* writeth that in this whole country there is beſide *Alexandria* and *Cairo*, neuer a ſtrong city or any that is fortified with ditch, wall or rampart. Yet it is apparant out of the deſcription of this prouince done by *Iohn Leo Africanus*, that there be diuers other cities beſide theſe, although they be not very ſtrong. For in his eighth booke of the deſcription of *Africke*, he reckoneth vp thirty and two, beſide certaine other villages, which he deſcribeth according to their name and ſituation. Of *Egypt* thou maiſt read in the deſcription of the *Holy Land*, ſet forth by *Brocard*, toward the latter end of the ſame; as alſo in *Bellonius* Obſeruations, *Guillandine* and *Niger*. Of *Nilus* read *Goropius* and *Nugarola*, beſide that which ancient writers haue written of it, which thou ſhalt ſee in our Mappe of old *Egypt*.

The Hauen of CARTHAGE.

IT is not our purpoſe to deſcribe CARTHAGE that famous city (and next after *Rome* the only glory of the world) which ſo long bearded the Romanes and ſtood out againſt all forren ſubiection: but becauſe we ſaw this his Bay to be ſet out in *Italy* in this forme, I thought it would be a thing, wel-pleaſing the learned ſtudent of Geography, to ioine the ſame alſo to this our worke together with this diſcourſe of *Paulus Iouius* written of the ſame. Such is the forme of the Bay of *Carthage*, that the entrance into it is not to be deſcried by ſuch as ſaile thitherward from the maine ſea: for that the cape *Clupea*, called of old writers *Mercuries Foreland* or *Fairneſſe* ſtretcheth out it ſelfe farre into the Weſt, and againe winding it ſelfe and bending inward maketh another cape, ſometimes called *Apolloes Foreland*, now the ſailours call it *Zafranio*. From thence vnto the ſtraits of *Goletto* it is redoubled in maner of an halfe moone; and at the left hand of the city *Rada* (*Raba* the chart hath) famous for hot bathes of ſoueraigne vertue, it leaueth the country. Oueragainſt which are to be ſeene the ruines of old *Carthage* and the place where it ſtood. Thus farre *Iouius*. But the places neere adioining are deſcribed more particularly in *Iohn Leo Africanus*.

NATOLIAE, QVAE OLIM ASIA MIN: OR, NOVA DE: SCRIPTIO.


ORIENS
GENECH
PEGI
AN.
BOZOCH
SVVAS
ANADOLI
AMA:
SIA.
RONI
CHIA
NGARE.
BOLLI
CARA
MANIA.
MENTESE
ALDINELLI
CYPRVS
RODVS.
SCARPANTO
MARIS MEDITERRANEI
MARE MAGGIORE
Pontus Euxinus
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES
ROMANIA, olim THRACIA.
ARCHIPELAGO, olim Mare Aegeum.
OCCIDENS.
Carpurt.
Trat fl. di
Bugebratez.
Bira.
Aleppo
Chiete
Arsingan
Aſcor
Malatia
Almalech.
Anamir
Sarmiſaki
Cotrij
Tabacesan
Plusor
Arcalach
Sobar
Tiagna
Armini:co
Bogas
Cabri
Arade
Cuela
Sari:
Cogna
Nigdi
Andres
Pert.
Cibelen
Chion gen.
Cogusa
Preſpa
Antiochia
Saura
Aſar
Gazi
Saibea
Garma: ra.
Sacha
Niſa
Aſpanis
Alabanda
Conba
Alinda
Stadia
Pischio
Laodicea
Tripoli
Coſalo
Chiſtonda
Carpet
Tanatili
Patty
Giulunar
Chemach
Vatuza
Onutrio
Aczora
Lemania
Tabaton
Cogalla
Caſtanon
Caſtamoni
Guiopoli
Cona.
Otmãgiuch.
Congi.
Caſtrofilla
Bolli
Borli:
Peſenbe
Caſtromena
Guiendos
Begdiar
Chebrez.
Lippo
Burveh
Albiuch
Curſunli
Tanglad
Caprea
Andrinopoli
Varna
Stra:
Aczora
Auvira
Dazia
Auar:
Tocato
Amaſia
Niſara
Emiſegia
Cengria
Caſtamoni
Olm.
Raſtia
Saſtia
Suuas
Com
Tarſa
Turcal
Sebaſtia
Cotrij
Bosfachi
Gerniſar
Trebich
Duich
Gerbite
Curcuſa
Tangiol
Sinopi
Cragelis
Stepha
Tara:
Viran uſer
Caſtamoni
Amaſia
Caſtelle
Ordu
Boſphorus
Thracius
Stagnara
Caprea
Marmara
Cabilla
Strà:
Andrinopoli
Tenedos
Lesbos
Scio
Samos
Patmos
Lango
Stampalia
Nicea
Verſeghi
Aconia
Iconium
Sinaus
Lirida
Tachia
Palazo
Gianſu
Gobadara
Gandach
Laodicea
Aman
Carra
Baſſori.
Tripoli
Balbec
Araſeng
Gerger
Badrurt
Magbigd
Bitlich
Giro
Vrgeni
Teyini
Maraſt.
Caſſaria
Arana
Carpiar
Sarcuia
Loberri: ach.
Argina
Amadia
Gnanich
Chiorme
Diuergi
Mangolich
Aſſar
Federeche: din
Selgich fl.
Sarmiſaki
Cotrij
Giuliano
Auar
Auira
Dazia
Tabaton
Mazuan
Auar: ingo
Caſtellmach

MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS

SEPTENTRIO.

OCCIDENS

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

Aegyptus.

Desertum Birdena.

Eleocatis desertum

Desertum Sues.

Mare Rubrum

Nilus fl.

Saidi regio Aegypti.

Cosir desertum.

Tacarie.

Surebi

Damiata

Masura

Berelles

Saidi

Albesia

Belbes

Canalin

Matharea

Cancha

Betsemes

Dimas

Elmeni

Elmali

Elboda

Batoch

Catie

Bierlchali

Mesmulyfin

Rosetto Turcis

Alexandria.

Atac

Turbet

Tebes

Dibi

Niantubes

Michale

Elminie

Derruti

Diuruth

Leonton

Nacaria

Mumufi

Sigmilti

Damanore

Echied

Tura

Sebennit

Sachil

Boudac

Cairo

Pyramides

Muiare

Ansene

Muaisira

Veneria

Almona

Ienina

Barbanda

Cana

Asia

Asfoor

Elchiam

Ernet

Couzze

Elmeni

Foßa Trajana.

Hibelzeit

Suguam

Dacat

Axirut

Grondel

Sette pozzi

Aderumeto

Thermarum ruinæ.

Curza

Carada fl.

Aphrodiseum

Porta farina.

Bagrada fl.

Cartaginis aqueductus, et alii, quæ ruinæ.

Reudol

Bona

Tunis

Arzenale

Restalia

Alicia

Bardo

Bulli

Falemet

Palema

Birden

Mereatis

Elbuchiara

Elocath

Asfoor

Zibit

Batoch

Tripolis

Tripolis vetus

Tripolis nova

Tripolis

Tripolis

Tripolis

ETHIOPIA or ALHABAS,

The country of ABYSSINES, or The Empire of PRESTER IOHN.

THe ſame whom we in *Europe* call *Preſbyter Iohn*, or *Prieſt Iohn*, the Moores call ATICI ABASSI, themſelus, that is, the Abyſsines or Ethiopians, ACEGVE and NEGVZ, that is, Emperour and King, for his proper name is arbitrarily giuen him (as heere we vſe in *Europe*) at the diſcretion of the parents. It ſeemeth alſo that at his coronation he changeth his name, (like as the Popes of *Rome* vſe at this day to do) and together with his crowne to take vnto him another proper appellation: for he which in our remembrance poſſeſſed the throne and made a league of amity with the King of *Portugall*, was called before his coronation *Atani Tingal*, but after he had taken vpon him the Emperiall diademe he was named *Dauid*. This *Preſter Iohn*, out of doubt, in this our age, is one of the greateſt Monarches of the World, whoſe kingdome lying between the two Tropickes, reacheth from the Red-ſea almoſt vnto the Ethiopian ocean: and that we may ſomewhat more preciſely ſet downe the bounds of this Empire, (for as much as we can gather out of the ſurueihgs of the ſame, made and ſet forth by ſome learned men of our time) it hath vpon the North *Egypt*, (which now is vnder the command of the Turke) on the Eaſt it abutteth vpon the Red ſea and *Barbaricum ſinum* (*Pliny* calleth it *Troglodyticum ſinum*; others *Aſperum mare*, the rough ſea; the ſeamen at this day vulgarly, *Golfo de Melinde*: on the South it is ſtrongly by nature fenſed and encloſed by *Montes Lunæ*, the mountaines of the Moone: on the Weſt it is confined by the kingdome of *Nubia* and the riuer *Nilus*. Theſe bounds do ſeeme to containe that prouince which old writers called *Ethiopia* beneath *Egypt*, together with *Troglodytis*, & *Cinnamomifera regio*, (the country where in thoſe daies Cinnamon grew moſt plentifull, with part of the inner *Libya*. Theſe countries now are diuided into many ſmaller prouinces, and are called by diuers and ſundrie names, as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe. Theſe countrie people are at this day generally of all our moderne Hiſtoriographers called ABYSSINI, or, as themſelues with the Arabians round about them, pronounce the word *Hhabas*, and with *Al*, the Arabicke article or pronoune, prefixed, *Alhabas*, as *Beniamin* reporteth; and *Abexim*, as *Garcias ab Horto* affirmeth: all which wordes indeed originally are the ſame, and do only differ either in ſound or maner of writing: for the Eaſtern *Hheth*, (a letter I meane proper to thoſe nations, and barbarous to vs borne in *Europe*, the Weſt part of the World) is diuerſlly expreſſed by diuers, (as they do well know which know ought in the Hebrew, Arabicke, Syrian, and Ethiopicke languages) ſometimes by our ſingle *h*, ſometime by the double *hh*, otherwiſe by *ch*, others do wholly omit it, as not finding any letter, in that language in which they write, that is of that nature and power, whereby they may truly expreſſe the ſame. Again the laſt letter of the ſame word which the Hebrewes and Arabians call *Schin*, is ſometime expreſſed by *ſh*, ſometime by *ſſ*, or by the Spaniſh *x*, (which they ſound almoſt like our *ſh*) and ſometimes by *s* or *z*. For thus I find the word written often in the holy Scriptures tranſlated into Arabicke and *Habaſhi* and *Alhabaſſi*, *Pſalm.* 68. 32. and 74. 14. *Item* in *Gen.* 2. 13. where *Ardzi' Iocabas*, the land of *Ethiopia*, is the ſame that *Auicenna* in the 283. chapter of the ſecond tract of his ſecond booke, calleth *B'ledi Ihhabaſhah*, the country of the Abyſsines, or as our fathers named it, *India Occidentalis*, the Weſt *Indies*; the interpetour *Gerardus Cremonenſis* hath *Terras alhabes*, *Bellunenſis* hath *Terras Indiæ minoris*, the countries of the Abyſsines, or of the leſſer *India*. Heere alſo it is worth the obſeruing that this word, out of all doubt, had his originall from the Hebrew כוש *Cuſh*, whereby they did long ſince call this nation and people, as it is apparant out of *Gen.* 10. 5. and 2. 13. by the iudgement of all Interpreters, Grammarians and Iewiſh Rabbines. For the Hebrew ו, or *vaw*, which indeed, and in his owne nature is the ſame with our *w*, is pronounced of ſome nations in ſome caſes like the Germane ב, or *v* conſonant, as they call it, ſomewhat like the ſound of *b*, altogether the ſame with that pronunciation of the Hebrew *Beth*, when it followeth a vowell, as the modern Grammarians and Iewiſh Rabbines do now teach. According to which cuſtome it is not vnlikely but that this word כוש, which the Iewes founded *Cuſh*, ſome other nations might pronounce and vowell thus, חוש *chauaſh*, *chabaas*, *habas*, or *Abyſſi*. And indeed, the Aſians generally, and they themſelues, as *Ortelius* citeth out of *Ioſephus*, do call themſelues *Chuſæos*, and, as he reporteth from the relation of the reuerend *B. Arias Montanus Hiſpalenſis*, they are euen to this day of the Portugals ſtill called *Cuſiy* of *Cuſh*, I make no queſtion. The people are blacke, or of a deep tawny or blackiſh colour: and blacke, we ſay in our common prouerbe, will take none other hue. Whereupon the Prophet *Ieremy* in the 23. verſe of the 13. chapter of his prophecy ſaith thus: Can כושי *Cuſhi*, (the Abyſsine or Blacka-moore) change his skinne? or the leopard his ſpots? For the ſame reaſon alſo the learned Diuines do iudge that *Dauid* in the title or ſuperſcription of the ſeuenth Pſalme, by *Cuſh* did meane *Saul*, for that his deadly hate was ſuch toward him, that by no good meanes that he might vſe, he could make him change his mind, more than an Indian doth his skinne, as *Kimchi* the great Rabbine doth interpret this place. The people are by profeſsion Chriſtians, as appeareth by the letters of the ſaid *Dauid*, written vnto Pope *Clement* the ſeuenth. Of whoſe manner of life, cuſtomes and religion, we haue gathered theſe few lines, out of the trauels of *Francis Alnares*, written and imprinted in the Italian tongue.

In theſe countries there are very many Monaſteries and Religious houſes, both of men and women: Into the Monaſteries of the men, there is neither woman, nor any liuing creature of the female ſex, that may enter or once looke within the gates. Their Monkes, which heere do hold their Lent for fifty daies together, do faſt for the moſt part only with bread and water. For in theſe countries there is ſmall ſtore of fiſh, eſpecially in the vpland places: for although the riuers are well ſtored of fiſh, yet they giue not their mind to fiſhing, becauſe they know not how to catch them; there is none skilled in that art. In time of Lent, certaine of theſe Monkes do not eat any bread at all, only they liue vpon rootes and herbs: ſome of them for all that time do neuer go to bed, nor ſleepe but as they ſit in the water vp to the chinne. In their Churches they haue bels as we haue, but for the moſt part made of ſtone. Their Miniſters and Prieſts are married. They ſay Maſſe, and do go in proceſsion with croſſes and cenſers like as they vſe in ſome Churches in *Europe*. The Friars do weare their haire long, but their Prieſts do not ſo: neither of them weare any ſhoes, nor any man, neither Churchman nor Layman, may once enter within the Church dores, with ſhoes on his feet. They keep Sundaies and Holy-daies, vpon which they do no manner of worke. They are all circumciſed, both men and women: but they are alſo baptiſed in the name of the Father and of the Sonne, and of the Holy Ghoſt, yet not vntill the fortith day after their birth: they which liue not till this day, are buried vnchriſtened: to all thoſe that are baptized the holy communion or Eucharift, as they call it, is at the ſame inſtant adminiſtred, powring a great deale of water into the childes mouth, that he may ſo much the more eaſily get it downe. The proper names which then are giuen them, are all of ſome ſignification. They affirme that they were conuerted vnto Chriſtian religion by *Candaces*, (a Queen of this country, ſpoken of in the 27. verſe of the 8. chapter of the Acts of the Apoſtles) whoſe proper name they thinke was *Iudith*. They haue a booke diuided into 8. parts, (this they call *Manda* and *Abetilis*) which they do verily beleeue was written by all the Apoſtles being iointly for that purpoſe gathered together at *Hieruſalem*: all the contents of this booke they do moſt diligently and ſtrictly obſerue. The baſer ſort of people do without any controwlement or feare of puniſhment marry 2. or 3. wiues, according to their ability and as they can tell how to maintaine them: but theſe are excommunicated, and forbidden by the Cleargy to enter into the Church. Their lawes do tolerate diuorcements. The Noble-men do eſteem raw beefe, ſerued in with freſh or hot bloud, in manner as we vſe our boiled meats with pottage or ſtewed broth, for a great and dainty diſh.

In all the kingdome of *Preſter Iohn* they haue no manner of braſen or copper money, but in ſteed of it they vſe pure gold vncoined of a certaine weight. In like manner ſalt, (yet not only in theſe prouinces, but alſo generall throughout all *Africa*) is vſed in exchange and buying and ſelling in ſtead of money. In ſome places ſmall pieces of iron bright and burniſhed do ſerue that turne. But pepper amongſt theſe people is of ſuch great price, that whatſoeuer a man will buy, he may eaſily obtaine it for that merchandice. Theſe countries haue almoſt all ſorts of beaſts and fowles; as Elephants, Lions, Tygres, Loſſes, (*Lynces* the Latines call them) Badgers, Apes and Stagges, (contrary to the opinion of the old writers, which haue generally denied that *Africa* doth veeld this kind of beaſt) but in all that ſix yeare which *Aluares* this our authour, dwelt in theſe countries, he writeth that he neuer ſaw any Beares, Conies, Linnets, Magpies, or Cuccoes. Yet *Iohn Leo* an African borne, in his 9. booke ſaith, that in *Barbary* there is wonderfull ſtore of Conies.

The Locuſts do more vex and hurt this country, than any place of the World beſide, ſo that this plague is almoſt proper and peculiar to them. Such oftentimes is the number and abundance of them, that as they flie they do ſeeme to darken the aire and ſhadow the earth: they flie together in ſuch great flockes and thicke troupes that they do vtterly ſpoile and conſume the fruits ſometime of one prouince ſometime of another; wholly almoſt deuouring all their corn vpon the ground, eating vp the leaues and barkes of the trees, leauing their meddowes and paſtures bare of graſſe, ſo that the people do oftentimes leaue their natiue ſoile where they were bred and borne, and are forced, for want of victuals, to go ſeeke ſome other place to dwell in.

There is in theſe quarters a city named *Caſſumo*, ſometime the ſeat (as their hiſtories do record) and place of the Queen of *Saba*, *Maquedam*, (that is, as I thinke, *Antiſtes*, a Prouoſt or Preſident) they ſay ſhe was called. By whom they affirme that *Salomon* King of *Iſrael*, had a ſonne named *Meilech*, (that is, *The King.*) In this city they are perſwaded that the Queen *Candaces* did afterward dwell. But it is beſt that the Reader that is deſirous of further ſatisfaction, to haue recourſe to the ſame *Francis Aluares*, who hath very curiouſly deſcribed thoſe things which he did moſt diligently obſerue in that his Ambaſſage into theſe countries. *Item Iohn Bermundes*, who ſet foorth his Ambaſſage vnto the Abyſsines, in the Portugall language. Let him alſo read a little treatiſe of *Damianus à Goes*, which he wrot out of *Ethiopia*, and *Sabellicus* his 10. *Enneas* of his 8. booke. Of the originall of *Preſter Iohn*, and by what meanes he came out of *Aſia* (where he was knowen to writers about 200. yeares ſince) and ſeated himſelfe in *Africa*, read *Iohn Nauarchus* in his *Epiſtol. Aſiatica*, and *Gerard Mercator* in his Vniuerſall Mappe.

Titulus & Insignia Presbiteri Ioannis.

DAVID SVPREMVS MEORVM REGNORVM, A DEO VNICE DILECTVS, COLVMNA FIDEI, ORTVS EX STIRPE IVDA, FILIVS DAVID, FILIVS SALOMONIS, FILIVS COLVMNAE SIONIS, FILIVS EX SEMINE IACOB, FILIVS MANVS MARIAE, FILIVS NAHV SECVNDV CARNEM, FILIVS SANCTORVM PETRI ET PAVLI SECVNDVM GRATIAM; IMPERATOR SVPERIORIS ET MAIORIS AETHIOPIAE, ET AMPLISSIMORVM REGNORVM IVRISDICTIONVM ET TERRARVM; REX GOAE, CAFFATES, FATIGAR, ANGOTAE, BARV, BALIGVANZAE, ADEAE, VANGVAE, GOIAMAE VBI NILI FONTES, AMARAE, BAGVAMEDRI, AMBEAE, VANGVCI, TIGREMAHON, SABAIM PATRIAE REGINAE SABAE, BARNAGASSI; ET DOMINVS VSQVE IN NVBIAM QVAE IN AEGYPTVM EXTENDITVR.

Maris Mediterranei pars.

Tripol.

BARBARIA

PARS TURCICI

Alexandria

Alcairo

Aeg tu

Serta

Algiuchet

Gaboga

Garinga

NVBIA Regnum olim Christianum, hodie vero nulla fere religionem colunt. Regio est auro ditiss. atq; ebore: Sacari & frumenti feracissima, Precipua vrbs est Dangala, cuius incolę sunt ditissimi, & cum Aegypti mercatorib. negociantur: in ea maxima Sandali & zibetti copia; domus sunt cretaceę, straminęisque tectis.

Nigris flu.

Amazen

Borno.

Borno.

Hic Nigris fluuius se subter terram condens, post 60. milliaria denuo in lacum emergit.

Benin.

Biafar

Rio de los Camarones

Biafar

Medra

Niger flu.

Syre

Abiama

Ambiancantiua

Cemenia

Sona

Median.

Ambiancantiua

Machada

Maitagazi

Tigrai.

Chedasilan

Bagamidri

hic argenti fodinę sunt.

Vangue

Vangue.

Guidan

Nilus flu.

Belegu

Amara mons, hic Iohannis filij in cuius presidijs detinentur.

Ihe rua

Gaga

Aequinoctialis circulus

40

50

60

Reg. Damute. hic effoditur aurum in magna copia.

Damut

Cotla

Asuga

Ambian.

Goiame.

Xoa.

Ambian

Goraua

Noua

Agag.

Agag

Giara

Tacui

Noua.

Quara.

Fungi

Fungi

Manicongo.

Vamba

Angolia

Nilus fluuius

Rio de Manicongo.

Zaire

Zaire lacus.

Tritones et syrenes in hoc lacu sunt.

Cafates. hic Amasones habitare dicit.

Cafates

Gaui.

Zembre lacus.

Zembre Armento.

Zet.

Zet Mons.

Gasabesla.

Folacia

MARE AETHIOPICVM OCCIDENS

Lunę montes, hinc Austrum versus Africa Ve

TENTRIO

PERSIAE PARS

Terra Sancta

Ierusalem

Alexandria

Alcairo

Aegyptus.

Nilus flu.

IMPERII.

Sinus Perſicus

Ormus

Medina Talnabi, vbi Mahumetis ſepulcrum magna frequentia viſitur.

Aiman, que olim

ARABIA FELIX.

Mecha, patria Mahumetis.

Ex Arabia Felice Thus ad nos defertur; quod hic, & non alibi naſcitur. Incolę ſua lingua Louan vocant.

Mare Rubrum.

Zibit

Aden

Zocotora inſula; quę olim Dioſcoriada dicta optimum aloe, quę inde Zocotorina appellatur, ad nos defertur. Incolę eam Cameram vocant Turci, Perſę et Arabes Cabar; Vſbeni Arabes; et Lutſiani Aloes nominant; vti author eſt Garcias ab Horto in ſua aromatum hiſtoria.

BARBARICVS SINVS

Nilus flu.

Bello.

Ganfila.

Dafila.

Barnagaſſo.

Lacca.

Dangali.

Adel.

Dobas.

Doara.

Balli.

Fatigar.

Magadazo.

Olabi

Beleguanze.

Amara.

Melinde.

Canze.

Gemen

Quiloa.

Gorga.

Sibit.

Gasabela.

Tirut

Mozambique

PRESBITERI IOHANNIS, SIVE, ABISSINORVM IMPERII DESCRIPTIO.

Hæc Africa veterib. incognita fuit.

RIDIES.

BARBARY,
and
BILEDV'LGERID.

THe later writers, which haue diuided *Africa* into foure parts, do name this *Barbary* for the chiefe: and they do thus bound it; On the East toward the rising of the sun it hath the deserts of *Marmarica* (at this day they call it *Barcha*) euen as farre as that part of the mount *Atlas*, which now is vulgarly called *Meies*, which part peraduenture was described by *Strabo* vnder the name *Aspis*. This mountaine (which runneth all along by the side of it from the East vnto the West, euen to the maine sea which of it is called *Mare Atlanticum*, the Atlanticke sea) doth bound it vpon the South. On the West it abutteth vpon the said Atlanticke sea. On the North coast the Mediterran sea doth beat: therefore all that whole tract of *Africa* which formerly conteined both the *Mauritanies*, *Africa*, properly so called, and *Cyrene*, is generally by one name called BARBARIA; all which tract, as *Suidas* witnesseth, was vnder the command of King *Masiniſſa*.

This now is held for the best and most famous part of all *Africa*, and is diuided into foure kingdomes, or, if you like that terme better, foure prouinces: namely, *Marroccho*, *Fesse*, *Telesine*, and *Tunete*. The people generally of this whole country are of a browniſh or tawny complexion. They which dwell in cities, are very ingenious in Architecture and such like Mathematicall inuentions: which a man may easily gather by their rare and artificiall workmanship shewed in their buildings. They are (if we may beleeue *Iohn Leo Africanus*) most singular honest men: without any deceit or couen: not only making a shew of simplicity and true dealing outwardly and in word, but also approouing the same by their actions to be so indeed and in hart. They are very stout and strong men; but especially those which dwell in the hils and mountaines. There is no Nation vnder Heauen that is more zealous, so that they had rather die, than to put vp any wrong or disgrace offered by their wiues. They are very couetous of wealth and as ambitiously giuen to seeke after honour and preferment, and therefore they trade and traffique almost into all quarters of the World. They which dwell in tents, that is, such as follow grasing and do liue by cattell, are very kind men, courageous, patient, curtuous, good housekeepers, and as great louers of vprightnesse, as any men in the whole world elsewhere. But seeing the state of the world is such, that there is no man altogether blessed, none but haue their faults, these also are not without their vices: for the citizens, which before we spake of, are exceeding haughty and proud, hasty and fumish, so that the least iniury or indignity that may be offered, they do, as the common saying is, engraue in marble, they will neuer forget it. The country or vplandish people are so clownish and of such rude behauiour, and that so deepely imprinted in their mindes, that they will hardly be wonne to acquaint themselues with any stranger, he shall hardly euer winne their fauour. They are so plaine and simply minded, that they are easily drawne to beleeue things told them, although almost incredible. Of naturall Philosophy they are so ignorant, that they hold all things done by the naturall force and operations of Nature, to be wholy supernaturall. They are so hasty and cholericke that one shall hardly in the day time walke the streets but he shall see two or three either quarrelling or together by the eares. They neuer speake but hastily, aloud and as it they would eat one another. Thus farre of the quality and behauiour of the people, now it remaineth that we should speake somewhat of the nature of the soile and country.

That part of the country which is toward the Mediterran sea, is full of hils and mountaines. From these mountaines euen vnto famous *Atlas*, it is plaine and champion, yet heere and there rising with knols and hils. Heere are very many goodly springes, and therefore it is well watered with diuers pleasant brookes and riuers. It yeeldeth great store of Dates and Pomegranates: it is not very fertile for corne and graine: but of figges, and oliues with such like fruites it affoordeth yearely great plenty. Mount ATLAS, verie cold and barren, on all sides full of woods, and couered ouer with snow, breedeth almost all the riuers of *Africke*. Yet the cold heere is neuer so great and sharp that one need to desire to come to the fire to warme him. The later end of Autumne, all the Winter and a great part of the Spring haue many boisterous and bitter stormes of wind and haile: and oftentimes they are in these places much vexed and affrighted with terrible thundrings and lightning: in some places they haue great and deep snowes, &c. But *Iohannes Leo Africanus* hath described these countries and people very curiously and at large, who will satisfie thee at the full; to whom if thou pleasest thou maiest adioine what *Ludouicus Marmolius*, and *Fazellus* in the first chapter of the sixth booke of the latter decade of his history of *Sicily*, haue written of this prouince. *Celius Augustinus Curio* hath set out the description of the kingdome of *Marocho* in a seuerall treatise, to him, he that pleaseth, may adioine *Diego de Turribus*, who in the Spanish tongue hath written a booke of the Originall and Succession of the *Xariffes*.

BARBARIAE ET BILEDVLGER

OCEANVS OCCI DENTALIS

HISPANIAE PARS.

Por:

Lisbona

Castilia

Arragon

Barçalona

togal: lia.

Valençia

Yuica

Seuilla

Granada.

Cartagena

Formentera

Golfo de las ye: guas. id est Sinus e: quarum: à demersis mihi equabus, vt refert Fernandus Oviedus.

Alboran

FESSA.

Bar:

TREMI SEN.

BENIRE SID.

ZANEGA

MAROCHO.

CHAVS

CHEN EO.

SECELME

DARA

GVZOLA

SAHA RA.

HEA.

SVS.

Bile: dulcis

HELCHAMMA

ENBOZAI

ABVLVSEIN

TESEBIT

TEGORARIN.

TAVT

Deser: tum Tesset.

Guaden deser: tum.

VODEI populi

Azanaga,

Huius incolæ os veluti pu: dendum coperiunt, neque detegunt nisi sumendi cibi gratia.

Desertum Azaohad aridissimū, in quo neque aquam neq; habitationem in centesimo vix reperias milliario.

Tegazza, hic salis fodine, vnde sal in vicinas prouin: cias defertur. est & eius hic maxima negociatio.

Guad em, vicus miser: rimis incolis habitatus, venationibus victum quærunt.

Golfo de gonçintra

C. das varbos.

Poguedo

Canaria

Fortenuntura

Lanzarote

Graciosa

Mogranca

Angila

Bedum

Gartgueſſen arx.

Terra alta

Sette ponte

Golfo de de ruinas

Sette monti.

Golfo de cauali

C. Olaredo.

Fiume del oro.

Tegut

Sufega

Gandia

Gualata

Calla

Hubeduch

Afran caſtel: lum, hic prope sunt gris fo: ding.

Enbosay

Dagost

Auzichi.

Benigorai

Tebelbelt pagus, hic dactilorum maxima copia

Zuenziga

Zis lacus.

Ghir

Ghir lacus

Hic lacus situs est in medio arenæ, [illegible] habi: tatione vicinæ Arabes venatores tu[illegible] hic maximas pr[illegible]

Libyae pars, quę hodie Sarra appellatur.

MER DIE

10 20

GERID, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

SEPTENTRIO.

ITALIAE PARS.

ALBANIAE PARS.

Marcelles · Nizza · Genoa · Ancona · Golfo di Venetia. · Roma · Napoli.

CORSICA. · Minorica · Maiorica

SARDINIA

SICILIA. · Palermo · Messina · Cerfu

RISNE RENEJLERS

Semolo · Pantalaria · Malta · Gozo · Comin · Lampedusa · Lampedda · Scarlata · Golfo de Caps Gerid

SOBAICH · ALGER. · Tegdemet · Hippa · BVGIA · Bugia · Stefe · STEFE · MESILA · Nella · Amadara · CONSTANTINA · Constantina · Calamata · Albora · MVSLIN · Meßila · Calbamat · Lambesca · Tebessa · Vrbs · SVADI · IVNETA · NVM REG. · Guaslet m: · Casal rom. · Elham · Cabana · Lepede · Tripoli · Tripoli vecchio · GARELGARE · Saltabanede · Cabis · Clemen · Lacus aquę lidę leprosę sanitas. · Fatnasa · tis iuga. · FATNASA. · MERDES · Meßab · Tegorarim · TECORT · Tecort · ZAB. · Neſta. · Borghi · Biledulgerid. · BILEDVLGERID. · Neufreda · Caphsa · Negerada · Aqua calida · Theolacha · Tebeſſe. · Sirtis · Colbena · Zedico. · Laſſitem · Guademes deſertum · Elcama. · Chalbis.

Deſertum Tebeſſe.

Tehorregau deſertum

Guargale deſertum

Haſir deſertum

Lemta deſertum, aridiſſimum eſt, et incolis latronicum.

Guargala, ciuitas eleganti ſtructura, dactiloriu hic maxima vbertas, Incolę ditiſſimi Sed propter carnium inopiam. ſtrutionibus veſtuntur.

Pescara, maxima hic scorpiorum copia.

Deſertum antiquis ubi multa adhuc antiqua monumenta extant.

die vocatur totus ille Africę tractus maritimus qui olim vtramq; Mauritaniam, et Africam minorem continebat.

rid. quę olim Numidia

ge: Sir deſertum

mon:

ria. Ho:

Syrtis inſſ Calumbine.

ORIENS.

30 · 20

quae uox, idem quod deſertum ſignificat.

DIES.

Cum Priuilegio

30 · 40

The kingdomes of FESSE and MAROCCHO.

THat part of *Africa*, which of old was called MAVRITANIA TINGITANA, at this day comprehendeth the kingdomes of *Feſſe* and *Marocchо*, which heere we preſent vnto thy view in this Mappe. Of the which MAROCCHO, taketh the name of *Marocchо* (they call it *Marox*, the Spaniards *Marruechos*) the chiefe and metropolitane citie of the ſame. The territories round about this city, and generally the ſoile and fields of the whole kingdome, as *Iohn Leo Africanus* writeth, are moſt pleaſant and fertile, euery where beſpread with heards of cattell, flockes of theep and diuers ſorts of deere and wild beaſts: in all places are green and goodly paſtures, moſt plentifully yeelding whatſoeuer is neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life, whatſoeuer may recreate the ſenſes by pleaſant ſmels, or pleaſe the eies with delightſome ſhewes. The whole kingdome is almoſt nothing elſe but one large champion, not much vnlike *Lombardy*, the Paradiſe of *Italy*. The hils that are (which are but very few) are exceeding bleake, cold, and barren, ſo that they will beare nothing but barly. *Marocchо* which we ſaid was the chiefe city of this kingdome, is accounted one of the greateſt cities of the whole world: for it is of ſuch a wonderfull bigneſſe, that in the raigne of *Haly* the ſonne of *Ioſeph* their king, it had more than an hundred thouſand families. It hath about it 24. gates. The wall of a maruelous thickneſſe, is made of a kind of white ſtone and chalke vnburned. There are heere ſuch abundance of Churches, Colledges, ſtoues or hothouſes and innes, as iuſtly more may not be deſired. Amongſt the Churches, there is none more artificially and gorgeouſly built, than that which ſtandeth in the middeſt of the city built by the foreſaid *Haly*. There is another beſide this firſt, raiſed by *Abdu'-Imumen*, his ſucceſſour, and enlarged by *Manſor*, his nephew: and laſtly more richly ſet out with many goodly columnes, which he cauſed to be brought out of *Spaine*. He made a fountaine or ceſtern vnderneath the Church, as large and wide as the whole Church it ſelfe. The roofe of the Church he couered all ouer with lead. At euery corner he made ſpoutes, by which the raine water falling vpon the roofe might runne into the ceſtern vnderneath. The ſteeple made of a very hard kind of ſtone, like that of the Amphitheater of *Veſpaſian* at *Rome*, is higher than that towre of *Bononia* in *Italy*. The greeſes or ſtaiers, by which they go vp to the toppe of it, are euery one nine handfull thicke, but in the out ſide of the wall are tenne. This tower hath ſeuen roomes or lofts one aboue another. Vpon the toppe of it is ſet another turret or ſpire like a pyramis, ſharpe toward the top. This hath three lofts one aboue another, into which they go vp from one to another by ſtaires or ladders made of wood. On the toppe of this ſpire vpon a ſhaft of iron, in ſteed of a weather-cocke, doth ſtand a moſt goodly Moone of pure gold, with three golden globes ſo put vpon the iron ſhaft, that the greateſt is loweſt, the leaſt higheſt of all. If any man from the toppe of the ſteeple ſhall looke downe toward the ground, the talleſt man that is ſeemeth no bigger, than a child of a yeare old. From the toppe alſo of this the cape or fore-land which they call *Azaphy*, being an hundred and thirty miles off, may eaſily be deſcried. And although one ſhould skarcely find a greater Church if one ſhould trauell all the world ouer, yet the place is almoſt wholly deſert: for none do euer vſe to come hither but vpon Fridaies. Vnder the cloiſters of this Church they report that there were wont to be an hundred Stationers, and as many ouer againſt them on the other ſide of the Churchyard, which daily heere kept ſhoppe, where as now I do not thinke that all this whole city can affoord at this time one booke-ſeller. Hardly the one third part of the towne is inhabited. Heere hence it is that within the wals there are many vineyeards, large gardens of palme-trees and other fruites, with goodly corne fields moſt fertile and well manured: for without the wals they cannot till the ground by reaſon of the frequent inrodes of the theeuiſh Arabians. This one thing is moſt certaine, that this city is ſuddenly growne old before the time: for it is not aboue fiue hundred and ſix yeares, ſince it was firſt built. There is alſo in this city a very ſtrong caſtle, which in reſpect of the large bigneſſe, the great thickeneſſe and compaſſe of the wals, the high and many towers, or laſtly, the goodly and ſtately gates built of the richeſt Tiburtine marble, may iuſtly be accounted for a faire towne. Within this caſtle is a moſt beautifull Church with a very high ſteeple, vpon whoſe toppe is a golden moone, with three golden globes of different bigneſſes, all of them weighing 130. crownes. There haue been ſome kings of this country, who, moued with the loue and valew of the gold, haue attempted to take theſe globes downe and to put them into their purſes, but alwaies ſome ſtrange euent or misfortune or other did hinder their purpoſe and croſſe their deſires. So that it is now commonly amongſt the people held for a very ominous thing for any man but once to offer to touch theſe globes with his hand. Let this be ſufficient to haue ſpoken of this city in this place: he that deſireth a larger diſcourſe both of the city and caſtle, let him haue recourſe vnto *Leo Africanus*, who in his 2. booke will ſatisfie him to the full. In this kingdome alſo is the city TARADANT, (the Moores call it *Taurent*) a very great and goodly city built by the ancient Africanes. It conteineth about 3000. houſes or families. The people are more ciuill and curtuous than in other places heere about. Heere are many artificers of diuers and ſundry occupations. The townesmen do yearely raiſe a great profit by keeping of a gard to defend merchants, that from hence do trauell vp higher into the country, from the aſſault of theeues and robbers, and to conduct and lead them the neereſt and beſt way: for it is a place of great reſort of ſtrangers aſwell of Chriſtians as others. There are alſo other cities, as the mappe doth ſhew: amongſt the which is MESSA, hauing a Church not farre from the ſea, which they do moſt religiouſly reuerence. For there are ſome heere that moſt fondly do beleeue and affirme that the Prophet *Ionas*, when he was ſent of God to preach vnto the Niniuites, was at this place caſt vp of the fiſh, which before had ſwallowed him. The ſparres of this Church and the beames are made of whale bones: for it is a common thing, for the ſea to caſt vp heere dead whales of maruailous bigneſſe. Vpon the coaſt alſo of this country is found that kind of Amber, which we call *Amber-greeſe*. Not farre from this city is TEINT, a towne where all thoſe rich skinnes are dreſſed, which are commonly called *Marocchо* pelts. More of this kingdome thou maiſt read of in *Leo Africanus*, *Marmolius*, and in the Saracen hiſtory of *Calius Auguſtinus Curio*, where he hath a ſeuerall treatiſe of this prouince. Thus farre of *Marocchо*: it remaineth now that we ſhould ſpeake likewiſe of *Feſſe*.

FESSE, like as *Marocchо*, is a kingdome ſo called of the chiefe city and metropolitane of the ſame. This city is ſituate in the hart and middeſt of the kingdome. It was built as they affirme about the yeare of our Lord 786. Neither is it only the head city of this kingdome, but it is eſteemed, *The Metropolitane of all Barbary*, and is vulgarly called, as *Marmolius* teſtifieth, *The Court of all the Weſt part of the World*. Some there are which do thinke it to haue been named *Feſſe* of a maſſe of gold, that heere was found when firſt they began to lay the foundations of the ſame: for *fes* in Arabicke ſignifieth an heap or maſſe. The greateſt part of the city ſtandeth vpon hils, only the middeſt of it is plaine and leuell. The riuer vpon which it is ſeated entreth it at two ſundry places, (for the one is diuided into two parts) and being entered within the wals it ſpreadeth it ſelfe almoſt into infinite branches, and is by and by, in channels, troughs, and pipes conueighed almoſt to euery priuate houſe, church, colledge, inne and hoſpitall. Laſtly, running through their vault, ſewers and ſinkes, it carieth with it all the ordure and ſoile of the city out into the maine riuer, and by that meanes keepeth it continually neat and cleane. The greateſt part of their houſes, built of bricke and coloured ſtones, are very beautifull and do make a goodly ſhew to the beholder. Moreouer the open places, galleries and porches are made of a kind of party-coloured bricke or pauement, much like vnto thoſe earthen diſhes which the Italians call *Maiorica*. The roofe or ſeelings of their houſes they ouerlay with gold and other moſt orient coloures very finely and gorgeouſly. The toppes of their houſes on the out ſide are couered ouer with boord and are made plaine, ſo that in the ſummer time they may be ouerſpread with couerlets and other clothes: for heere in hot weather they vſe to lie and ſleepe all night. *Item*, for the moſt part euery houſe hath a turret ſeuered into many roomes and lofts, whither the women, being toſſed and wearie, may with-draw themſelues, to recreate and refreſh their mindes: for from hence they may almoſt ſee al-ouer the city. Churches and Chappels they haue in this city to the number almoſt of 700. whereof 50. are very large and goodlie, moſt ſumptuouſlie built of free

ſtone

CONGI REGNI CHRISTIANI, IN AFRICA, NOVA DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore Philippo Pigafetta.

Septentrio.

ANZICANA

Panguelungi populi.

BATTA

AGISI:

MBA.

MALEMBA.

Bagamidri populi.

MATAMA.

ANGOLA.

Meridies.

Madera.

Lancerota.

Fortuenturа.

Canaria.

Teneriffa.

Golfo de

Montes C

Cum Imp.

priuil

MER

Orientis.

OCCIDENS.

HIS: PA: NIAE PARS.

Andaluzia.

MARE MEDITERR.

Seville
C. S. Vincent
C. de Trafalgar
Gibraltar
Estrecho
Habat regio.
Gomberi
Alcaçer
Errifana.
Garet.
Velez
Tamicamen
Alcudia
Tarfagarello
Elhalia pop.
Asgara regio.
Elchalati populi.
Campos de Anget.
Rio Oxyr
Sobaigne
Hoari populi.
Zuahiri pop.
Podeazagar.
REGN.
Campo de Canger.
Tamechia.
Zuga planities.
Chaus
FES
Edecsena planities.
Serra Carnacara.
Delligi pop.
Tedles.
Huseim pop.
Haschora reg.
Asgeni pop.
Bemniaraz gens.
Nussini pop.
Dubdu ducado.
Sembladar.
ORIENS.
Hea reg.
Serra Verde.
Ruc
Darra reg.
MARROCOS.
MAR: OCCHI REGN.
Gondate.
Serra de Haha.
Serra de Quaie
Campo de Cuz
Multnudae pop.
Guzula reg.
Sus reg.
Terra Indauza.
Montes Claros, olim Atlas mons.
ZAHARA.

NUMIDIAE PARS.

FES: SAE, ET MAROCCHI REG: NA AFRICAE CELEBERR.

describebat
Abrah. Ortelius.
1595.

Cum Imp. Reg. & Brabantiæ privileg. decennali.

MERIDIES.

ſtone or bricke, euery one hauing a fountaine or conduict adioining to it, made of a kind of marble or ſtone vnknowen of the Italians. Euery Church hath one Prieſt belonging to it, whoſe charge is to ſay ſeruice there and to read praiers. The greateſt and chiefe church in this city called *Carrauen*, is of that greatneſſe that it is ſaid to be almoſt a mile and a halfe about. It hath one and thirty gates of maruellous bigneſſe and height. The ſteeple of this Church, out of which the people with a very lowd and thundering voice are called to Church, (like as we do vſe by the towling of a bell) is very high. Vnderneath this is a cellar or vault, where the oile, lights, lampes, mats and ſuch other things neceſſarily and ordinarily vſed in the Church, are kept and laid vp. In this Church there are euery night in the yeare 900. lamps lighted at once. Moreouer, in this city there are more than an hundred Bathes: *Item*, two hundred innes, euery one hauing ſix skore chambers apeece at the leaſt: for diuers of them haue many more. Euery inne hath a well or fountaine of water priuat to it ſelfe. In about foure hundred places you ſhall find mill-houſes, euery place hauing in it fiue or ſix mils: ſo that in all you may account heere certaine thouſands of mils. All occupations heere are allotted their ſeuerall and proper places to dwell in, euery one by it ſelfe, ſo that the beſt and more worſhipfull trades are placed neereſt the cathedrall Church. All things which are to be ſold, haue their ſeuerall market places appointed out for them. There is alſo a place aſſigned as proper to the Merchants, which one may iuſtly call a little city, encloſed round with a bricke wall. It hath about it twelue gates, ech of which hath a great iron chaine drawne before it, to keep horſes and cartes out. And thus much of the Weſt part of *Feſſe*. For the other ſide which is vpon the Eaſt, although it haue many goodly churches, buildings, noblemens houſes, and colledges, yet it hath not ſo many tradeſmen of ſundry occupations. Notwithſtanding heere are about fiue hundred and twenty weauers ſhops, beſides an hundred ſhops built for the whiting of thread. Heere is a goodly caſtle, equall in bigneſſe to a prettie towne, which in time paſt was the Kings houſe where he vſed to keep his court. Theſe particulars we haue heere and there gathered out of the third book of *Iohn Leo* his deſcription of *Africa*, where thou maiſt read of very many other things of this city, both pleaſant and admirable. *Item Iohn Marmolius* hath written ſomething of the ſame. Moreouer *Diego Torreſio*, in that his booke which he ſometime wrot of the Seriffs, (or Xariffs as the Spaniards vſually write it) hath done the like. Out of whom I thinke it not amiſſe in this place to adde this one thing worth the remembrance. There is a ſtone ſaith he, at one of the gates of this city, which hath vpon it this inſcription in Arabicke letters, FEZ VLEDE ELENES, *id eſt*, *populus gentium*, or thus, *Fes blead 'lenes*: *Feſſe* is a world of men: like as they commonly ſpeake of *Norway* calling it *Officinam hominum*, the ſhoppe or workehouſe where men are made. Againe he alleadgeth this as a common prouerbe vulgarly ſpoken of this city: *Quien ſale de Fez, donde ira? y quien vende trigo, que comprera?* as much to ſay in Engliſh, He that is weary of *Feſſe*, whither will he go? and he that ſelleth wheat, what will he buy? anſwerable to that of the poet, ſpoken of *Rome*, *Quid ſatis eſt, ſi Roma parum eſt?* What will content thee, if all *Rome* be not inough? This S. *Hierome*, in his ſecond Epiſtle vnto *Geruchia* a virgine, doth cite out of *Ardens* the Poet.

The kingdome of CONGI.

OF Congi *this kingdome of* Africa *(which others corruptly call* Manicongo*: for this word properly ſignifieth the king of* Congi, *and cannot be ſpoken of the country alone) my good friend* Philippus Pigafetta, *the authour of this Mappe, wrote a booke in the Italian tongue, this other day imprinted at* Rome. *Which he penned from the mouth and relation of* Odoardo Lopez, *a Portugall, who had himſelfe been a long time a dweller there, and ſo a man very skilfull of the ſtate and ſituation of this country, and an eye witneſſe of that which heere is ſet downe, out of whom we haue drawen theſe few particulars: This kingdome is diuided into theſe ſix prouinces*: Bamba, Sogno, Sundi, Pango, Batta *and* Pemba. *The firſt of which is inhabited and poſſeſſed by a warlike and very populous nation: ſo that this one by it ſelfe is able, if need be, to make 40000. fighting men. The chiefe city of this prouince, and ſeat of their Kings, is* Bamſa, *which now they call* Citta de S. Saluador. *All this whole prouince is very rich of ſiluer and other mettals, eſpecially about the iland* Loanda, *where alſo they catch abundance of thoſe ſhell fiſh which breed the pearles: theſe they do vſe in this kingdome for exchange in buying and ſelling in ſteed of money: for heere there is no manner of vſe of coine: neither do they much eſteeme of gold or ſiluer. Heere is alſo great trafficke for ſlaues, ſo that the Portugals do yearely buy and carry from hence aboue 5000. Negroes. This country doth breed great ſtore of Elephants, which they in their language call* Manzao. *There is alſo found in theſe quarters a kind of wild beaſt, which they call* Zebra, *of the bigneſſe and faſhion of a mule. But that it is not a mule, it is apparent, in that this beaſt is not barren, as the mule is: for this doth breed and bring forth yong, as other beaſts do. The pelt or hide of it is different from thoſe of other liuing creatures of like ſort: for it is ſtraked with ſtrakes of three diuers colours, namely, blacke, white and yeallow or lion tawny as they call it. It is ſo wonderfull ſwift of foote and ſo wild that by no meanes it may be tamed or be made ſeruiceable for any vſe of man: whereupon they commonly vſe this for a prouerbe,* As ſwift as the Zebra. *There are alſo, as in other places, Lions, Tigers, Woolues, Hartes, Hares, Conies, Apes, Chamæleons with diuers and ſundry kindes of Serpents: beſide hogges, ſheep, goats, hennes and parrattes. Crocodiles, which they terme* Cariman, *are heere very plentifull. But horſes, oxen and other beaſts fit for ſuch kind of ſeruices and vſes for mankind, they haue none at all. Heere doth grow great ſtore of Palme-trees. Of the leaues of this tree they make and weaue almoſt all kind of ſilke garments and apparell. For the vſe of the ſilke-wormes, which in other places is well knowen, is heere altogether vnknowen. The maner of their poſts, or maner of trauell from one place to another (for as we haue ſhewed before, they haue no horſes) I thinke it well worth the while to ſet downe in this place, out of the 15. booke of* Maphey *his Indian hiſtories, who affirmeth that they haue no other but wooden horſes; which ſtory he thus laith downe. Vpon a rafter or beame, ſaith he, about nine inches thicke, and eight foot long, they ſpread a piece of a buffe hide of the breadth and compaſſe of a ſaddle; vpon this the traueller ſitteth ſtradling: two men beare the bayard vpon their ſhoulders, and if the iourney be long, then other two do ſhift and eaſe them of their burden. The forenamed authour* Pigafetta, *deſcribeth another kind of carying of paſſengers from place to place, yet it is not very much different from this. Vpon the North part of this kingdome do abutte the* Anzicanes, *a mankind nation, a people I meane that eateth mans fleſh: ſo that heere mans fleſh is openly ſold in their ſhambles and fleſh markets, as beefe and mutton and other meat is amongſt vs. That alſo which they report of* Loanda, *an iland vpon the coaſt of this country, I thinke it worth the noting in this place; namely, that they ſay it lieth ſo exceeding flatte and low, that it is ſcarcely ſeene aboue the water, and that it is a made ground compounded of the mudde and ſand, which the riuer againſt which it lieth, caſteth out into the ſea. Laſtly, that if any man ſhall digge but two or three handfuls deepe within the ground, he ſhall find freſh water, very wholeſome and good to drinke: and that which is moſt wonderfull, this ſame water when the ſea ebbeth will be ſalt, but at full ſea only it is freſh. How this nation was by the meanes of King* Iohn, *King of* Portugal, *in the yeare of Grace 1491. conuerted vnto Chriſtianity, and with what ſucceſſe they haue continued and gone forward, and yet ſtill conſtantly do perſiſt in the ſame, any man that liſt, may read of in the forenamed authours*; Pigafetta *in his ſecond booke*: Maphey, *in his firſt booke of the hiſtory of* India: *and* Iohn Barros *in the third chapter of the third booke of his firſt decade of* Aſia. *Before the entrance of the Portugals into this country, the people had no proper names; but were called by common names, ſuch as alſo ſtones, trees, herbs, birdes, and other creatures amongſt them were called by.*

ΜΩΡΙΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩ ΘΕΩ.

PARERGON,
SIVE
VETERIS GEOGRAPIÆ ALIQVOT TABVLÆ.

LECTOR S.

Ad noſtram Orbis terrarum deſcriptionem habe ſequentes tabulas: quas in gratiam priſcæ tam ſacræ quàm profanæ hiſtoriæ ſtudiosorum à me delineatas, seorſum publicare decreueram: nihil enim ad noſtrum in hoc Theatro (quo hodiernum tantùm locorum ſitum exhibere propoſueram) inſtitutum facere videbantur: victus tamen amicorum precibus, eas in huius noſtri Operis calcem, tamquam Parergon, reieci, Vale, & noſtros conatus boni consule.

HISTORIÆ OCVLVS
GEOGRAPHIA.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOLY WRITERS.

THat which we haue promiſed, behold now, ye ſtudents of Diuinity and Holy writte, at length we offer to your view, namely, a Map of Sacred Geography, or of ſuch places as are named by holy writers in the bookes of the Old and New Teſtaments, whether ſo exactly as the matter requireth and thou doeſt looke for, I know not: but that it is done with my beſt ability & skill (to which in any matter, and therefore in this eſpecially, I dare not much rely) I know and can truly proteſt. Yet notwithſtanding, that I haue not bereaued the learned of their due commendation in doing the like; I do acknowledge and do willingly confeſſe, we haue done what we could, ſeeing that we might not performe what we would. Therefore what heere we offer it is rather our will, than our wiſh. Two things, moſt kind Reader, we deſire thee to obſerue and marke, before thou iudge and cenſure this our labour. Firſt, that in the Geographicall names of places, we haue followed the tranſlation of Septuagints: becauſe that is but one and vniforme. The Latine tranſlations as they are many, ſo alſo they are different, and in naming of places they vary much and diſſent one from another: ſo that that word which one doth interpret properly, another otherwiſe doth tranſlate it according to the ſenſe and meaning. Which is, that I may vſe *Varroes* phraſe, to make a noune appellatiue of a proper name: and contrariwiſe of proper names to make appellatiues. Examples of which thou maiſt ſee in the annotations of *Emanuel Sà*, as alſo in our Geographicall Treaſure. Therefore where we ſticke as doubtfull, which of theſe different readings and writings of proper names we may take, we runne vnto the 72. interpretours as vnto a ſure ground. If any man be deſirous to know how otherwiſe the Latine interpretors do call theſe proper names, let him haue recourſe to our Treaſurie, and he ſhall without any great difficulty eaſily ſatisfie his deſire. For in this he ſhall find all the Synonymes of places digeſted according to the order of the Alphabet. The other thing, gentle Reader, which I would haue thee to obſerue, and neceſſarily ought to be done, leaſt preiudice do go before ſound iudgement; is this, the ſeats of all places of *Paleſtina* are not ſet downe in this our Mapp, but a few of thoſe that are more famous, according to the capacity of the table: (for thou ſeeſt how ſtraite and narrow it is:) what heere is wanting may be ſupplied out of the Tables following; two of *Tilman Stella*, the third intituled the *Peregrination of S. Paul*, and the fourth intituled the *Peregrination of the Patriarch Abraham*. For if all theſe ſhould haue been portraitured and ioined together in one and the ſame Mappe, it would grow too much too great: yea it would be ſo great and huge that it would exceed this, which heere we giue, an hundred times; and ſo by reaſon of the greatneſſe, it would not only be troubleſome in vſe, but alſo vnpleaſant to the eie. In the hart and middeſt of the plotte, where thou ſeeſt *Syria*, as it hath been ſufficiently repleniſhed and filled with places, ſo in places round about vpon the coaſts on all ſides, it is moſt empty and barren: ſo that it would appeare like a ſmall iland in the vaſt ocean, and would ſoone haue growen into a great, burdenſome and chargeable bigneſſe to no purpoſe or profit at all.

We haue vpon the ſide in a void place ſet the Mappe of the whole World, whereby the diligent ſtudent of Diuinity by conferring might eaſily ſee, what and how great a portion of the ſame, the holy hiſtory doth mention and comprehend: and at once, iointly with the ſame labour to find out the ſituation and poſition of two famous places mentioned in the holy Scriptures: namely of the ſituation of the country *Ophyr* and the earthly *Paradiſe*. Of the which although many men do write many and diuers things, and the opinions of the learned be different, yet we haue alſo ſet downe our iudgement, willingly giuing leaue to the learned Reader, in his diſcretion, to take which him pleaſeth: and he may read, if he thinke good, that which in our Geographicall Treaſurie, we haue written more at large of *Ophyr*. Of *Paradiſe* alſo there is the like controuerſie and queſtion amongſt the Diuines. The moſt men do place it in the Eaſt, others in *Syria*; *Poſtellus*, vnder the pole Arcticke. Some there are which do geſſe it to haue been vnder the Equinoctiall line. *Goropius*, our countrieman, is perſwaded by many arguments that it was in *Indoſcythia*, a prouince of *India* in the Eaſt, abutting vpon the riuer *Indus*. Some of the old writers did imagine it to reach as high as the ſphere of the moone: others do place it in other places. *Cæſarius* the brother of *Nazianzene* in his Dialogues, in what place he ſuppoſeth it to be, I cannot deuiſe: for he maketh *Donaw* one of thoſe foure riuers; namely, that which ſacred antiquity called *Phiſon*: this Saint *Hierome* and *Euſebius* do vnderſtand to haue been *Nilus* in *Ægypt*, others *Ganges* in Eaſt *India*: S. *Auguſtine* againſt the Manicheies hath this opinion: *Beatam vitam, Paradiſi nomine ſignificatam exiſtimo*: By *Paradiſe* I do thinke the bleſſed life to be vnderſtood. Others more later, which purpoſedly haue written of the ſituation of *Paradiſe*, are *Moſes Bar Cepha*, in the Syriacke tongue, and tranſlated by the learned *Maſius*; *Pererius* vpon *Geneſis*; *Iohn Hopkinſon*, an Engliſhman, in a peculiar treatiſe, where alſo thou maiſt ſee a Geographicall Mappe of the ſame. Others alſo haue done the like, as *Beroaldus* in his Chronicle; *Vadianus* in the deſcription of the three quarters of the World; and *Ludouicus Nugarola* in his booke intituled *Timotheus* or *Nilus &c.* *Phiſon* one of the riuers of *Paradiſe*, which ſome do expound to be *Ganges*, which runneth too farre toward the Eaſt; this Mappe by reaſon of his narrowneſſe, cannot by any meanes containe: the ſituation of which thou maiſt ſee in another Mappe of ours in this our by-worke, intituled *Æui veteris Geographiæ tabula*, A Geographicall chart of the old World.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOLY WRITERS.

THat which we haue promiſed, behold now, ye ſtudents of Diuinity and Holy writte, at length we offer to your view, namely, a Map of Sacred Geography, or of ſuch places as are named by holy writers in the bookes of the Old and New Teſtaments, whether ſo exactly as the matter requireth and thou doeſt looke for, I know not: but that it is done with my beſt ability & skill (to which in any matter, and therefore in this eſpecially, I dare not much rely) I know and can truly proteſt. Yet notwithſtanding, that I haue not bereaued the learned of their due commendation in doing the like, I do acknowledge and do willinly confeſſe, we haue done what we could, ſeeing that we might not performe what we would. Therefore what heere we offer it is rather our will, than our wiſh. Two things, moſt kind Reader, we deſire thee to obſerue and marke, before thou iudge and cenſure this our labour. Firſt, that in the Geographicall names of places, we haue followed the tranſlation of Septuagints: becauſe that is but one and vniforme. The Latine tranſlations as they are many, ſo alſo they are different, and in naming of places they vary much and diſſent one from another: ſo that that word which one doth interpret properly, another otherwiſe doth tranſlate it according to the ſenſe and meaning. Which is, that I may vſe *Varroes* phraſe, to make a noune appellatiue of a proper name: and contrariwiſe of proper names to make appellatiues. Examples of which thou maiſt ſee in the annotations of *Emanuel Sà*, as alſo in our Geographicall Treaſure. Therefore where we ſticke as doubtfull, which of theſe different readings and writings of proper names we may take, we runne vnto the 72. interpretours as vnto a ſure ground. If any man be deſirous to know how otherwiſe the Latine interpretors do call theſe proper names, let him haue recourſe to our Treaſurie, and he ſhall without any great difficulty eaſily ſatisfie his deſire. For in this he ſhall find all the Synonymes of places digeſted according to the order of the Alphabet. The other thing, gentle Reader, which I would haue thee to obſerue, and neceſſarily ought to be done, leaſt preiudice do go before ſound iudgement; is this, the ſeats of all places of *Paleſtina* are not ſet downe in this our Mapp, but a few of thoſe that are more famous, according to the capacity of the table: (for thou ſeeſt how ſtraite and narrow it is:) what heere is wanting may be ſupplied out of the Tables following; two of *Tilman Stella*, the third intituled the *Peregrination of S. Paul*, and the fourth intituled the *Peregrination of the Patriarch Abraham*. For if all theſe ſhould haue been portraitured and ioined together in one and the ſame Mappe, it would grow too much too great: yea it would be ſo great and huge that it would exceed this, which heere we giue, an hundred times; and ſo by reaſon of the greatneſſe, it would not only be troubleſome in vſe, but alſo vnpleaſant to the eie. In the hart and middeſt of the plotte, where thou ſeeſt *Syria*, as it hath been ſufficiently repleniſhed and filled with places, ſo in places round about vpon the coaſts on all ſides, it is moſt empty and barren: ſo that it would appeare like a ſmall iland in the vaſt ocean, and would ſoone haue growen into a great, burdenſome and chargeable bigneſſe to no purpoſe or profit at all.

We haue vpon the ſide in a void place ſet the Mappe of the whole World, whereby the diligent ſtudent of Diuinity by conferring might eaſily ſee, what and how great a portion of the ſame, the holy hiſtory doth mention and comprehend: and at once, iointly with the ſame labour to find out the ſituation and poſition of two famous places mentioned in the holy Scriptures: namely of the ſituation of the country *Ophyr* and the earthly *Paradiſe*. Of the which although many men do write many and diuers things, and the opinions of the learned be different, yet we haue alſo ſet downe our iudgement, willingly giuing leaue to the learned Reader, in his diſcretion, to take which him pleaſeth: and he may read, if he thinke good, that which in our Geographicall Treaſurie, we haue written more at large of *Ophyr*. Of *Paradiſe* alſo there is the like controuerſie and queſtion amongſt the Diuines. The moſt men do place it in the Eaſt, others in *Syria*; *Poſtellus*, vnder the pole Arcticke. Some there are which do geſſe it to haue been vnder the Equinoctiall line. *Goropius*, our countrieman, is perſwaded by many arguments that it was in *Indoſcythia*, a prouince of *India* in the Eaſt, abutting vpon the riuer *Indus*. Some of the old writers did imagine it to reach as high as the ſphere of the moone: others do place it in other places. *Cæſarius* the brother of *Nazianzene* in his Dialogues, in what place he ſuppoſeth it to be, I cannot deuiſe: for he maketh *Donaw* one of thoſe foure riuers; namely, that which ſacred antiquity called *Phiſon*: this Saint *Hierome* and *Euſebius* do vnderſtand to haue been *Nilus* in *Ægypt*, others *Ganges* in Eaſt *India*: S. *Auguſtine* againſt the Manicheies hath this opinion: *Beatam vitam, Paradiſi nomine ſignificatam exiſtimo*: By *Paradiſe* I do thinke the bleſſed life to be vnderſtood. Others more later, which purpoſedly haue written of the ſituation of *Paradiſe*, are *Moſes Bar Cepha*, in the Syriacke tongue, and tranſlated by the learned *Maſius*; *Pererius* vpon *Geneſis*; *Iohn Hopkinſon*, an Engliſhman, in a peculiar treatiſe, where alſo thou maiſt ſee a Geographicall Mappe of the ſame. Others alſo haue done the like, as *Beroaldus* in his Chronicle; *Vadianus* in the deſcription of the three quarters of the World; and *Ludouicus Nugarola* in his booke intituled *Timotheus* or *Nilus &c.* *Phiſon* one of the riuers of *Paradiſe*, which ſome do expound to be *Ganges*, which runneth too farre toward the Eaſt; this Mappe by reaſon of his narrowneſſe, cannot by any meanes containe: the ſituation of which thou maiſt ſee in another Mappe of ours in this our by-worke, intituled *Æui veteris Geographiæ tabula*, A Geographicall chart of the old World.

Mare positum est in spacioso loco, ut esset altum et immensum.

4. Esdræ, cap. 7.

GEOGRAP
SACRA

THERGAMA.

EV = = ROPA.

GALATIA.

Danubius fluvius, qui Phison Cesario Nascimento.

ITALIA, et CHETIM

Citij.

Roma

CETEI, pro Macedonia.

PHOBEL, quæ GRÆCIA.

THERGA: MA.

LVD, LYDIA D. Hier.

HISPANIA.

MARE MAG:

Athenæ

Delos

Cos

NVM, ET

Tharsis, et Carthago, item Car: thedon

OCCIDENTALE, QVOD ET THAR: SIS.

PHVT, QVAE AFRI: CA D. Hieronymo.

CYRENE, Iudæorum colonia. testibus 4. Reg. 16. Amos 1. et 9. item Actuum 2.

LIBYA.

OCCIDENS.

AETHIOPIA.

Fluvius Gehon.

Ophiram regionem quia hæc tabula comprehendere non poterat, hanc aream universalem hic seorsum delineavimus, in qua illam ex dissentientium scriptorum iudicio notavimus. Nostram verò de eadem sententiam si quis intelligere aveat, Thesaurum nostrum Geographicum adeat, censuramq; suam (per me enim licebit) addat.

Hæc notat locum Ophiræ designat.

TERRA ET PLENITVDO ORBIS TERRARV

DOMINI EST

AMERICA, Sive

ATLAN:

AFRI: CA.

HYPERNOTII.

MERIDIES

Æquinoctialis circulus.

RAPHIA
CRA.

Ex Conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij. Cum privilegio Imp. Regis, et Cancellariæ Brabantiæ, ad decennium.

CIↃ. IↃ. XCVIII.

100 110 50 40 30

ASIA.

INDICA REGIO.

ORIENS.

MEDIA, CHALMAB, et CHELMACH.

Sephar mons.

PHOBEL, quę ASSYRIA.

MESOPOTAMIA.

CHALDAEA.

PERSAE.

ARABIA.

SABA.

CEDAR.

AEGYPTVS.

Troglodytæ.

RVBRVM MARE.

Fluvius Gehon.

THERGAMA. CAPHTHORIM, et CAPPODOCIA. ELASOR, et PONTVS. SVBA. MESOPOTAMIA. CARIA. PAMPHILIA. THEMANI. CHOBAL. THEDMOR. CANAAN. MAACHA. ZAMRI. SENNAR. Babylon. Arioch campus. Decram campus. Persepolis. Susa, quæ Sesach. Ecbatana, quæ Amatha. Arra, et Rages. Deblatha. Ninive. Dasem. Carrhæ, quæ et Nachor. Enoch. Hierusalem. Scythopolis. Dedan. Melaba. ISMAELITAE. AGARENI. MADIAN, et MADIANITAE. ZABADAEI. GESEM. RAGMA. MESSA. Memphis. Heliopolis. Diospolis. Choa. Batho: res. ASIA. AFRICA. MARE. HABITANT IN EO. Pſal. 18.

REVERENDO ET ILLVSTRI DNO GVILIELMO GRIMBERGIO, ANTVERPIENSI PRAESVLI DIGNISSIMO, Abrah. Ortelius obſequij deuotioniſq; ergò dedicab. conſecrabatq;.

PALÆSTINA,
OR
The HOLY LAND.

CANAAN, *The most ancient name of this country was* Canaan, *which it tooke of* Chanaan *the sonne of* Cham, *whose posterity diuided it amongst themselues and first inhabited it. Their names were these,* Sidon, Heth, Iebusy, Emory, Gergesy, Heuy, Arky, Siny, Aruady, Semary, *and* Hamathy, *Gen.* 10.15.16.17.18. *Euery one of these gaue his owne name to that part of the country of* Canaan, *which he enioied for his portion and possessed, and of them mention afterward is made* Gen. 13.14.15.23.24.25.27.34.36.38.49.50. Exod. 3.13.23.34. Num. 13.22.32. Deut. 1.2.3.4.7.20. Iosu. 2.3.5.7.9.10.11.12.13.15.16.17.19.24. Iudg. 1.3.10.11.18. 1. King. 7. 1. Chron. 1. Iud. 5. Psalm. 105.106.134.135. Esa. 21. Ezech. 16.27. *This country was called by the name of the* Land of Canaan, *vntill the Israelites, hauing partly slaine and partly subdued all the posterity of* Canaan, *possessed the same: from which time it began to be called the* Land of Israel, *which name was by the Angell giuen to the Patriarke* Iacob, *for that he had wrestled with God; and from thence the country grew to be called by that name,* Gen. 32.28. *For the word* Israël *in the Hebrew tongue signifieth, to preuaile with God, or a mighty man preuailing against the mighty God. Heere hence were the sonnes and offspring of* Iacob *named* Israëlites, *and the country wherein they dwelt the* Land of Israël; *as is apparant out of the booke of* Iud. *and the* 1. *booke of the* Kings. *Although the whole land of* Chanaan *were indeed generally called* Israël, *yet neuertheless the portion or iurisdiction of euery Tribe, which seuerally* Iosua *assigned to euery one of the twelue Patriarkes, receiued a proper appellation of the chiefe of that family, as is apparant by diuers places of Holy Scripture.*

The names of the Tribes were these, Ruben, Simeon, Iuda, Zebulon, Isaschar, Dan, Gad, Aser, Nephtali, Beniamin, Manasse, Ephraim: *and so the name of euery one of the sonnes of* Iacob, *remained in his posterity and place of abode in the same, so that the whole land of* Chanaan *was diuided into twelue parts, as the holy Scripture doth testifie.*

Then vnder Roboam, *when as* Israel *and that kingdome was rent into two parts, the Tribes of* Iuda *and* Beniamin, *being vnited, retained the name of* Iuda: *and that for these reasons: First, for that of the two it was the mightiest: Secondly, by reason that out of it the Messias was to come, it was the more famous, and the name of the whole was taken from the most honourable. But the other tenne Tribes, which were commanded by the Kings of* Samaria, *still retained the ancient name, and were called* Israël.

Againe, the later part, after the captiuity of Babylon, *was diuided into two prouinces,* Samaria *and* Galilee. Samaria *the Metropolitane or chiefe city (of which the country tooke the name) was the seat of the Kings of* Israel. *But* Galilee *was possessed and inhabited by forreners and strangers,* 3. King. 9. *and* 4. King. 17. *and therefore grew to be much enuied and despised of the rest of the Iewes: so that they did vse to speake all villany and reproachfull speaches of the people of this prouince. The North part of this in scorne was called* Galiley of the Gentiles, *and in respect of the situation, the* Higher Galilee: *the other part of it, toward the South, was called the* Lower Galiley. *Therefore afterward euen vnto the time of Christ and his Apostles, and so foorth, the land of* Chanaan *or* Israel *was diuided into three parts, and called by three distinct names. The Higher country toward* Sidon *and* Tyre, *they called* Galiley; *the Middle,* Samaria; *the Lower, toward the South and* Arabia Petræa, *was properly called* Iudæa, *Iewrie, as is manifest out of the second chapter of Saint* Matthew, *and the fourth of Saint* Iohn. *This later did containe onely two Tribes,* Iuda *and* Beniamin. *Although also all the land of* Canaan, *euen as high as the mountaines of* Thracon *neere* Antioch, *and the country of* Ammon, *was called* Iudæa, *as is euident by the ninteenth chapter of Saint* Matthew, *and the tenth of Saint* Marke: *and therefore also* Pliny *mentioneth* Iudæa citerior, Iewry *on this side* Iordan. Strabo *in his sixteenth booke, and* Lucane *in his second booke do also call the same* Iudæa: *which name, as we said before, had the originall from the Tribe of* Iuda. Ptolemey *and others call it* Palæstina, *of the* Palæstini, *which according to the propriety of the Hebrew pronunciation in the Holy Scriptures are named* Philistiim, *(Philistines) this Nation indeed both for their great command and warres made with their neighbours for certaine yeares together, were very famous.* Herodotus *in* Polymnia *and* Dion *in his seuen and twentieth booke, calleth that part of* Syria *which is next to* Ægypt, Syriam Palæstinam, Palæstina *of* Syria. Ptolemey *calleth it* Palæstinam Iudæam, Palæstina *of* Iewrie, *or* Palæstinam Syriæ, Palæstina *of* Syria: *Because that* Palæstina *is a part of* Syria, *as* Pomponius Mela *thinketh, who calleth it* Syriam Iudææ, Syria *of* Iudæa. *Many places of this* Palæstina *are expressed in that his Mappe: and therefore heere they are omitted.*

OF ÆGYPT. *The country situate between* Syene, *or the* Catarractæ Nili, *the fall or mouthes of* Nilus; *through the middest of which this riuer runneth, and by his yearely inundation and ouerflowing, watereth all the grounds of the same, in old time was called* CHAM, *of* Cham *the sonne of* Noe, *to whose lot this country fell when the world was diuided presently after the confusion at* Babel; Psalm. 78. v. 51. & 105. v. 23. *and* 106. v. 22. *Afterward it was called* Misraim, *of* Misraim *the sonne of* Cham, Gen. 5. *and* 10. Iosephus *in the twelfth chapter of his first booke calleth it* Mersin, *which name doubtlesse is made of* Misraim, *either by contraction or short kind of speaking, depraued by custome, or fault of the writer.* Herodotus *in* Euterpe *affirmeth, that* Ægypt *was sometime named* Thebes. *Of some it was called* Aëria, *or* Aëtia, *as some copies write it.* Marmolius Theuet, *and* Pinetus *affirme that the Turkes, and country people in and about* Ægypt, *do now call this country* Chibth, Elchibet *or* Elchebitz. *And indeed the Arabs that turned* Genesis, *the first booke of* Moses *into Arabicke, in the* 45. *and* 46. *chapters, for* Ægypt *hath* Elchibth, *from whence no doubt, the Greekes and Latines fetched their* Ægyptus: *like as of* Phrat, *the Hebrew name is made* Euphrates.

Ægypt *had three speciall prouinces or shires; the Higher, which was called* Thebaica, *the Middle and the Lower.* Thebaica *and the Middle shire of* Ægypt *which the mountaines of* Æthiopia, *and the vtter section or parting of the riuer* Nilus *at* Sebemytus *do define, are called the* Higher Egypt; *through the middest of which the riuer* Nilus *doth iointly runne in one maine channell: and is both vpon the East and West enclosed with high and steep mountaines. The other Prouince, from thence euen vnto the Ægyptian sea, is called the* Lower Egypt. *This also they call* Delta: *for that this country or part of* Egypt, *which is conteined between the parting of the riuer at* Sebemytus, Canopus *and* Pelusium, *or the two mouthes of the same riuer where it falleth into the Mediterran sea, neere these townes, is in fashion three cornered, or triangular representing the forme of the Greeke Capitall letter* Δ.

These countries by the discreet aduise of Alexander *the Great, were diuided into* NOMOUΣ, *that is, Shires: for by* Nomòs, Nomè *and* Nomarchía, *the Greekes do vnderstand a shire and ward, ouer the which is set* Nomárches, *a Lieutenant or Lord-warden.* Thebes *comprehended tenne shires, and the middle prouince sixteen shires: so that in all, the Higher* Egypt *conteined six and twenty shires. But in the Lower* Egypt *or* Delta *there were onely tenne.*

Egypt *is very often mentioned in the holy Scripture: and the places where it is spoken of, are very famous and memorable:* Gehon, *that is, as some do expound,* Nilus, Gen. 2.13. Bethshemesh, *the Sunnes house,* Heliopolis *the Greekes call it,* Gen. 41. *and* 46. Esa. 19. *This also is called* On, Ezech. 30. Gessen *or* Gosen *a country or prouince of* Egypt, Gen. 45.47.50. Exod. 9. Phitom, Exod. 1. *a city of store situate vpon* Nilus. *This the Israelites were forced to build.* Ramesse *or* Raemses, Gen. 47. Exod. 1.12. *which also was built by the Israelites in their bondage, when they were slaues and serued the Ægyptians.* Sucoth, Exod. 12.13. Etham, Exod. 12. Piachiroth, Magdalum, Beelsephon, *The red sea,* Exod. 14. Migdal *or* Migdalum, Ierem. 44.46. Taphnis, Ierem. 2.43.44.46. Exod. 30. Phatures, Paturos, Pathros, Ierem. 44. Ezech. 19.30. Tanis, Num. 13. Esa. 19. Ezech. 30. Psalm. 77. *This* Iosephus *calleth* Protanis. Alexandria, Ierem. 46. Ezech. 20. Pelusium *and* Bubastus, Ezech. 30. Memphis, *called of the Hebrews* Noph *and sometimes* Moph, *and* Migdol, Esa. 19. Ierem. 2.44.46. Ezech. 30. Ose. 9. *This was the seat of the Kings of* Egypt, *where they ordinarily kept their court, and was the Metropolitane city of all that whole kingdome.*

OF

Deut. 8.

Dominus Deus tuus introducet te in terram bonam, terram riuorum aquarumq; et fontium, in cuius campis & montibus erumpunt fluuiorum abyssi. Terram frumenti, ordei, ac vinearum, in qua ficus & malogranata & oliueta nascuntur terram olei ac mellis. Vbi absque vlla penuria comedes panem tuum, & rerum omnium abundantia perfrueris.

MARE AEGYPTIVM.

AEGYPTVS.

DELTA PARVVM.

DELTA MAGNVM.

ARABIA PETRAEA.

ARABIA DESERTA.

SINVS MARIS RVBRI PARS.

GOSEN REGIO.

HERACLEOPOLITES INSVLA.

MARE MAGNVM

MEDITERRANEVM

SEPTE

MERI

OCCIDENS.

62 63 64 65

33 32 31 30

SEPTE 65 NTRIO. 66 67 68

MARE SYRIVM ET PHOENICIVM

BERYTVS

SIDON

SYROPHOE NICIA.

TRIPO LIS regio.

Amorei.

Damascus

Aere

Neue

Capitolias

Samuli

COELE: SYRIAE PARS.

Hippus mons

ARABIAE DESERTAE PARS.

ORI-ENS.

PALAESTINAE SIVE TOTIVS TERRÆ PRO MISSIONIS NOVA DESCRIPTIO AVC TORE TILEMANNO STELLA SIGENENSI.

Cum privilegio.

SICIMITAE vel CINEI ARABES.

MERI 65 DIES. 66 67 68

33 32 31 30

Of Arabia. *This country the Hebrewes call* Arab, *that is, a miſture, hotchpotch or dwelling of diuers and ſundrie Nations together in one and the ſame country, as is probably to be gathered out of the ſix and twentith chapter of the ſecond booke of Chronicles. But there being three* Arabiaes, Deſerta, Felix *and* Petræa: *we are eſpecially in reſpect of the neereneſſe and neighbourhood of it to* Iudæa, *to ſpeake of the later in this place.* Arabia Petraea, *tooke the name of* Petra, *the Metropolitane city of this prouince and place of reſidence of their Kings. This alſo was called* Nabaioth, *by the Hebrews of* Nabaioth *the ſonne of* Iſmaël, Eſa. 60. Ezech. 27. *whereupon the name and appellation of* Nabatæa *aroſe amongſt the old Hiſtoriographers. It ſometime did belong to the Edomites and Amalechites, and was a part of their lands and country. Whereupon the Iſraelites by the commandement of God were conſtrained to paſſe by this country. Saint* Hierome *ſaith that* Petra *the city, is of the Hebrews called* Iacteel, *and of the Syrians* Recem. *This country by reaſon of the paſſage of the children of Iſrael through it, and the great workes and wonders of God done in it, is very famous and oft mentioned in the holy Scriptures. The places of it oft ſpoken of in the booke of God, are theſe: The Red ſea,* Exod. 13. 14. 15. 23. Num. 11. 14. 21. 33. Deut. 1. 2. 11. Ioſu. 2. 24. Pſalm. 77. 105. 113. Act. 7. 1. Cor. 10. Sur *and* Mara, Exod. 15. Elim, Exod. 15. 16. *There were twelue wels and ſeuenty palme trees, of which* Strabo *doth ſpeake, in the ſixteenth booke of his Geography. The wilderneſſe of* Sin, Exod. 16. Arabia Petræa *in many places was a vaſt and horrible deſert, as is apparant out of the firſt and eight chapters of* Deuteronomy, *of which there are alſo diuers other teſtimonies euery where to be obſerued.* Sinay, Exod. 16. Raphidim, Exod. 17. 19. Horeb, Exod. 3. 17. *Obſerue in this place, that* Horeb *was part of thoſe mountaines which the Greekes call* Melanas, *that is, the Blacke hils; which are of ſuch a wonderfull height, that vpon the toppe of them the ſunne may be deſcried at the fourth watch of the night, that is, about three or foure of the clocke in the morning, an houre or two before her appearance to thoſe which dwell in the plaine. But* Sinay *was the Eaſt part or ridge of mount* Horeb. *This is proued by theſe places of Scripture,* Exod. 33. Deut. 4. 5. 9. 10. 29. Pſalm. 105. Actor. 7. *In* Deut. 33. Sinay *is called the hill* Pharan: *and in* Exod. 18. *the* Holy mount. *Moreouer there is mention made of the hill and wilderneſſe of* Sinay *almoſt in euery chapter throughout the whole bookes of* Exodus, *and* Leuiticus, *and in the two and thirtith chapter of* Deuteronomy *it is againe ſpoken of. The country round about it, is called the* Wilderneſſe of Sinay, Num. 9. 10. 26. Amalec, Exod. 17. Num. 14. 24. Deut. 25. Madian, Exod. 18. Num. 10. Act. 7. *The* Graues of luſt, *and* Haſeroth, Num. 11. 12. Deut. 1. Pharan, Num. 12. 20. Deut. 1. 33. *The* Deſert of Zin, Num. 13. 20. 26. Deut. 32. *The* Deſert of Cades *and* Cadesbarne, Num. 13. 20. 26. 32. 34. Deut. 1 9. Ioſu. 10. 15. Horma, Num. 14. 21. Hor, Num. 20. Deut. 32. *The* Waters of ſtrife, Num. 20. 26. Oboth, Ieabarim, Zared, *the* Brooke, Mathana, Nahaliel, Bamoth, Num. 21. Deut. 2. *Alſo of* Zared *and* Seir, *mention is made in* Num. 24. Deut. 1. 2. 33. Ioſu. 24. Tophel *and* Laban, Deut. 1. Elath, Deut. 2. Aſiongaber, Deut. 2. 3. Kings 22. 2. Paral. 8. Beroth, Moſera, Gadgad, Iatebatha, Deut. 10. *In the three and thirtith chapter of* Numbers *the foure and twenty manſions or places of abode where the children of* Iſrael, *in that their tedious peregrination between* Ægypt *and the* Holy Land, *pitched their tents, are recited by name. Which manſions, and encamping places of theirs, were greatly famouſed with many miracles and wonderfull workes of God, which he wrought there in the ſight of that peruerſe and froward generation. Theſe places were not remote one from another by equall diſtances, as is very probable by theſe places of the Old Teſtament,* Exod. 14. 15. 19. Num. 10. 14. 33. *Neither did the people of* Iſrael, *being led through this wilderneſſe vp and downe, euer croſſe the firſt way which they had gone before: but by winding & turning this way and that way, they came thriſe to the Red-ſea: as may eaſily be demonſtrated out of the three and thirtieth of* Numbers, *the ſecond of* Deuteronomy, *and the eleuenth of* Iudges. *Theſe do neceſſarily appertaine to the vnderſtanding of the tract of that their iourney and orderly placing of thoſe forſaid manſions and reſting places.*

Of Syria *and* Phoenicia. *Although in old time the name of* Syria, *and the bounds thereof were more large: yet that is properly called* Syria *which is encloſed within the mount* Amanus, (Monte Negro, Poſtellus *calleth it*) *a part of the riuer* Euphrates, Iudæa, *and the Phœnician ſea.* Phoenicia *a part of* Syria, *famous by many reaſons and accidents, amongſt his more notable cities had* Tyre *and* Sidon: *But the chiefe or Metropolitane city of* Coelesyria, (Hollow Syria *or* Holland *in* Syria *we may call it*) *lying Eaſtward from* Iudæa, *was* Damaſcus, *oft mentioned both in holy and prophane writers. Of which places we haue ſpoken of in* Palæſtina.

Thus farre Stella *the authour of this Mappe hath diſcourſed vpon the ſame. Of the old* Palæſtina *read Saint* Hierome, *and that which the learned* B. Arias Montanus *hath written of it in his* Chaleb. Iacobus Zieglerus, Wolfangus Wiſſenburgius *and* Michaël Aitzinger, *haue deſcribed the ſame in ſeuerall and peculiar treatiſes.* Ioſephus *in the ſix and ſeuen bookes of the warres of the Iewes,* Adam Reiſner *in ſeuen bookes, and* Chriſtianus Adrichomius *haue deſcribed* Ieruſalem, *the chiefe city of* Palæſtina.

IEWRY and ISRAEL.

An exposition, with an history or discourse vpon certaine places of this Mappe.

DER or Eder, *a tower. The Iewes do call a flocke or herd,* Eder; *although others do thinke that the word rather signifieth a defect or want: and I know not whether it do in those places signifie a floore or plot of ground, I meane that which the Latines do call* Aream. *In this place some write that the nativity or birth of our Saviour Christ was by the Angels told vnto the Shepheards.* Beersabe, *the well of the oth, or, the well of confirmation made by an oth: so called for that* Abimelech *King of* Gerar, *made a covenant neere this place, first with* Abraham, Gen. 21. *then with* Isaac, Gen. 26. *Againe* Iacob *going into* Ægypt, *when he came vnto this well, he was encouraged and commanded by a voice from heauen that he should boldly go downe into* Ægypt *and not feare, God promising him that out of his seed should come the Captaine or Leader of the Gentiles, and the Redeemer of* Israel, Gen. 46. *It is also called the Fountaine of fulnesse or saturity: for* Agar *the handmaid of* Abraham, *when she was with her sonne* Ismaël *cast out by* Sara *her mistresse, she wandred vp and downe in this place, ready to die presently with her sonne for want of drinke: but the Angell shewed her this well, whereby she with the child drunke their fill and were satisfied,* Gen. 21. *Neither is that* Beersabee, Gen. 22. 3. King. 13. *diuerse from this.* BETHANIA, *the house of obedience, or the house of affliction, or the house of the grace of God: where our Saviour Christ manifested his infinite power by a sufficient testimony, raising* Lazarus, *who had lien three dates by the wals, from death to life againe. This place is spoken of in* Matth. 21. Marc. 11. 14. Iohn. 11. 12.

BETHABARA, *the house of Passing ouer, or the Ferry-house: For there the waters of* Iordan *were diuided into two channels, and therefore there they yeelded a safe passage to* Iosua *and all the children of* Israel *through the middest of this riuer,* Iosu. 3. 4. *Heere* Iohn *baptized* Christ *and many others,* Matth. 3. *Moreouer Saint* Iohn *speaketh of this place in the first and tenne chapters of his Gospell.*

BETHEL, Gen. 12. *Thither* Abraham *remoued his houshold, after his departure from* Sichem. *For there is no doubt but that they are two diuers places. First, it was called* Luza, *that is, an Almond tree, or place where Almond trees did plentifully grow. There* Iacob *saw the Lord standing vpon a ladder, as it is related in the 28. chapter of* Genesis. *Therefore vpon that accident the place was called by a new name,* Bethel, *that is, the house of God. In the same* Ieroboam *erected the Golden calfe, that he might seeme in that to imitate the example of the Patriarkes and holy men before him, who worshipped God in that place. Hereupon the Prophets changed the good name* Bethel, *and called it* Bethauen, *that is, the house of wickednesse or villany.* BETHSAIDA, *the house of fruites, or the house of corne, prouision or hunting. Heere* Philip, Andrew *and* Peter, *the Apostles of Christ were borne,* Iohn 1. *The Euangelists also* Matthew *and* Marke *haue made mention of this place,* Matth. 2. Marc. 5. CANA *the Greater, the country of* Syrophœnissa, *whose daughter Christ cured being possessed with a Diuell,* Matth. 15. Marc. 8. *of this see more beneath in* Sarepta. CANA *the Lesser, a towne of* Galilee, *in which Christ with his presence and miracle of turning water into wine, honourably graced matrimony.* Cana *signifieth a reed or cane.* CANANAEA, *it is the name of a country, so called of* Chanaan *the sonne of* Cham. Chanaan *signifieth a Merchant, and indeed the posterity of* Chanaan *dwelling vpon the sea coast did trade as Merchants. For* Sidon *the sonne of* Canaan *built the city* Sidon. *And in the tenth chapter of* Genesis, *the land of* Canaan *is so described, as it is certaine that it contained all that whole tract of ground which afterward the Israelites did possesse, from* Iordan *euen vnto the sea, and so along as farre as* Ægypt. *There as yet was no distinction between the* Philistiim *and* Canaan. *For* Canaan *also was ancienter than* Philistiim, *which was not borne of* Canaan, *but of* Misraim. *Yet afterward when the power and iurisdiction of the Nation of the Philistines grew to some heigth and greatnesse, they caused the country, especially all along the sea coast, beneath* Tyre *Southward, to be called after their name* PALESTINA. *And in the* 13. *chapter of the booke of* Iosua *there are reckoned vp* 5. *cities of the Philistines,* Azotus, Accaron, Ascalon, Geth *and* Gaza. *When therefore the Canaanites for that they possessed the places neere* Iordan, *were almost vtterly destroied, their name by a little and little began to perish and to fade away. And although also the Philistines, which greatly enlarged their bounds and territories in that countrie, which afterward was giuen to the tribes of* Iuda, Beniamin, Simeon, Manasses, *and* Issachar, *were driuen from thence, and were for the most part consumed: yet they retained, as I said, certaine strong cities vpon the sea coast beneath* Tyre, *and so somewhile they greatly flourish and were lords ouer others: within a while after they grew weaker and were commanded of others. In the time of* Abraham *the seat and court of* Abimelech *was at* Gerar, *who in the 26. chapter of* Gen. *is named King of the Philistines. The city* Gerara *was situate in that country which afterward the tribe of* Iuda *did possesse, not farre from* Hebron: *and was indeed placed between* Hebron *and* Gaza. *It is therefore to be conceiued that the name of* Cananæa, Canaan *is somewhat more ancient, and comprehending more Nations, than the name of the Philistines, which neuer possessed all that tract and compasse of ground which afterward the Israelites enioyed. But notwithstanding because the Philistines had certaine great cities vpon the sea coast, the name of* Palæstina *was, by reason of their traffique, more famous and better knowen to the Greeke writers, than* Canaan *or* Cananæa. Herodotus *in* Polymnia *saith, that the Phœnicians and Syrians possessing* Palæstina *sent* 300. *saile of ships to* Xerxes, *and afterward he addeth that the whole country, euen from the skirtes of* Ægypt *vnto* Phœnicia, *was called* Palestina. *And therefore also afterward the Greekes, as* Ptolemey, *vnder the name of* Palæstina *haue comprehended* Iudæa, Samaria *and* Galilee, *when as notwithstanding the Philistines did not possesse all that large space and compasse of ground. But often times names are giuen to countries of some principall prouince of the same, that doth in power and command surpasse the rest. The Grammaticall interpretation and reason of the Etymology of the word* Philistiim, *is thought to be, for that this nation inhabiting along the sea coast, where earthquakes are very frequent, and so whole townes and cities are couered with sand, besprinkled and soiled with dust and dirt. For the word in the Hebrew tongue signifieth Sprinklers, or besprinklings, as when any thing is besprinkled and soiled with dust: or it signifieth otherwise Batteries and shakings, as when a building is violently shaken and mooued by an externall force, whereby it is in danger and ready to fall. Like as* Ascalon *and* Azotus *hauing their names giuen them of* Esh, *fire.* CAPERNAVM, *that is, a pleasant and delightfull village. Heere Christ first began to publish his Gospel,* Matth. 4. Luc. 4. *and* 7. *For he was a citizen of that corporation, betaking himselfe to that place, when as he fled for feare of* Herod, *when he put* Iohn Baptist *to death. Therefore of Christ and his Disciples they demanded there a didrachma for poll mony, as of the rest of the citizens and dwellers in this city. Of this city mention is made* Matth. 8. 11. 17. Marc. 1. 2. 5. 9. Luc. 4. 7. Io. 2. 6. DALMANVTHA, *that is, the poore mens habitation. Christ with his Disciples came also into this country,* Matth. 16 Marc. 8.

DAMASCVS. *It is distant from* Ierusalem 42. *Germane miles.* Breitenbach *writeth that* Damascus *is* 6. *daies iourney from* Ierusalem. *The map sheweth the situation of it to be in the mount* Antilibanas. *It is a very ancient city, which also at this day is very populous and much frequented by merchants. Diuers etymologies and reasons of the imposition of this name, diuers men do curiously seeke; I do hold this for the likeliest, The sacke of blood: because the old opinion is, that in this place* Abel *was slaine by his brother* Cain. *Surely it is very probable and generally agreed vpon, that our first parents* Adam *and* Eue *did first dwell not farre from this place.* DECAPOLIS, *the name of a prouince in the vttermost skirtes of* Phœnicia *and* Galilee, *which comprehended tenne cities: these, although those authours, which write of them, do not wholly agree which they should be, it is certaine by the iudgement of all men, were neighbour cities. And it is that country which is contained between* Damascus *and* Sidon: *and between the Lake* Genesareth *and* Cæsarea Philippi.

EMMAVS, *afterward it was called* Nicopolis. *And in my iudgement the Greek name is but an interpretation & sense of the Hebrew name, which signifieth the mother of strength & fortitude or victory. Others haue giuen out that the interpretation of it is, the Mother of counsell.* EPHRATA *which also is otherwise called* Bethlachem *or* Bethlehem, *as our bookes vulgarly haue.* Ephrata, *signifieth abundance, fertility; a fertile soile plentifully bringing foorth all maner of fruites. For in the whole earth there was no place more fruitfull than* Ephrata, *that is, than* Bethlachem, *where* Iesus Christ, *the Lord of* Heauen *and* Earth, *and Redeemer of all mankind, was borne: whom the Prophet* Micheas, *in his fift chapter, did foretell should be borne in this place. And therefore was it called* Bethlachem, *that is, The house of Bread. In the same place was also seated* Bethhacaris, (Beth-haccarem, *I thinke he meaneth*) *that is, the house of vineyards.* Bethlachem *was the native soile of* Dauid, *where he was annointed king of* Israel, 1. King. 16. 17. GALGAL, *this word signifieth a wheele, or a wheeling and turning about, the trundling of any thing that is round. It may be that this name was giuen to that place and rose vpon this occasion, for that* Iosua *the captaine and generall of the Israelites, out of the camp heere and standing garrisons, did vse to draw new supplies and armies, wherewith he conquered and ouercame the enemies, and by chacing vp and down and continually vexing the nations round about, at length vtterly consumed them. Heere the royall army and campe was continually resident, vntill such time as the whole land was diuided into* 12. *tribes, and so was quietly and freely possessed and inhabited of the Israelites. These were the first campes that the children of* Israel *had in* Iudæa, *the land of promise, and heere the Manna ceassed. For now they began to eat and liue vpon the fruites of the land. Heere also the Passeouer was celebrated, and all those almost were heere circumcised which had passed ouer* Iordan. *For they which had been circumcised in* Ægypt, *they were dead long since in the wildernes,* Ios. 4. 5. *The same* Galgala *is mentioned in the* 1. king 11. 15 2. king. 19 4 king. 4. GALILEA, *that is, a limit or bound; it was a country situat in the borders of* Iudea.

GAZA, AZOTVS, ASCALON, GETH, ACCARON. *The exposition of which names is thus:* Gaza *or* Aza *signifieth strength or might.* Azotus *or* Asdod, *a robbing or spoiling, or else, the fire of the beloued: or rather in my iudgement, a fortification, bulwarke, blockhouse or munument: for so the Arabicke, a neere dialect of the Hebrew tongue, doth most properly signifie. For the theme or Arabicke roote* Schadada, *signifieth to strengthen, fortifie, bind together or enclose with a defence,* Psalm. 147. 13. Gen. 12. 10. Auicen lib. 2. tractatu 2. cap. 596. Luc. 12. 5. *from hence is derined* Teshdid, *a note or marke vsed by the Grammarians, answering vnto* Dagesh forte *of the Hebrew: so named of his power and force; for it doth double the letter ouer which it is put: therefore the forme of it is like vnto the Greek* omega, *or our double* oo. *Againe* Shadid *signifieth strong, hard, stubborne:* Matt. 25. 24. Psalm. 60. 5. *as also in* Mahomets Alkoran, *in the* 32. Azara. Shaddah, *strength, might,* 2. Pet. 2. 11. Firmamentum, *the Firmament, any thing that is solid and firme.* Psalm. 73. 4. Ascalon, *the keeper of fire or fire of ignominy.* Geth, *that is, a wine presse.* Accaron, *a barrennesse, weakenesse, feeblenesse, a plucking vp by the rootes, a body or stumpe of a tree. These were the chiefe cities of the Nation of the Philistines, which was so mighty a people, that all the whole country of* Iudæa *or* Israël, *euen from* Ægypt *vnto* Phœnicia, *was after their name called* PALESTINA. *This their power and greatnesse continued from the first entrance of the Israelites into the Holy land, euen vnto the daies of king* Hezechia, 4. Reg. 18. *For all the while between these times they maintained almost continuall and cruell warres with the Israelites.* GEHENNA, *the vale of* Hinnon: *compounded of* Ge *which signifieth a valley, and* Hinnon, *the proper name of a man to whom that piece of ground did belong. It was a dale in the tribe of* Beniamin, *where those deuilish sacrifices were made, in which they burnt and sacrificed children to their idols. For this cruell fact it came to passe that the name afterward figuratiuely was vsed for Hell and place of the damned: and indeed the etymologie also doth somewhat fauour this sense, for* Hinnon, *is a spoiler, destroier, conspiratour or traitour,* Ios. 15. 18 Mat. 18.

GENEZARETH,

TYPVS CHOROGRAPHICVS, CELEBRIVM LOCORVM IN REGNO IVDAE ET ISRAHEL.

arte factus
à
Tilemanno Stella Sigenensi.

EXPLICATIONES CHARACTERVM POSITIONIS.

- ⊙ *Metropoles et vrbes insignores.*
- ○ *Minus insignes.*
- ◦ *Pagi, vici et villæ.*
- ● *Ciuitates sacerdotales et refugij.*
- ♦ *Vrbes Philistinorum, quę alias quinque regiæ, vel reguli vocari solent. Ios. 13.*
- ✱ *Loca pertinentia ad tribum Ephraim.*
- + *Loca pertinentia ad tribum Simeon.*

Hæc loca per notas peculiares à cæteris discernere consilij fuimus, quia per vicinas tribus dispersa, certis finibus circumscribi non potuerunt.

MARE MAGNVM, SIVE MARIS ME

SEPTEMTRIO

OCCIDENS.

MERIDIE

ALGYPTI PARS.

IVDAEA

Daroma Interior.

VEL IDVMAEA.

Daroma Exterior.

Maon

EDOM

et Pharam,

solitudo.

Sin desertum.

Enachim.

SIMEON.

Amorrei.

Sephala

Chebron

Phi: Iustim.

THAMNITICA PRAEFECTVRA.

BENIAMIN

Aphec.

Antipatris.

Galgulis.

Betheboron.

Geba.

Aroer.

Aduram.

Iericho.

Aphec.

Gath.

Ascalon.

Azotus.

Sarea.

Chasor.

Ekron.

Debir.

Gerar.

Enam.

Malatha.

Aruth.

Arubin.

Chasfer.

Lucbit.

Rehoboth.

Hagar fons.

Adara.

Carma.

Chasmona.

Chaldra

Petra.

Bethsura.

Thenan.

Dedan.

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TEMTRIO

ERRAE PARS.

PHOENICIAE PARS.

Berytus

Regio Ba

abo Chamat

Antilibanus mons.

RECHOB Regio.

Chelcath.

GALILAEA SVPERIOR SIV GENTIVM.

Chamon.

Reehob.

Siddamser.

Chammath.

Sidon.

Virna.

Dan.

Ina

Salma

Laachati

Cæsarea Philippi.

Magedon.

Phiala fons.

Ituræa, uel Chamat.

COELE SYRIAE PARS.

NAPHTHALIM.

Naptha.

Abelmaacha.

Elon.

Nechob.

Gaulon.

GAVLONITIS Regio.

Hermon mons.

tres.

Capitolias.

AMMONITIS REGIO, QVAE NVNC PHILADELPHIA.

Samuli.

Philadelphia.

GESSVRI, vel BATHAREA.

mont.

SEBV:

GALILAEA INFERIOR.

Nazareth.

LON.

ISACHAR

Suetа.

TRA: CHONITIS Regio.

MANASSES.

Argob.

ARGOB Regio.

Iudias.

Astaroth.

GI: LEADITIS.

Gamala.

Abila Vine.

Gilead

TOPARCHIA.

Geba.

Alexandrium.

GAD.

Thucon montes.

Solemanmum.

Amorrhei.

Cademoth solitudo.

Beer putrus.

Mathanah solitudo.

RVBEN

Nabathei.

ARABIAE

1. Bethhaiesimoth.
2. Asdothpisga.
3. Bethbaalmeon.
4. Bethania.
5. Bethphage.

MOABITIS REGIO.

Almon Diblathaim.

TRAEAE PA: RS.

Dibon Gad.

Privilegio Imperiali, et Belgico, ad decennium.

Abrahamus Ortelius in hanc formam minorem redigebat. Anno CIↃ.IↃ.LXXXVI.

MERIDIES.

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GENEZARETH, a lake in Galiley, of most pure water, well stored with diuers sorts of fish. It was so called of the pleasantnesse of the country round about it: For Genetar signifieth the Princes orchyeard. Moreouer, both the cities neere adioining, and the lake are called Cinnereth of the forme and figure: For Cinnéreth is the same in Hebrew that Cinnor, that is, an Harpe, a kind of musicall instrument which the Latines call Cithara, and which doubtlesse was made of the foresaid Hebrew Cinnor. This place, diuersly written, you haue mentioned in diuers places of Holy Scripture, 1. Machab. 11. Matt. 14. Marc. 6. In the 6. chapter of the Gospell of S. Iohn at the first verse it is called the Sea of Galiley, for that it was situate in the Lower Galiley; or the Sea of Tiberias, of the city Tiberias, so named by flattering Herod the tetrarch, in honour of Tiberius Cæsar Emperour of Rome, as Iosephus in the 18. chapter of his 4. booke of the warres of the Iews, and Egesippus in the 2. chapter of his 2. booke do witnesse, whenas formerly it was named, as before is signified, Cinnéreth, which, together with the lake upon which it standeth, is notably described by the same Egesippus in the 26. chapter of his 3. booke of the destruction of Ierusalem.

GERAR, signifieth a Peregrination. Because that Abraham, going from Hebron, sojourned in Gerar, where Sara his wife was violently taken from him by Abimelech, the king of that place: whose straying inst God did so punish that he was forced to restore Abraham his wife againe before euer he had come neere vnto her, as is shewed in the 20. chapter of Genesis. Heere Isaac was borne, Gen. 21. to whom in this place Christ was promised, after that Agar forced by hunger, had fled from the well, vnto Abimelech king of Gerar, Gen. 26.

HAI, in Genes. 12. signifieth an heap. It stood ouer against Bethel. Saint Hierome labouring to expresse the Hebrew letter Ain, writeth it Hagai, and saith that in his time it was parua ipsa a small heap of rubbish.

HEBRON. When Abraham returned out of Aegypt, after his long Peregrination, seeking a new resting place, leaueth Bethel, and trauelleth vnto Hebron. Hebron oft mentioned in diuers places of Holy Scripture had many more ancient names. Of which one was Cariath-arbe, that is, Tetrapolis, Foure cities. For antiquity diuided the principall and Metropolitane cities into foure parts: (wardes we would call them) The first was the court of the Prince, where also the Counsell, the Nobility and Princes did keep: The second, was for the souldiers and military men: The third, was reserued for the husbandmen: In the Fourth, the artificers and tradesmen dwelt. There also was the vale of Mamre, so called of an Ammonite who possessed it, Gen. 14. and made a league with Abraham. Heere three guests who went to destroy Sodom and Gomorrhe, were intertained of Abraham. There Abraham buried Sara his wife, Gen. 23. And therefore some thinke it was called Ciriath-arbe, that is tetrapolis, the city of 4 great men; for that heere were buried 4. Patriarkes, Adam, Abraham, Isaac, and Iacob, Gen. 25. 35. 49. IABOC, the riuer Iaboc, that is, of emptinesse, or scattering or wrestling. The things done heere, and the histories recorded are agreeable to the etymologie and reason of the name: for heere Iacob wrestled with the Angell, and therefore he was after that named Israel, that is, a Prince of God, or preuailing with God. But the place where he wrestled, Iacob called Penuel, that is, seeing God, or the face of God.

IERICHO. Some do expound it, his moone, others his moneths, or his smell. We do approue the later exposition of smelling, rather than either of the two former: and that for the pleasant and fragrant smell which partly issued from the gardens and orchyeards of the rare and soueraigne Balsam, a plant only growing in this place: and partly from the Palmetrees, which heere do grow in greater abundance, than any where else in the world beside. And therefore in the 34. of Deut. it is called the City of Palme trees. IERVSALEM, that is, The vision of peace. It enclosed two mountaines, vpon the which it stood: the name of the one was Sion, vpon the which stood the castle or palace of Dauid. Now Sion signifieth a watch tower, a beacon. The name of the other was Moria, vpon which the temple of Salomon was built. For the very name also doth shew, that the fathers in old time did sacrifice in that place. And Abraham lead his sonne Isaac, to sacrifice him to the Lord, to this mountaine. As concerning the etymologie of mor-iah, we are contented with that deriuation of Abraham, who nameth it, God shall see. Therefore let this be receiued that mor-iah signifieth, the beholding or the demonstration of God. Yet other etymologies and deriuations, are not altogether from the purpose and to be reiected, as these, the illumination of God, or the feare of God. IORDANIS. A famous riuer running through the middest of the country, arising out of the foot of the mount Libanus. It hath two fountaines or heads, like vnto our riuer of Thames; one called by the name of Ior, which name in the Hebrew tongue signifieth a brooke: the other by the name of Dan. These meeting and running together in one channell, they are called by one name Iordan, compound of the names of the seuerall heads.

MACHANAIM, that is, two camps, Gen. 23. These are the campes of God, as Iacob himselfe nameth this place. For as he returned out of Mesopotamia by Gilead, the Angels of God met him. Whereupon he called this place Mahanaim, the tents or camp of God, that is, the presence and gard or garrison of the Lord.

NAIM, a city so called of the pleasant situation of it, as seemeth by the etymologie of the word: for Nahim, signifieth pleasant, delightsome. Our Sauiour Christ going from Capernaum, entreth into Naim, and in the very gate and entrance of the city, he raiseth the only sonne of a widdow from death to life, and so turneth the heauinesse and mourning of the mother into ioy and gladnesse.

SALEM, was the dwelling place of Melchisedecke. Iosephus saith, that it was that towne which afterward was named Ierusalem. Neither will I oppose my selfe against this opinion receiued by so many great and learned men. But there was another Salem, which afterward was called Sichem, as is left recorded in the 33. chapter of Gen. as we haue touched before. Thou seest therefore how Abraham, Loth, Melchisedecke (who was the same with Sem the sonne of Noe) dwelt not farre one from another. SAMARIA, the keeper of God. (Obserue heere that our Authour mistooke the name of a man for the name of a place: For *Samariah*, 1. Chronic. 12. 5. was one of *Dauids* friends, that went with him when he fled from the presence of *Saul*: or, else one of the sonnes of *Harim*, of the number of those that had maried strange wiues, as is manifest out of 1. *Esdr* 10. 32. when as the city was named in the Hebrew tongue, not *Samaria* but *Shomrom*) This city was the seat of the Kings of Israel, the Metropolitane of the tenne tribes, where their princes vsually kept their court. It was battered and laid leuell with the ground by Hyrcanus the high Priest of the Iewes. This afterward being reedified againe by Herod the sonne of Antipater, was called, for the honour of Augustus Cæsar, by a Greeke name Sebaste, that is, AVGVSTA. Heere Philip (whose consorts and fellow helpers were Peter and Iohn) first preached the Gospell Actor. 8. 5. Samaria as spoken of, 3. king. 18. 19. and 4. king. 6. 7. 10. 17. SAREPTA, a melting house, a refining or clensing house: For the Sidonians which first inuented the maner of making of glasse, heere first erected and built their furnaces or glasse houses. In the time of that great famine which raged and was spread all ouer Iudæa, Elias by the prouidence and commandement of God was sent vnto a widdow of Sarepta, whom he together with her sonne preserued from famine and death, 3. King. 18. Moreouer in the 15. chapter of S. Matth. there is mention made of the Chanaanite woman that besought Christ to heale her daughter. SICHEM, or Sechem, Gen. 12. Thither Abraham went presently after he came from Charram in Mesopotamia. Sichem stood in that part of the country which afterward was allotted to the tribe of Ephraim, neere the famous mount Garizim, and not farre from whence, not many yeares after, the city Samaria was built. The word Shecem signifieth a shoulder, and the city peraduenture was so named of the situation neere the mount Garizim. But the name also of the sonne of Hemor was Shecem, of whom some thinke this place was so called. This towne is oft spoken of in the holy Scriptures. In the last chapter of Iosua it is expresly written, that the bones of Ioseph were buried in this place, as it is also in the 7. chapter of the Acts of the Apostles againe recorded. The same is that Sichem which is mentioned in the 11. and 21. chapters of the booke of Iud. and in the 12. of the 3. booke of King. Ieroboam built Sichem in mount Ephraim. This same is it which in the 4. chapter of the Gospell by S. Iohn is named Sychar, the last syllable being varied whether of purpose or chance, God knoweth, I cannot tell. In the time of S. Hierome it was Neapolis, Naples. This is it which in the 33. of Gen. was called both Sichem and Salem. Now there was another Salem in this country, as we haue shewed before. SICLAG. In this place Dauid dwelt a yeare and 4. moneths: whereupon it came to passe that euer after the kings of Iuda held this towne as their owne inheritance, 1. Reg. 27. This city in the absence of Dauid, was sacked and fired, 1. Reg. 30. SODOMA, GOMORRHA, ADAMA, SEBOIM and SEGOR were the 5. cities situate in the vale of Siddim, that is, the champion vale or the vale of Salt-pits, Gen. 14. 10. which by reason of the great fertility and pleasant situation of it, was compared to the Paradise or garden of God, or like Aegypt the garden of the world, Gen. 13. 10. In it were many slime pits, (bitumen the Latines call it) Gen. 14. 10. In that same place now is Mare salsum, the salt sea, otherwise called Mare mortuum, the dead sea, or Lacus asphaltites, the lake of slime, a kind of liquid matter like pitch, that issueth out of the earth, and therefore is called Pissaphaltus: this they vse in those countries in the laying of stone or bricke, in steed of lime or mortar. Sodom as seemeth tooke the name of the champion plaine wherein it stood. Gomorrha, of an handfull or gauell of corne. In the Arabicke tongue the theme doth signifie to abide, liue, or stay in a place, Psalm. 25. 13. Hebr. 7. 23. To prolong life, to cause to liue long, Mahomet in the 45. Azzoara, his Alkoran, and the interpretours of the Psalmes and New Testament, do often vse the word thus. And from hence Gomor, or Homor, (for so they sometime expresse the orientall letter ain) signifieth vitæ prolixitatem, the continuance and length of daies of a mans life. Azzoara 31. 32. and 36. Item Psal. 31. 11 and 90. 9. Lastly, Magburah, is the same that Thebel is in Hebrew, or Oecoumene in Greeke, that is, so much of the earth as is habitable, Psa. 33. 81. Psa. 107. 7. and in Auicen. very often. as also in the Geography of Nazaradin, where it is opposed to Chala, that is, desert, forestie, wast, inhabitable. And so I thinke the more probable deriuation is to be fetched from the Arabicke, rather than from that of the Hebrew. For such is the situation of this place, whether you respect the wholesomnesse and kindnesse of the aire, or fertility of the soile, that before the fall it was so well inhabited, as no place better in all this land. Adama or Admah, red earth, the best kind of soile for earcable land. Zeboim a pleasant and beautifull country. Zeor or Sohar, a little prouince.

THABOR, a mountaine in the tribe of Nephtalim neere to Chedes. Thabor signifieth purity, cleannesse, or (by the charging of Thau, into Teth, a letter of like force and instrument of pronunciation) a nauell, bullion, bosse or pommell. For it ariseth vp in the middest of the plaine, like the nauell vpon the belly. For it is 30. furlongs high, and the diameter of the flatte of the toppe is almost 20. furlongs ouer. TYRVS, was a colony drawne forth of Sidon. The Hebrew name is Zor, which signifieth a rebell, or traitour. For it is probable that a part of the citizens of Sidon falling to mutiny, departed out of the city and to haue sought where they might dwell in some other place to their better liking. This great Alexander tooke after he had besiedged it 7 moneths, putting 7000. citizens to the sword & hang'd vp other 2000.

ZIDON, so named of Zidon the sonne of Chanaan, as it is left recorded in the 10. chap. of Gen. The word signifieth an hunting, or taking of any pray. This city being take by Ochus K. of Persia, by the treachery of the souldiers, was burnt by the straglers & baser sort that followed the camp, in which fire perished about 40000. men.

In the 5. chapter of S. Marks Gospell, and the 8. of S. Lukes, there is mention made of the country of the Gadarenes, in that history where Christ casteth the diuels out of the mad man, and the diuels rushing into the heard of swine do cary them headlong into the lake. This country S. Matthew calleth the country of the Gergesenes, which S. Hierome translateth Gerasers. It is therefore to be vnderstood that the town Gerasa, (mouse.) also by Stephanus stood not vpon the South bank of Iordan, where the most fertile and pleasant plaine of Galiley is seated, but toward the desert and wast land, beyond the riuer, vpon the North banke. So that the diuers names of one and the same towne, are Gerasa, Gadara and Gergasa. Neither is the cleare lake of Genesareth, of which we haue spoken before, to be thought to be one and the same with the lake of the Gadarens, but another situate neere the town Gadara far distant and remote from thence, of which Strabo thus speaketh. The water also of the lake of *Gadara* is troubled and muddy, of which if any beasts do drinke, they will cast their haire, their hoofes and their hornes.

THE PEREGRINATION of SAINT PAVL.

Here is no man of meane learning but doth know, that the knowledge of Geography and skill of Mappes and Chartes, is neceſſary for the vnderſtanding of the hiſtoricall bookes of holy Scripture: and if they will not confeſſe it, yet the thing it ſelfe doth ſufficiently approue it to be ſo. And thereupon certaine learned men in theſe our daies haue freely beſtowed their labour in this buſineſſe for the furtherance of the ſtudious Diuine. Amongſt the which the great Mathematician, Orontius Fineus *of* Dolphine *in* France, *was to my remembrance, the firſt, in that his charte which he made for the vnderſtanding of the Old and New Teſtaments:* Tabula ad vtriuſque Teſtamenti intelligentiam concinnata; *for ſuch is the title of that his Mappe: After him followed* Peter Appian, *in his* Peregrination of Saint Paul. *The ſame was done by* Marke Iordan *of* Holſtein. *Laſtly,* Chriſtianus Schrot, *in that his Mappe which he intituled,* The Peregrination of the Children of God: *and* B. Arias Montanus, *of* Ciuill *in* Spaine, *in his* Apparatus Biblicus, *a learned worke adioined to the King of* Spains *Bible. This is that, which I in this Mappe attempt to do, according as the narrowneſſe of roome will permit. For as this Mappe of mine may not compare with theirs for multitude of places, which I do freely confeſſe, ſo, that this of ours ſhall aſwell as theirs make for the vnderſtanding of both the Teſtaments, I dare boldly promiſe. For as all theſe (only excepting* Montanus) *haue ſtuffed their Mappes with the prophane names of places taken out of* Ptolemey, *which do nothing at all pertaine to this ſacred purpoſe: So I on the contrary do labour in this my Mappe, not to omit any one place that is ſpoken of in the New Teſtament.*

This deſcription of the *Peregrination of Saint Paul*, we haue heere willingly put downe in this place, framed out of the Mappe of *Europe* done by *Gerard Mercator*.

IN *the yeare after Chriſts incarnation* 34. *he came from* Ieruſalem *to* Damaſcus, *from thence he went into* Arabia, *and ſo againe he returneth to* Damaſcus, *and then to* Hieruſalem *three yeares after his conuerſion, where he remaineth fifteen daies with* Peter, Galat. 1. 17. 18. *From whence, flying from the perſecuting Iewes, he came vnto* Cæſarea *in* Phœnicia, *from thence to* Tharſus *in* Cilicia, Act. 9. 30. *from which place he was drawne by* Barnabas *to* Antioch *in* Syria, *where he abode one whole yeare, where it ſeemeth* Peter *was reprehended by* Paul, Galat. 2. 11. *and ſo were ſent iointly to* Ieruſalem *with a ſubſidie or ſuccour, to ſupplie the want of the diſtreſſed brethren in* Iudæa, *againſt the famine that* Agabus *prophecied ſhould come vpon the inhabiters of the whole world,* Actor. 11. 28. 29. 30. *They come vnto all the Churches throughout all* Iudea, *and hauing fulfilled their duty which was inioined them, they returne to* Ieruſalem, *and in the mean time* Peter *being taken and impriſoned by* Herod, *is deliuered by the Angel,* Actor. 12. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. *They returne to* Antioch *in* Syria, *from whence being ſent by the Holy Ghoſt, taking with them* Iohn Marke, v. 25. *they came downe to* Seleucia, *and from thence by ſea they ſailed to* Salamine *in* Cyprus, *and thence by land to* Paphus, Act. 13. 4. 5. 6. *from whence againe they ſhip themſelues for* Perga *in* Pamphylia, *(where* Iohn Marke *left them and went to* Ieruſalem*)* v. 13. *thence to* Antioch *in* Piſidia, v. 14. *from thence to* Iconium, *a city of* Lycaonia, v. 51. *from whence they flie to* Lyſtra, *then to* Derbe *the Higher, townes of* Lycaonia, Act. 14. 6. *then backe againe to* Lyſtra, Iconium, Antioch *of* Piſidia, v. 21. *thus hauing paſſed through* Piſidia, *they came to* Perga *in* Pamphylia, v. 24. *thence to* Attalia *a city of* Pamphylia, v. 25. *from whence they went by ſea to* Antioch *in* Syria, v. 26. *and ſo, (ſent by the Church, by reaſon of a diſſention amongſt the brethren) they paſſing through* Phœnice *and* Samaria *they went to* Ieruſalem, Act. 15. 3. *where in the* 48. *yeare after the incarnation of Chriſt, a Councell was held by the Apoſtles, about Circumciſion and the Ceremoniall law of* Moſes, Act. 15. 5. 6. 22. 28. *Thence they returne backe to* Antioch *in* Syria, *where hauing deliuered their letters containing the determination and decree of Councell,* v. 30. *heere* Paul *and* Barnabas *fall at oddes, they part company*; Barnabas *taking* Marke *for his conſort and companion, ſailed vnto* Cyprus, v. 39. Paul *chooſing* Silas, *departed: and paſſing through* Syria *and* Cilicia, v. 40. 41. *they came to* Derbe, *where* Paul *entertaineth* Timotheus *into his company,* Act. 16. 1. *from whence they trauelling through the higher cities of* Lycaonia, v. 4. *through* Phrygia *and* Galatia, *at length they come to* Myſia, v. 7. *where they were forbidden by the Spirit to make any long ſtay,* v. 7. *therefore from hence they paſſe directly to* Troas, *otherwiſe called* Alexandria, v. 8. *thence with a ſtraight courſe they went to* Samothrace, *an iland in the Aegean ſea, (now they call it* Archipelago*) and ſo the next day to* Neapolis, v. 11. *then to* Philippi, *the chiefe city in the confines of* Macedony, v. 12. *then paſſing through* Amphipolis *and* Appollonia *they came to* Theſſalonica, Act. 17. 1. *from thence by night they were conueighed to* Berrhœa, v. 10. *Heere* Paul *leauing* Silas *and* Timotheus, v. 14. *went by ſea to* Athens, v. 15. *from thence in the ninth yeare of* Claudius *the Emperour,* 51. *yeares after the birth of Chriſt, he came to* Corinthus, Act. 18. 1. 2. *where he abode a yeare and ſix months,* v. 11. *from hence accompanied with* Priſcilla *and* Aquila, *two fugitiues, eſcaped from* Rome, *he ſaileth to* Cenchrea, v. 18. *then to* Epheſus, *where he leauing* Priſcilla *and* Aquila, v. 19. *he ſetteth ſaile for* Ieruſalem, *by reaſon that the feaſt of Pentecoſt was at hand,* v. 21. *therefore comming to* Ceſarea *he goeth vp to* Ieruſalem, *and then backe againe to* Antioch *in* Syria, v. 22. *where he abode for a certaine ſeaſon, and from thence departing went through the country of* Galatia *and* Phrygia, v. 23. *vntill he came to* Epheſus, 19. 1. *where he ſtaied at leaſt* 2. *yeares and* 3. *months,* 19. 8. 10. *from thence in the* 12. *yeare of the raigne of the Emperour* Claudius, *and in the* 54. *after the birth of Chriſt, he paſſed through* Macedonia, Act. 20. 1. *then through* Greece *otherwiſe named* Hellas, v. 2. *where he abode three moneths, and then returning backe through* Macedonia, v. 3. *he came to* Philippi, *and from thence ſhipping himſelfe for* Syria, *in the thirteen yeare of the raigne of* Claudius, *about the feaſt of Eaſter or vnleauened bread, came in fiue daies to* Troas, *(otherwiſe called* Alexandria*) where he abode ſeuen daies,* v. 6. *from thence a foot to* Aſſos *or* Aſſum, v. 13. *thence by ſea to* Mitylene *a towne of* Lesbos, *an iland in the* Archipelago, v. 14. *the next day they came ouer againſt* Chios, *an iland in the ſame ſea now called* Scio, *and ſo the next day he arriued at* Samos, *then ſtaying a while at* Trogyllium, *an hauen in the maine continent, he went the next day to* Miletum, v. 15. *where he taketh his leaue of the Elders of* Epheſus *which he had cauſed to be called vnto him,* v. 17. *from thence he went in a ſtrait courſe to* Coos *(an iland in the* Archipelago *now called* Stancon, *as* Bellonius *affirmeth, or* Lango, *as* Bordonius, Volatteranus, *and* Sophianus *haue written) thence the day*

QVONIAM IGITVR SCIMVS ET PERSVASVM HABEMVS, QVOD QVAM DIV I
FIDEM ENIM AMBVLAMVS, ET NON PERVISVM; PROPTEREA CON FIDI
SE APVD DOMINVM NOSTRVM. SATAGIMVS AVTEM SIVE PEREGI

NIS DIVI PAVLI
OGRAPHICVS.

imis autem apoſtolorum hiſtoriae,
e, omnia ferè loca geogra=
ienda, exhibentur.

AM DIV IN CORPORE HABITAMVS, PEREGRINAMVR A DOMINO; PER
CON FIDIMVS ET PEROPTAMVS PEREGRINARI A CORPORE, ET ES=
E PEREGRINI SVMVS, SIVE INCOLAE, VT ILLI PLACEAMVS. 2. Corinth. 5.

day following to the Rhodes, *and thence to* Patara, Act. 21. 1. *and there finding a ſhip bound for* Phœnice, *he goeth aboard ſetteth forward*, v. 2. *and leauing* Cyprus *on the left hand within kenning, paſſeth by it, and arriueth at* Tyrus, v. 3. *where he abideth ſeuen daies*, v. 4. *and then taketh his iourney againe by ſea to* Ptolemais, *where he ſtaieth one day*, v. 7. *and then departeth and goeth to* Ceſarea, *where he abode many daies in the houſe of* Philip *the Euangeliſt*, v. 8. *heere* Agabus *prophecieth of* Pauls *captiuity*, v. 11. *at length he came to* Ieruſalem, v. 17. *where he was apprehended of the Iewes, in the fourteenth yeare of the raigne of the Emperour* Claudius, 56. *yeares after the incarnation of Chriſt*, v. 30. *and had by them at that time been ſlaine*, v. 31. *had not the Captaine of the garriſon there by the help of his ſouldiers and men of war reſcued him and freed him from the hands of that tumultuous multitude*, v. 32. *yet by reaſon that about him the vproare grew*, v. 31. *and for that the captaine ſuppoſed him to be* Theudas, *the Egyptian, who not long before that had made an inſurrection, and had led a company of ruffians, cut-throats, and diſordered fellowes, to the number of* 4000. *men, out into the wilderneſſe*, v. 38. *and chapter* 5. 36. *he cauſed him to be bound with two chaines*, Act. 21. 33. *and ſhould haue been whipped*, Act. 22. 25. *had he not been a Roman*, v. 29. *wherefore he was looſed from his bonds, and by the chiefe captaine was brought before the high Prieſts and the whole Councell of the Iewes, to heare what they could charge him withall, and what he could anſwer for himſelfe*, v. 30. *but the aduerſaries falling at variance and diſſentions amongſt themſelues*, Act. 23. 7. *he was by the Scribes and Phariſies, the greater part, freed and wholly acquited*, v. 9. *yet the multitude ſtill raged neuertheleſſe againſt* Paul, *ſo that the Captaine was forced to with-draw him into the Caſtle, to ſecure him from their furie*, v. 10. *and for further ſecurity, he is ſent away in the night, by* Claudius Lyſias *the Tribune, garded with* 200. *footmen*, 70. *horſemen, and* 200. *archers*, v. 23. *vnto* Antipatris, *(a towne in the tribe of* Manaſſes, *called in* Macchab. 1. 31. Capharſalama, *or, as the Greeke copy hath*, Capharſarama: *it is now called* Aſſur, *as ſome learned men thinke; and was the firſt towne that the Chriſtians wanne in their voiage to the* Holy Land, *as* Volaterran *writeth)* v. 31. *where the footmen leauing him returned to the caſtle, he was the next day caried on to* Ceſarea Palæſtinæ, *where* Felix *the gouernour lay*, v. 32. 33. *where fiue daies after, he was by him brought foorth before* Ananias *the high Prieſt, the elders of the Iewes, and other his aduerſaries, there to anſwer to the faigned and malitious obiections of their prating lawyer* Tertullus, Act. 24. 1. *but becauſe beſide their ſlanderous cauills, and bare affirmations, there were neither depoſitions nor witneſſes preſent*, v. 20. 21. *he was for that time diſmiſſed and committed as priſoner vnto the keeping of a Centurion*, v. 24. *In the meane time,* Felix *hauing now been preſident full out two yeeres, and being to reſigne vp his place to* Porcius Feſtus, *(to curry fauour with the Iewes) left* Paul *in priſon*, v. 28. *He within three daies of his entrance goeth vp to* Ieruſalem, Act. 25. 1. *where they afreſh againe renew their ſuite againſt* Paul, *withall deſiring* Feſtus *to ſend for him vp to* Ieruſalem, v. 3. *which* Feſtus *would not grant*, v. 4. *but willeth them to bring his accuſers and witneſſe downe to* Ceſarea, *where they ſhould be heard without partiality*, v. 5. *Therefore* Feſtus *hauing tarried at* Ieruſalem *tenne daies returneth to* Ceſarea, *and the next day calleth foorth* Paul *before the Iewes*, v. 6. *who malitiouſly accuſed him of many things which they could by no meanes proue againſt him*, v. 7. *yet* Feſtus *deſirous to pleaſe the Iewes, demandeth of* Paul *whether he would be willing to be tried before him of thoſe things at* Ieruſalem, v. 9. *Therefore* Paul *appealeth to* Cæſar, v. 11. *which was allowed by* Feſtus *and the councell*, v. 12. *But before he could be diſpatched to* Rome, *king* Agrippa *and* Bernice *came to* Ceſarea *to ſalute* Feſtus, v. 13. *who being deſirous to heare* Paul, v. 22. *he was brought foorth into the common hall before them*, v. 23. *where he maketh an apologie for himſelfe*, Chap. 26. *Now when it was concluded that* Paul *ſhould go into* Italie, *he was committed to* Iulius *a centurion of* Auguſtus *band*, Chap. 27. 1. *and being ſhipped in a ſhip of* Adramyttium, *a city of* Myſia *or* Æolia *in* Natolia, *and ſetting foorth ſailed along by the coaſt of* Aſia, *and came the next day to* Sidon, v. 2. *and then hoiſing ſaile came cloſe by the ſhore of* Cyprus, v. 4. *from thence he croſſed the ſea by* Cilicia *and* Pamphylia, *and ſo came to* Myra, *a city of* Lycia *in* Natolia, *(now it is called* Strumita, *as* Stunica *writeth: the vulgar edition in ſtead of* Myra *hath* Lyſtra, *which is not a city of* Lycia, *but of* Lycaonia, *diſtant from the ſea of* Cilicia *more than* 40. *leagues)* v. 5. *Heere the Centurion ſhipped* Paul *and his company into a ſhip of* Alexandria, *bound for* Italy, v. 6. *and after many daies they came ouer against* Gnidus, *a marine or port towne of* Caria *in* Aſia minor: *from thence they paſſed hard by* Salmone, *an hauen of* Crete, *now called* Candy, *ſituate in the promontory* Sammonium, *(the ſea-men at this day call it* Cabo Salamo) v. 7. *and ſo with much adoe caſting about at laſt they came to a certaine place named* The faire Hauen, (Pulcher portus, *or as the vulgar hath* Boni-portus, Lyra *calleth it* Bona Villa) *neere to which was the city* Laſea, *(the vulgar hath* Thalaſſa) v. 8. *But becauſe this place was not conuenient to winter in, they put out from hence, labouring to reach to* Phœnice, *a port town in the ſame iland, (of which* Ptolemey *alſo maketh mention in the laſt chapter of his third booke of his Geography)* v. 12. *But a guſt or ſtormy wind, which the ſailours call* Euroclydon, *(the vulgar hath* Euroaquilo) *ariſing caught the ſhippe*, v. 14. 15. *and caried it vpon a little iland, called* Clauda, *thus* Ptolemey *in the* 17. *chapter of the* 3. *booke of his Geography writeth it (the vulgar and the Syrian interpretour of the New Teſtament, nameth it* Cauda) v. 16. *fearing that they ſhould haue fallen vpon the Quicke-ſands* (Syrtes, *the Syrian retaineth the Greeke word: the Grecians otherwiſe call theſe dangerous places* Brachea, *the Latines* Breuia, *ſhelues or flattes)* v. 17. *But at the laſt after fourteen nights of continuall ſtorme and danger they were driuen into the Adriaticke ſea*, v. 27. *where falling vpon the coaſt of the iland* Melita, *now called* Malta, Act. 28. 1. *from thence, after he had lien there three months, he paſſed in a ſhip of* Alexandria, v. 11. *and arriued at* Syracuſe *in* Sicilia, *where he ſtaid three daies*, v. 12. *From whence fetching a compaſſe they came to* Rhegium, *a towne in* Calabria, *a prouince of* Italy, *it is now vulgarly called* Rhezo, *where they ſtaid but one day, and then ſet forward againe and the ſecond day came to* Puteoli, *a towne in* Campiana, *now called* Pozolo, v. 13. *where they ſtaid ſeuen daies, and ſo from thence by* Appius Market, (Forum Appij) *and the three Innes or Tauernes*, (Tres Tabernas) *they went by land to* Rome, v. 15. *in the ſecond yeare of the raigne of the Emperour* Nero, *where he was ſuffered to dwell by himſelfe, committed only to a ſouldier as his keeper, who had the charge ouer him*, v. 16. *who after he had remained thus two whole yeares reſtrained, at length being releaſed, for a long time preacheth the Goſpell in* Rome *and other places of* Italy, v. 31. 32. *Some there are that thinke that after his enlargement he went alſo into* Spaine *and* France, *and planted the Goſpell amongſt thoſe Nations. Laſtly, he was againe apprehended by* Nero *and at* Rome *put to death by him in the laſt yeare of his raigne, which was the* 70. *yeare after the birth of Chriſt.*

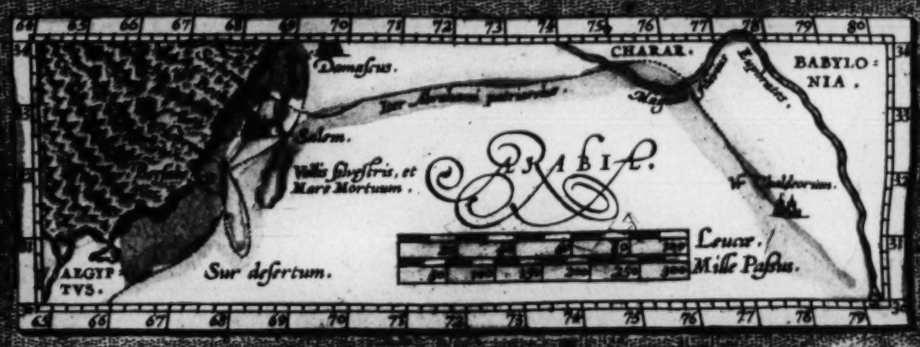
The PEREGRINATION of ABRAHAM the Patriarke.

ABraham *the first Patriarke (whom* Iesus *the sonne of* Syrach, *chapter* 44. v. 19. *calleth a* Great man, *and* Admirable for glory and honour) *the sonne of* Thare, *was borne as* Iosephus *writeth, in the* 292. *yeare after the vniuersall flood, in* VR, *a city of the Chaldees, otherwise called* Camarine, *as* Eusebius *witnesseth; it may be it is the same that* Ptolemey *calleth* Vrchoa. *He goeth forth of his country and native soile, at the commandement of God, when he was, (as* Suidas *teacheth) but fourteen yeares old, into* CHARRAN, *which S.* Stephen *in that oration which he made to the Iewes,* Act. 7. 2. 3. 4. *as also* Achior, *in the story of* Iudith, *chapter* 5. v. 7. *in his speech to* Holofernes, *and likewise the* 72. *interpretours, do expound to be* Mesopotamia; Iosephus *taketh it for a city. That this place was* Carræ *famous for the great ouerthrow heere giuen to the Romane forces, led by* Crassus *against the Parthians, although there be some which are of that opinion, yet I dare not wholly yeeld vnto them, only I leaue it to the learned to determine. Hauing staid a while in this country of* Mesopotamia, *(his father being dead there, as the same* Suidas *reporteth) from thence he goeth with* Sarai *his wife,* Lot *his brothers sonne, and all his family and the soules or liuing creatures that he had gotten in* Charran, *toward the land of* Chanaan, Gen. 12. 5. (*And if you will beleeue* Nicolaus Damascenus *in* Iosephus, *he dwelt sometime neere* Damasco, *where in his daies, he saith, there was to be seen a street which they vulgarly called* Abrahams house.) *When he came from thence into* SICHEM, *at the plaine of* MOREH, (*a place which diuers interpreters diuersly interpret, some the* Oke Moreh, *others the* Oke-groue of Moreh; Zozomene *writeth that in his time it was called* Terebinthus, *the Terebinth or Turpentine tree.*) Gen. 12. 6. *God appeared vnto him, and promised to giue to him and to his seed that land for an inheritance for euer: therefore in this place he built an altar to the Lord which heere appeared vnto him,* v. 7. *From thence remouing vnto a mountaine Eastward from* Bethel, *he pitched his tent hauing* Bethel *on the Westside, and* Haai *on the East: and there also he built an altar vnto the Lord, and calleth vpon the name of the Lord.* v. 8. *thence he remoueth and goeth on toward the South,* v. 9. *But a great famine arising in that land, and euerie day growing still more grieuous than other, he goeth downe into* EGYPT, *to sojourne there,* v. 10. *And comming thither with his wife, a very faire and beautifull woman,* v. 11. *whom he called by the name of his sister,* v. 13. Pharao *the king of* Ægypt, *fell in loue with her, and tooke her into his house,* v. 15. *and for her sake intreated* Abram *extraordinarily well, and bestowed great gifts vpon him,* v. 16. *who also was there, as* Iosephus *affirmeth, for his eloquence, wisedome and great experience in all things, had in great estimation amongst the* Ægyptians. *But when the Lord punished* Pharao *and all his family with many great and greeuous plagues, for* Sara Abrams *wiues sake,* v. 17. *he debated the matter with him, and examined him what his reason was, to giue out speech that she was his sister, and that he had not told him that she was his wife,* v. 18. *and so he restored her to her husband againe,* v. 19. *and gaue commandement that he, his wife and all that he had should be conueighed out of the land.* v. 20. *Therefore* Abram *goeth vp backe againe to* Bethel, *chapter* 13. 3. *into that place, where formerly he had built an altar and there he called vpon the name of the Lord,* v. 4. *After this returne* Abram *and* Loth (*who had alwaies accompanied him*) *grew exceeding wealthy and rich in sheep, cattell, tents, and familie,* v. 5. *that the land could not conteine them both, neither might they dwell together,* v. 6. *Besides that their heard-men sheep-heards and seruants could not agree,* v. 7. *Therefore they consent to diuide the land between them,* v. 9. Loth *he chose the plaine of* Iordane, *a champion country well watered euery where with that goodly riuer, diuers smaller brookes, lakes, wels and poolles: a tract of ground for pleasantnesse and fertility like vnto Paradise and* Ægypt. *In this place then stood* Sodome, Gomorrha *and those other cities, which as yet the Lord had not destroied,* v. 10. *In these cities* Loth *dwelt euen vp as high as* Sodome: *but* Abram *he abode still in the land of* Chanaan, v. 12. *Thus they being parted, the Lord appeared vnto* Abram, *and shewed him all the country round about, Northward, and Southward; Eastward and Westward as farre as he could see,* v. 14. *all which he promised to giue to him and to his seed for euer,* v. 15. *From thence he remoued and came to dwell in the plaine of* Mambre. (*The Septuagint interpretours haue translated it, The oke of Mambre,* quercum Mambre, Iosephus *hath the Oke* Ogyn) Euagrius *writeth that in his time the place was called* Terebinthus, *the Turpentine tree: of the Turpentine tree, as I suppose, that stood six furlongs off, as we read in* Iosephus: *and which* Eusebius Pamphilus *saith stood still in that place euen in his time. This place was not farre from* HEBRON, *or as some write it* Chebron, v. 18. *Heere* Abram *hearing of the newes of* Lots *captiuity with his whole familie, and goods and substance whatsoeuer, taken by the kings of the Nations when they sacked and spoiled* Sodom, (*for* Lot *dwelled at* Sodome) *chapter* 14. 11. 12. *he armed* 308. *slaues or bond-seruants, bred and borne in his owne house, and with all possible speed maketh out after the enemy,* v. 14. *following them euen as high as* DAN, *and* CHOBA, (*Saint* Hierome *calleth it* Hoba, *and* Iosephus Soba) v. 15. *rescueth his nephew, recouereth all his goods and booty that they had taken, and bringeth them backe againe with the women and all the people,* v. 16. *Being come home from the slaughter of* Chodorlaomer, *and the rest of the kings which were with him, at the* VALLEY OF SAVE, (*the Kings dale, as Saint* Hierome *doth call it, or the Kings field, as* Iosephus *nameth it*) *the King of* Sodome *meeteth him,* v. 17. *together with* Melchisedech *King and Priest of* Salem *or* Ierusalem, *who bringing forth bread and wine, entertained him most kindly,* v. 18. *blessing him and wishing all good fortunes vnto him,* v. 19. *to whom* Abram *gaue tith of all that he had,* v. 20. *These things being thus performed, God appeareth vnto him againe, chapter* 15. 1. *and promiseth him an heire of his owne seed,* v. 4. *from whom should come an offspring or issue as great in number as the starres of Heauen,* v. 5. *or the sand of the sea,* Hebr. 11. 12. *And this he, not considering now that his body was withered and dead, (as being almost an hundred yeares old) neither the deadnesse of* Saraes *wombe, but being not weake in faith, nor doubting any whit of the promises of God, knowing certainly that he which had promised was able to performe what he had promised, against all hope, beleeued in hope, and therefore it was imputed vnto him for righteousnesse,* Rom. 4. 18. 19. *and for a confirmation and further testimony of the truth of the same, he diuided a calfe, a goat, a ramme, a turtle and a doue, in the middest, only the birds he diuided not, and that by the expresse commandement of God,* v. 9. 10. *The birds that lighted on the carkeises* Abram *draue away,* v. 11. *Heere God foretelleth him that his seed should be in bondage to the Egyptians* 400. *yeares,* v. 13. *and then to returne into this country againe,* v. 16. *And after the sun was down there arose a great darkenes, and behold a smoaking furnace & burning fire brand, passed between those pieces,* v. 17. *and the Lord made a couenant with* Abram, *and gaue to his seed and posterity all that whole country that lieth between* Nilus, (*the riuer of* Ægypt) *and* Euphrates, *that great riuer, which seuereth* Palæstina *from the kingdome of the Chaldees or Persians,* v. 18. Sarai *his wife, hauing hitherto been barren, and hauing an Egyptian maid named* Hagar, *moueth* Abram *to company with her, chap.* 16. 1. 2. Abram *consenting vnto his wife, goeth in vnto* Hagar, v. 3. *who conceiuing bare him a sonne, whom by the commandement of the Angel, she called* Ismaël, v. 4. 11. *After this* Abram *being* 99. *yeares old, the Lord appeared to him, chap.* 17. 1. *maketh a couenant with him, with promise greatly to multiply him and his seed, and to make him a father of many Nations,* v. 2. 4. *Therefore he changeth his name from* Abram, *that is, High-father,* (Altiparens) *vnto* Abraham, *that is, Many-father* (Multiparens) v. 5. *and his wiues name from* Sarai, (*that is, My princesse*) *vnto* Sarah, (*The princesse*) v. 15. *and promiseth to giue him a son by her, whom he was by the counsaile of the Lord to call by the name of* Izahak, *and with him maketh the couenant of circumcision,* v. 16. 19. Abraham *therefore tooke* Ismaël *and all the males of his whole family and cut off the fore skinne of their flesh that selfe same day, as the Lord had commanded him,* v. 23. *And* Abraham *was* 99. *yeares old, &* Ismaël *was* 13. *yeares old, when they were circumcised,* v. 24. 25. *Again the Lord appeared vnto him in the plaine of* MAMBRE, *as he sate in the tent dore about the heat of the day, chap.* 18. 1. *and lifting vp his eies he saw* 3 *men (in the* 2. *v. of the* 12 *chap. of the Ep. to the* Hebr. *they are called Angels) which he entertained into his house, chap.* 18. 1. 2. 3. *and after they had dined & refreshed themselues, goeth along with them toward* Sodom, v. 16. *In the way as they went, the Lord fore-sheweth vnto him the destruction of* Sodom & Gomorrha, v. 17. 20. 21. *Wherefore* Abraham *earnestly intreateth the Lord to be mercifull vnto them, and to pardon the multitude for a few righteous mens sakes amongst them: but in vaine, for that that great and infinite number which dwelt in these* 5. *cities and the territories round about them, could not affoord* 10. *that truly feared God,* v. 32. *And being returned home againe,* v. 33. *early in the morning, looking toward* Sodome *and* Gomorrha, *he saw the smoke of the land ascending vp as it had been the smoke of a furnace, chap.* 19. 28. *For the Lord had caused it to raine downe from heauen vpon those cities, fire and brimstone,* v. 24. *Afterward* Abraham *went from thence Southward and dwelled between* Cades *and* Sur, *in the land of* GERAR, *chap.* 20. 1. *Now* Abimelek *king of that country, sent for* Sarah, (*whom* Abraham, *as before chap.* 12. 13. *called by the name of his sister*) v. 2. *but being warned by God in a dreame that she was his wife,* v. 3. *before such time as he had come neere her,* v. 4. *he restored her to* Abraham *her husband vntouched, richly endowed and with great treasure,* v. 14. 15. 16. *In this country* Sarah *trauelled, and bare* Abraham *a son in his old age, chap.* 21. 2. (*according as the Lord before had promised she should, chap.* 17. 19.) *and* Abraham *called his name* Izaac, v. 3. *and circumcised him when he was* 8. *daies old,* v. 4. *Now when he was to be weaned,* Abraham *made a great feast,* v. 8. *At which feast* Ismaël, *whom* Abraham *had begotten of* Hagar *the bondwoman, mocked* Isaac *the sonne of the free woman,* v. 9. *wherefore by the counsell of* Sara *his wife both* Hagar *and her bastard sonne are turned out of doores,* v. 14. *After this* Abraham *and* Abimelech *contended about a well of water, which* Abimelechs *seruants had by force taken from the seruants of* Abraham, v. 25. *yet the truth being sifted out they agree, and do make a couenant and league of perpetuall amity,* v. 27. *at a place, which of this euent was afterward, called* BER-SHEBAA, *that is, the well of the league or oth,* v. 31. *Heere* Abraham *planted a* GROVE, *where he called vpon the name of the Lord, the mighty God euerlasting,* v. 33. *and he dwelt as a stranger and sojourner, in these quarters, namely, in the land of the Philistines, a long season,* v. 34. *These things being thus performed God tempted* Abraham, *chap.* 22. 1. *commanding him to take* Izaac *his only sonne, (who was now, as* Iosephus *writeth,* 25. *yeares old) by whom he had promised to giue him an innumerable issue, and to offer him vp for a sacrifice, vpon one of the mountaines in the land of* MORIAH, v. 2. (*this mountaine was since called* Zion, *vpon which* Dauid *afterward appointed a temple to be built,* 2. Chr. 3. 1.) *Heere therefore, he nothing distrusting of the goodnesse and power of God, but perswading himselfe certainly that God could without* Izaac *raise him a posterity out of the dead, he buildeth an altar, and hauing laid on wood, bindeth his sonne,* v. 9. *taketh the knife purposing to slay him, as he was commanded,* v. 10. *but behold an Angel sent from God with a countermand, charged him not to lay hand vpon* Izaac, v. 11. 12. *He therefore looking about him and spying a ramme behind him, entangled by the hornes in a bush, he catcheth him and offereth him in steed of his sonne,* v. 13. *Wherefore* Abraham *called the name of that place* IEHOVAH-YIREH, v. 14. *After this* Sarah *his wife, being* 120. *yeares old, chap.* 23. 1. *dieth in* KIRIATH-AREAA, *a place that was otherwise called* HEBRON, v. 2. *but* Abraham *buried her in the caue of the field* MACHPELAH. *ouer against* Mambre, (*the same is* Hebron *in the land of* Canaan) *which he had bought of* Ephron *the Hittite,* v. 19. *Then he married a wife, named* Keturah, *cap.* 25. 1. *who bare him many children,* v. 2. *Lastly,* Abraham *being eight score and fifteen yeares old, died,* v. 7. *and* Izaac *and* Ismael *his sonnes buried him by* Sarah *in the caue of* Machpelah, v. 9. 10.

Of

ABRAHAMI PA
CHAE PEREGRI
ET VITA
Abrahamo Ortelio Antverpia

ABRAHAM EGREDERE DE TERRA TVA, ET DE COGNATIONE TV



ET DABO TIBI, ET SEMINI TVO POST TE, TERRAM PEREGRINATIONIS

AMI PATRIAR=
PEREGRINATIO,
CT VITA.
telio Antverpiano auctore. Cum

IONE TVA, ET VENI IN TERRAM QVAM MONSTRAVERO TIBI.

Septemtrio.

Dan.
Hoba.
Damascus.
Cedmonaei.
NAAN.
Gergesaei.
Ammonitæ.
Sichem, quæ Samaria.
Astaroth Carnaym.
Caphaim.
Zuzim.
Cene=zaei.
Bethel.
Ara.
Hai.
Pheresæi.
Emim, Emmæi.
Iebusæi.
Amorrhæi.
Amalechitæ.
Moabitæ.
Oriens.

Dño Ioanni Mosslinio, Montis S. Winoxij abbati reverendo, viro humanitate & candore eximio, multiplicig rerum cognitione nobili: Ab. Ortelius in perpetuæ amicitiæ pignus DD.

Leucæ, Mill. Ger. Mille Pass.

Meridies.

NATIONIS TVAE, OMNEM TERRAM CHANAAN, IN POSSESSIONEM AETERNAM.

Of the DEAD SEA.

Of the Dead sea, or the lake *Asphaltites*, because we haue described it in another forme than heeretofore it hath been vsually set forth in, I haue thought it not amisse in this place to say something, for the further satisfying of the Reader: For I heere do giue it this forme which I conceiue and perswade my selfe it had in the time of *Abraham*, before such time, I meane, as it was burnt with fire and brimstone from heauen, by the curse and punishment of God, caused by the wickednesse of the inhabitants of the same. For we haue made it to be a valley lying between the mountaines, watered all along from one end to the other, by the riuer *Iordan*, in which then stood these fiue cities, *Sodom, Gomorrhe, Admah, Zeboim* and *Segor*. Which place why and how afterward it was conuerted into a lake, the holy Scriptures do at large and copiously describe. *Iosephus*, in the 5. chapter of his 5. booke of the warres of the Iewes, thus discourseth of it: It is, saith he, a salt and barren lake, in which by reason of the great lightnesse, euen the heauiest things that are, being cast into it, do swimme vpon the toppe of the water: to sinke or go downe to the bottome a man shall hardly do, although he would. Lastly, *Vespasian* the Emperour, who came thither of purpose to see it, commanded certaine fellowes that could not swimme, to haue their hands bound behind them and to be cast into the middest and deepest place of it; and it came to passe that all of them did flote vpon the toppe of the water, as if they had been forced vpward by the aire or spirits arising from the bottome. Moreouer the diuersity of the colours of this lake, which changeth and turneth the toppe of the water thrise in a day, and by diuers positions and falling of the sunne beames vpon it, giueth a lustre round about, is most wonderfull. In many places it speweth foorth blacke lumpes of *bitumen*, which do swimme aloft vpon the toppe of the lake in forme and bignesse of blacke oxen without heads. But when those that farme the lake do come, finding a lumpe so clotted together, they draw it to their shippes: and because it is tough, being full, they cannot breake them off: but as it were binding to the boate it hangeth to the knoll, vntill it be dissolued by the menstrues of women, or with vrine, *this* Pliny *in the fifteenth chapter of the seuenth booke of his Naturall history, attributeth to a threed stained with a womans menstrues.*] It is good not only for the stopping of the ioints of shippes, but is also mingled with many medicines vsuall in the cure of diseased bodies. The length of this lake is 580. furlongs, extending it selfe euen vp to *Zoara* in *Arabia*. The breadth of it is 150. furlongs ouer. [Diodorus Siculus *maketh it but* 500. *furlongs in length, and three score in breadth.*] The land of *Sodome*, sometime a most blessed and happy prouince for all kind of wealth and commodities, but now all burnt vp, being indeed, as ancient records make mention, for the wickednesse of the inhabitants consumed by fire from heauen, was not farre from this place. Lastly, as yet some remnants of that wrathfull fire, both in the foundations and plots of those fiue cities, and the ashes growing vp together with the fruites of the earth (which to see to are like vnto good wholesome fruites, but being touched they presently vanish into smoake and ashes) are to this day to be seene. Thus farre out of *Iosephus*. *Tacitus* in the fifth booke of his histories reporteth almost the same of it *Verbatim*, but that he affirmeth, that the heaps and lumps of *bitumen* after that they are drawen to the shore, and are dried partly by the heat of the sunne and partly by the vapours of the earth, are cleft and hewed out with axes. Moreouer he addeth, that this lake, in shew like the sea, but much more corrupt and stinking both in tast and smell, is pestilent and vnwholesome vnto the neighbours round about: againe, that it is neuer moued or driuen to and fro with the wind, nor suffereth any fish, or water foules to liue in it, as in other waters: yea it entertaineth no manner of liuing creatures, as *Pausanias* and *Hegesippus*, in the fourth chapter of his eighteenth booke, do write; so that, as *Pliny* witnesseth, buls and camels do swimme and flote aloft vpon the toppe of the water of this lake. The same things *Strabo* writeth, but vnder the name of the lake *Sirbon*, very fallly: for it is another lake in this country different from this. *Diodorus* testifieth that the water of it is bitter and stinking: *Item*, that it beareth vp all things that haue breath, except those things that are massy and solide, as gold, siluer, and such like, although euen those also do heere sinke more slowly than in other lakes. See more of this in the same authour in his 2. and 19. bookes. That all vegetable things that liue not, do sinke to the bottome: and that it will beare vp no such thing except it be besmered ouer with *bitumen*, (*alumen*, some copies haue) *Trogus Pompeius*, doth testifie in the 36. booke of his history. That a lamp or candle light, will swimme aloft; but being out, will sinke, *Isidorus* hath set down, as a truth, by the relation of others. *Aristotle* in the second booke of his Meteorologicks doth write, that the water of this lake doth white cloths, if one shall but shake them well, being only wette in the same. Of the fruites like vnto those which are wholesome and good to be eaten, yet indeed do vanish into ashes, beside the forenamed authours, *Solinus*, *Iosephus*, *S. Augustine* and *Tertullian*, do witnesse. Notwithstanding they do all affirme it of apples, not generally of all fruites. *Hegesippus* to these addeth clusters of grapes, in shape and fashion not in substance. *Tacitus* writeth that this falleth out not only to all naturall things arising out of the earth of their owne accord, but also to artificiall things made by hand and ingenious inuention of man. This then is the nature and resemblance of this place now, which was sometime as *Moses* testifieth, *Gen.* 13. 10. to see to, as glorious as the garden or Paradise of God.

To these we thinke it not amisse to adioine the opinion of *Nubiensis* the Arabian, as he hath set it downe in the fifth Section of the third Climate of his Geographicall garden, imprinted in the Arabicke language, at *Rome* in the yeare of our Lord 1592. *The place, saith he, where* Lot *with his family dwelt, the stinking sea and* Zegor, *euen vp as high as* Basan *and* Tiberias *was called the* Vale, *for that it was a plaine or bottome between two hils so low that all the other waters of this part of* Soria *do fall into it and are gathered thither.* And a little beneath in the same place he addeth. *All the brookes and springs do meet and stay in the lake of* Zegor, *otherwise called the lake* of Sodom and Gomorrha, *two cities where* Lot *and his family dwelt, which God did cause to sinke, and conuerted their place into a stinking lake, otherwise named* The Dead lake, *for that there is in it nothing that hath breath or life, neither fish, nor worme, or any such thing as vsually is wont to liue or keepe in standing or running waters: the water of this lake is hot and of a filthy stinking sauour: yet vpon it are little boates in which they passe from place to place in these quarters, and carry their prouision. The length of this lake is* 60. *miles, the breadth not aboue* 12. *miles.* Moreouer *Aben Isaac*, who in like maner wrote in the Arabicke tongue, a treatise of Geography (certaine fragments of which I haue by me, for which I am beholding, as also for many other fauours to Master *Edward Wright*, that learned Mathematician, and singular louer of all maner literature) thus speaketh of this place: *The sea* Alzengie, *saith he, is a very bad and dangerous sea: for there is no liuing creature can liue in it by reason of the vnwholesomnesse and thicknesse of his waters: which happeneth by reason that the sunne, when it commeth ouer this sea, draweth vp vnto it, by the force of his heat, the thinner and more subtill parts of the water which is in it, and so doth leaue the thicke and more grosse parts behind, which by that meanes also become very hot and salt: so that no man may saile vpon this sea, nor any beast or liuing creature line neere it.* Item, *the sea* Sauk, *as* Aristotle *speaketh of it, which also is in these parts, and doth reach vp as high as* India *and the parched* Zone (*so I thinke the word* Mantakah, *that is, a girdle or belt, which heere he vseth, doth signifie*) *that there is not in it any liuing creature at all, of any sort whatsoeuer: and therefor ethis sea is called* The Dead sea, *because that whensoeuer any worme or such like falleth into it, it mooueth no longer, but swimmeth vpon the toppe of the water; and when it is dead it putrifieth and then sinketh and falleth to the bottome: yet when there falleth into it any stinking and corrupt thing it sinketh immediatly and swimmeth not vpon the water at all.* Thus farre out of *Aben Isaac*. This sea is of *Ptolemey* called ASPHALTITES, the lake *Asphaltites*, of others *Asphaltes*, of the *bitumen* which it doth yeeld in great plenty; of the Iewes, MARE PALAESTINORVM, ORIENTALE, SOLITVDINIS, *siue* DESERTI, the *Sea of Palestina*, the *East Sea*, the *Sea of the desert* or *wildernesse*, of the situation and position of it vnto the land of *Iewry*: *Item*, MARE SALIS, the *Salt-sea*, of the hot and firish saltnesse of the same, aboue other salt-waters, which the Arabian iustifieth to be true: *Pausanias* that ancient and famous historian of the Greekes: and *Iustine* the abridger of the large volume of *Trogus Pompeius*, call it MARE MORTVVM, the *Dead sea*, of the effect: (there is saith *Iustine*, a lake in that country, which by reason of his greatnesse and vnmoueablenesse of his waters, is called the *Dead sea*, for it is neither mooued with the wind, the heauy and sunnish *bitumen*, which swimmeth vpon the toppe of the water all the lake ouer, resisting the violence of the greatest blasts: neither is it saileable, for that all things that are void of life do sinke to the bottome: neither doth it sustaine any thing that is not besmered with *bitumen*) to these both my Arabians do subscribe: of *Galen*, the Prince of Physitions, it is called LACVS SODOMAEVS, the *Lake of Sodome:* for him *Nubiensis* doth stand, who neuer nameth it *Bahri*, a sea; but *Bahira*, a lake or standing poole: yet contrariwise *Isaac* termeth it *Bahri*, not *Bahira*, and by this name it is generally knowen to all the Europeans. *Solinus* calleth it TRISTEM SINVM, the *Sad-bay*, like as the gulfe of *Mulinde* is of some named ASPERVM MARE, the rough or boisterous sea, like as *Isaac* my authour, calleth this same lake, *Tzahhib*, the churlish and dangerous sea. *Iosephus* in the tenth chapter of his first booke of the Antiquities of the Iewes, saith, that this place where now is the *Dead-sea*, was before named the *Vale of bitumen pits*. *Strabo*, otherwise a most excellent Geographer and curious searcher out of the truth in these discourses, fallly confoundeth this lake, as I touched before, with the *Sirbon* lake. Why the Arabian should call it *Zengie* and *Sauke*, I know not. This we haue heere added partly out of the Geographicall treasury of *Ortelius*, for the ease and benefite of the Reader, least the diuersity of names might make him mistake the thing. Hauing thus finished the Mappes of HOLY writte, It now remaineth that we do in like maner begin and go on forward with those of PROPHANE histories.

A draught and ſhadow of the ancient GEOGRAPHY.

Hou haſt, gentle and curtuous Reader, in this Mappe a draught (a plot or patterne I might call it) of the whole world, but according to the deſcription & ruder Geography of the more ancient authours & of thoſe of middle age. For this our globe of the earth was not then further knowen, (a wonderfull ſtrange thing) vntill in the daies of our fathers, in the yeare 1492. *Chriſtofer Columbus* a Genoway, by the commandement of the king of *Caſtile*, firſt diſcouered that part of the Weſt, which vnto this day had lien hid & vnknowen. After that, the South part hitherto not heard of, togther with the East part of *Aſia*, much ſpoken of, but neuer before this time entered, was deſcried by the Portugals. That part which lieth toward the North, we haue ſeen in this our age to haue been firſt found out by the Engliſh merchants and nauigatours; a particular view and proofe of which, thou maiſt ſee at large, in that worthy worke of the *Engliſh Nauigations*, compoſed with great induſtrie, diligence and charge, by my ſingular good friend Maſter *Richard Hacluyt*. By him *England* ſtill ſhall liue, and the name of braue Engliſhmen ſhall neuer die. The other countries which as yet do lie obſcured within the frozen Zones and vnder both the Poles, are left for ſucceding ages to find out. Peraduenture, ancient writers that liued many hundred yeares ſince, haue named ſome country or ſome one place or other, out of this our continent; but they haue not written ought of the ſituation of the ſame, as being indeed altogether vnknowen vnto them. In this continent and circuite, curtuous Reader, (that thou beeſt not caried away with a vaine and falſe perſwaſion of the knowledge of things done in the whole world) or if you pleaſe ſo to call it, within the compaſſe of that part of the world deſcribed by the old Coſmographers, all ancient HISTORIOGRAPHY, both SACRED and PROPHANE, is comprehended: in theſe all famous acts of mortall men, which from the beginning of the world euen vnto the daies of our fathers, haue been regiſtred by learned men, haue been done and performed. For euery ſtorie, before the forenamed *Columbus*, written in Latine, Greeke or any other language, exceeded not the limits of the Roman Empire, or the conqueſts of *Alexander* the Great, (if you ſhall only except the trauels of *Marcus Paulus Venetus* by land, into *China*: and the nauigation of *Katherino Zeni*, by the ocean ſea, into the North parts, of which we haue ſpoken in the diſcourſe to the Mappe of *Mare del zur*) which I make no doubt all learned hiſtorians and others will eaſily grant me. Whereupon we may ſee how maimed and vnperfect the hiſtory of the world is, when as it is very apparant that this part of the earth then knowen, is ſcarſe the one quarter of the whole globe of the world that is now diſcouered to vs. And (which is eſpecially to be conſidered, rather than to be commended) we may truly ſay that now, which *Cicero* in his third oration againſt *Verres* wrote then moſt falſly: when he ſaid of that age; *There is now no place within the vaſt ocean, none ſo far remote and diſtant from vs, none ſo obſcure or hidden, whither, in theſe our daies, the couetous and bad minds of our men, doth not cauſe them go.*

Certaine recordes and teſtimonies of ancient writers concerning Geographicall Mappes.

Anaximander, *ſcholler to* Thales Mileſius, *did ſet forth as* Strabo *witneſſeth, the* FIRST GEOGRAPHICALL CHART. *Now* Anaximander, *who liued in the time of* Seruius Tullus, *the* VI. *king of* Rome, *was borne in the firſt yeare of the* 35. *olympiade, which was the firſt yeare of the raigne of* Ancus Martius, *the* 4. *king of the Romanes*, 639. *yeares before the birth of Chriſt.*

The ſame Strabo *maketh mention of a mappe of the* HABITABLE WORLD, *done by* Eratoſthenes.

Socrates, *when he ſaw* Alcibiades *to ſtand ſo much vpon his welth and great poſſeſſions, brought him to a mappe of the* VVHOLE VVORLD, *& bid him there to find out the prouince of* Athens: *which when he had found, he againe willed him to point to his landes: and when he anſwered that they were not in any place there deſcribed: he ſaith, Art thou then proud of the poſſeſſion of that, which is no part of the World?* Ælianus *in the* 28. *chap. of his* 3. *booke* De varia hiſtoria.

Hamo Carthaginenſis *ſetteth out a mappe of his nauigation into the* ATLANTICKE SEA, *wherein he made a diſcouery of the* COASTS OF LIBYA, *which he cauſed to be hanged vp in the temple of* Saturne.

Ariſtagoras Mileſius *had a Table of Braſſe in which was cutte the* VVHOLE COMPASSE OF EARTHLY GLOBE, *the* VVHOLE SEA, *with all the* RIVERS *emptying themſelues into the ſame.* Herod. *in his* V. *booke.*

Auguſtus *and* Agrippa *ſet out a mappe of the* VVHOLE VVORLD *to the publicke view of all men, as* Pliny *in the ſecond chapter of his third booke hath left recorded.*

Amongſt the Aegyptians there were continually kept certaine Chartes containing all the TRACTS, BOVNDS *and* COASTS *both of ſea and land, as* Apollonius *in the fourth booke of his Argonautickes doth witneſſe.*

Saint Hierome *affirmeth, that a* MAPPE *of* PALAESTINA, *made by* Euſebius Cæſarienſis, *was loſt long before his time.*

That Charles the Great, *Emperour of* Rome, *had a* Siluer Table, *wherein the* VVHOLE VVORLD *was portraitured, thoſe authours who liued in his time and haue written of his life and hiſtories, do conſtantly affirme.*

Theophraſtus Ereſius *bequeathed and gaue by his laſt Will and Teſtament, certaine mappes in which were deſcribed the* SITVATION *of the* VVORLD, *on condition that they ſhould be put and reſerued in the lower part of the gallery, which he built and adioined to his ſchoole, as* Diogenes Laertius *writeth in his life.*

I haue deſcribed a Charte of the VVORLD, *in* 12. *ſheets of parchment. Thus* Dominicanus, *the authour of the Annals of the city* Celmar *in* Germany, *who wrote about the yeare of Chriſt* 1265. *ſpeaketh of himſelfe in that his worke.*

There are certaine GEOGRAPHICALL CHARTS, *mentioned and cited by* Stephanus Byzantinus, *in the word* Αἶνος.

The Emperour Domitian, *put* Metius Pompoſianus *to death, becauſe he caried about the country certain mappes of the* VVORLD, *portraitured in ſheets of Velame, as* Suetonius *recordeth.*

Varro *in the ſecond chapter of his firſt booke of* Husbandrie, *hath theſe wordes: There I light vpon by chance,* Caius Fundanius *wy wiues father, and* Caius Agrius *a Knight of* Rome, *a diſciple and follower of* Socrates, *with* Publius Agraſius *the Cuſtomer, whom I found looking vpon a Mappe of* ITALY, *drawen and deſcribed vpon a wall.*

Heere alſo Vitruuius *what he ſpeaketh in the eighth book of his Architecture: that theſe things are, and may be ſo, the* HEADS OF RIVERS *do ſufficiently prooue, which we do ſee are deſcribed in the Chartes and Mappes of the World.*

Florus, *who ſeemeth to haue liued in the time of* Traian *the Emperour, hath theſe wordes: I will do that that Coſmographers are wont to do, who vſe to ſet out the* SITVATION *of the* VVORLD *in a ſmall chart or table.*

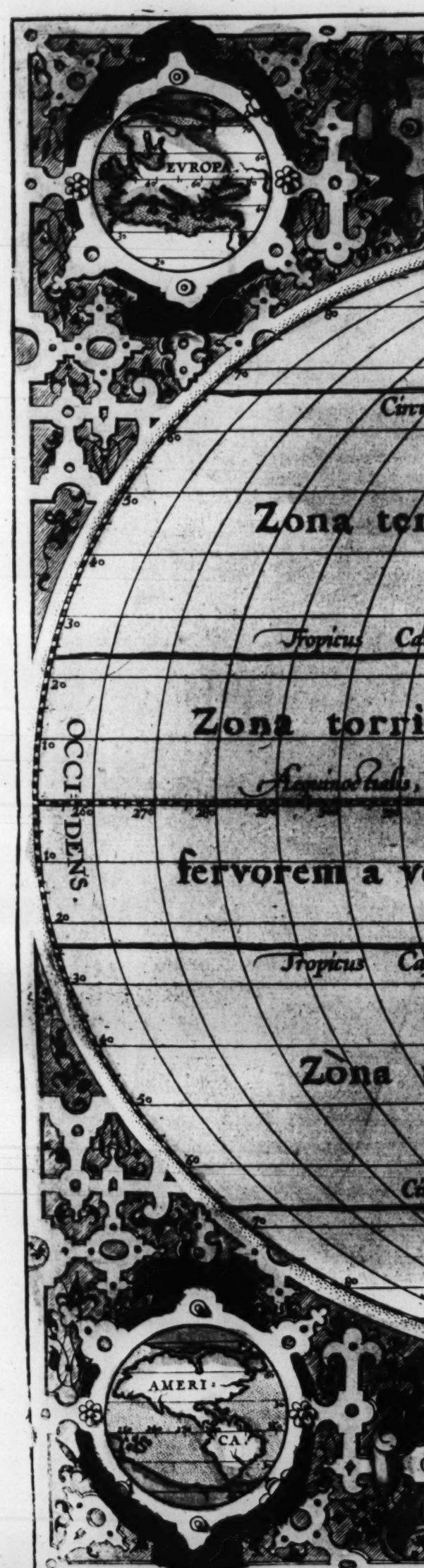
Iulian *the Emperour in an Epiſtle to* Alypius *thus writeth: I was euen then newly recouered of my ſickneſſe when thou ſenteſt the* GEOGRAPHY: *and yet the map which thou ſenteſt was neuer the leſſe welcome: For there are in it not only better and more true deſcriptions, but alſo certaine excellent Iambicke verſes wherewith thou haſt much graced it.*

But that the Ancients were wont to deſcribe the VVORLD *and globe of the earth in Mappes, it is manifeſt out of* Plutarcke *in the life of* Theſeus: *as alſo out of the fourth booke of* Propertius *the Poet, where he bringeth in* Arethuſa *thus ſpeaking to* Lycorta.

Cogimur è TABVLA PICTOS ediſcere MVNDOS.

We forced are to vnderſtand: By charts, the ſtate of Sea and Land.

AEVI VETERIS, TYPVS



EN SPECTATOR, PILAE TOTIVS TERRAE ICHNOGRAPHIA
TIS NONAGESIMVM SECVNDVM SVPRA MILLES. QVADR

PVS GEOGRAPHICVS.

ASIA.

FE. MERIDIONALIS.

et inhabitabilis.

Sive Borealis.

et habitabilis.

ASIA.

Corancali.

Sive Aestivalis.

ob Solis nimium

Aequinoctialis circulus.

inhabitabilis. credita.

ORIENS.

Sive Hyemalis.

et habitabilis.

Sive Australis.

et inhabitabilis.

MERIDIES.

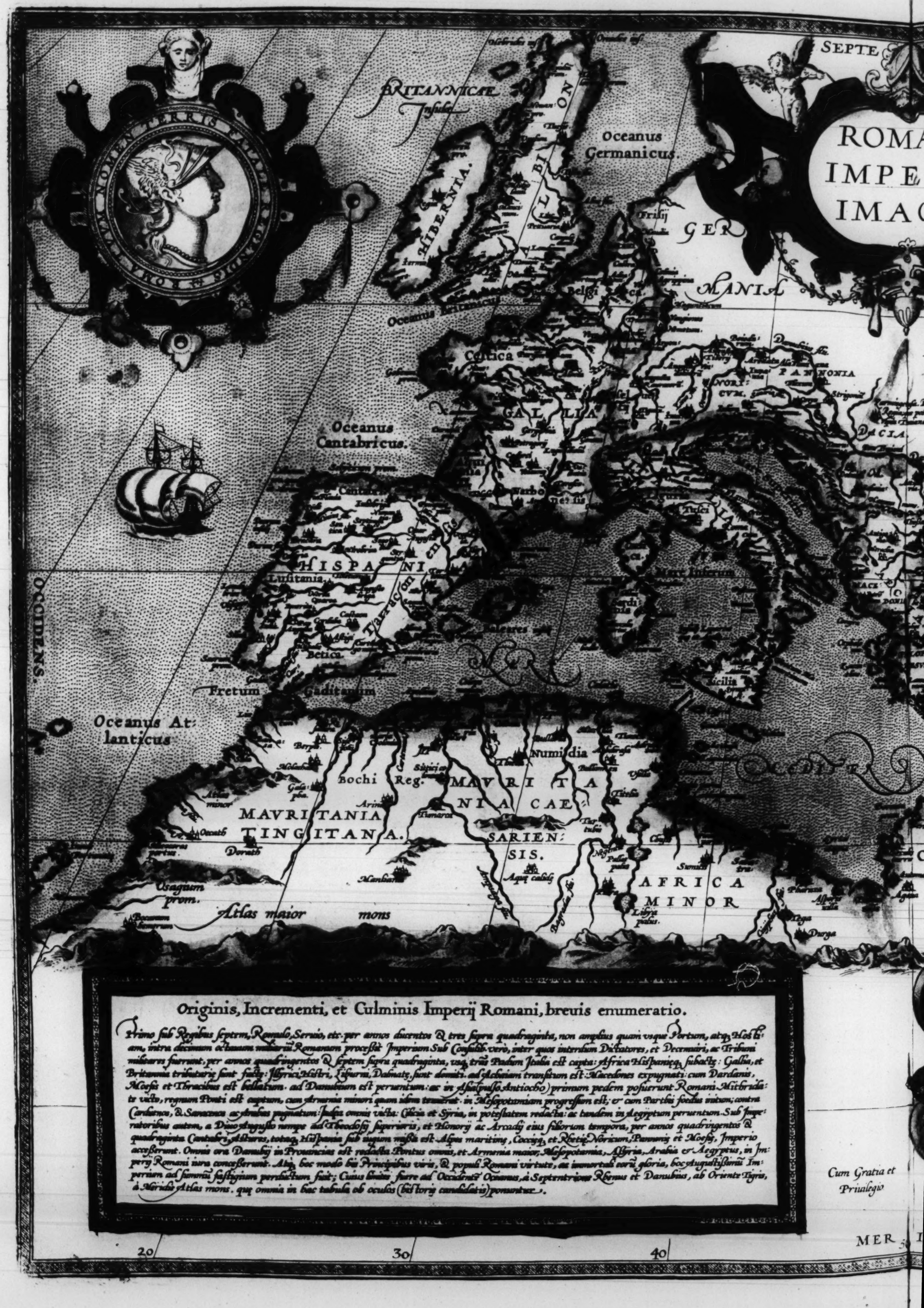
AFRICA.

OGRAPHIAM. AT VETERIBVS; VSQVE AD ANNVM SALV=
ES. QVADRINGENT. COGNITAE, TANTVM GEOGRAPHIAM.

The ROMANE WORLD,
Or
The ROMANE EMPIRE.

Mmianus Marcellinus thus writeth in his foureteenth booke: At ſuch time as triumphant *Rome* (which ſhall flouriſh as long as men do liue vpon the earth) began firſt to grow into credit and honour in the world, that it might ſtill riſe by degrees and lofty ſteppes into a firme league of eternall peace, vertue and fortune (which often times iarre) did fully conſent and agree. For if either of them had oppoſed themſelues, it ſurely had neuer come to that abſolute height and greatneſſe. The people of this city from the firſt infancy euen vnto the laſt of childhood, which was limited almoſt within the compaſſe of three hundred yeares, abode the bitter aſſaults and warres of their neighbours round about them: then hauing growen to a ſtriplings age and paſt the rodde, after many outragious furies of *Mars*, it paſſed the Alpes and narrow ſea. Being come to mans eſtate and beſt yeares, from all quarters of the wide world, it brought away the laurell the ſigne of conqueſt and triumph: but now being old and beginning to dote, and ſometime only bearing the name of conquerour rather than winning ought indeed, it hath betaken it ſelfe to a more quiet kind of life. Therefore this city, reuerend for ſo many glorious conqueſts of ſtout and fierce nations, and for ſo many good and wholeſome lawes which it hath enacted, hath now at laſt, like a kind and thrifty father, both wiſe and wealthy, committed her patrimony and poſſeſsions to the Emperours, as vnto her naturall ſonnes, to be ruled and gouerned. And lately, although the tribes and wardes be idle, the hundreds and wapentakes ſtill and quiet, and there be no diſſenſions in the Senate houſe, but that the more ſecure and calmer times, ſuch as *Numa Pompilius* liued in, were come againe: yet in all parts of the world whereſoeuer, it is regarded as a Miſtreſſe and Queen, in all places the reuerend gray haires of the graue Senatours, euery where the very name of the Roman Nation is greatly eſteemed and honourable. Thus farre *Ammianus*. Moreouer this you ſhall find in *Sulpiciaes* Satyricke poeme; Two things there are which raiſed great *Rome* to that height, valour in warre and wiſdome in peace. As this Romane Empire, in the iudgement of all men, was eſteemed very great and large, ſo alſo indeed it was; eſpecially if you ſhall compare it with thoſe which haue been in former ages, as that of the Aſſyrians, Perſians and Grecians: *Item*, with thoſe which ſince their fall haue ſprong vp in their places, as namely, that of the *Othomans*, amongſt the Turkes: the *Sophies*, amongſt the Perſians: of the great *Cham*, ouer the Tartars in *Aſia*: and of *Preſter Iohn*, as we call him, ouer the Æthiopians or Abyſsines in *Africa*. But if you ſhall compare it with that Monarchy which *Charles* the fifth, Emperour of *Rome*, within the memorie of our fathers, eſtabliſhed in diuers parts of the world, and *Philip* his ſonne in our age hath enlarged, and ſhall by looking into an vniuerſall mappe of the Earthly globe, conferre and meaſure the greatneſſe of this with thoſe others, by the eie you ſhall plainly and truly diſcerne, that this for largeneſſe may not only be preferred farre before all thoſe other forenamed, but alſo euen before that of the Romanes. The kingdome of the Portugals, after that by diuers nauigations they had ſubdued vnder their obedience the marine tracts and ſea coaſts of Eaſt *India*, together with the ilands there about, if it did reach and were extended vp as farre within the land, as it commandeth about the ſhore, it might doubtleſſe be accounted none of the leaſt Empires. Seeing now therefore that this alſo at this day is vnder the obedience of the ſaid K. *Philip*, who doth not ſee that this Empire is the greateſt that euer was in the world?

Of the Empire of *Rome*, as it ſtood in his daies, *Tertullian* in his booke *De Pallio*, ſpeaketh thus honourably: *Reuera Orbis cultiſsimum huius Imperij rus eſt*; that is, In very deed the whole world is nothing elſe but a farme well ſtocked, and ſtored, belonging to this Empire. Laſtly, *Ouid*, in his ſecond booke *De Faſtis*, thus writeth of it: *Gentibus eſt aliis tellus data limite certo, Romanæ ſpacium eſt vrbis & Orbis idem.* All other nations, in the Earth their certaine bounds may name; The compaſſe of the World and *Rome*, they only are the ſame.



Originis, Incrementi, et Culminis Imperij Romani, breuis enumeratio.

Primo sub Regibus septem, Romulo, Seruio, etc. per annos ducentos & tres supra quadraginta, non amplius quam usque Tyrrhenum, atq; Hostiam, intra decimum ab Urbe miliarium Romanum processit Imperium. Sub Consulib. verò, inter quos interdum Dictatores, et Decemviri, ac Tribuni militares fuerunt, per annos quadringentos & septem supra quadraginta, usq; trans Padum Italia est capta: Africa Hispanica & subacta: Gallia, et Britannia tributarię sunt factę: Illyrici, Histri, Liburni, Dalmatę, sunt domiti. ad Istrum transitum est: Macedones expugnati: cum Dardanis, Moesis et Thracibus est bellatum. ad Danubium est peruentum: ac in Asia (pulso Antiocho) primum pedem posuerunt Romani. Mithridate victo, regnum Ponti est captum, cum Armenia minori quam idem tenuerat. in Mesopotamiam progressum est; & cum Parthis foedus initum; contra Carthaginem, & Saracenos arabas pugnatum. Iudea omnis victa: Cilicia et Syria, in potestatem redacta: ac tandem in Aegyptum peruentum. Sub Imperatoribus autem, a Diuo Augusto nempe ad Theodosij superioris, et Honorij ac Arcadij eius filiorum tempora, per annos quadringentos & quadraginta Cantabri, Astures, totaq; Hispania sub iugum missa est. Alpes maritimę, Coccię, et Rhętię, Noricum, Pannonię et Moesię, Imperio accesserunt. Omnis ora Danubij in Provincias est redacta. Pontus omnis, et Armenia maior, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Arabia & Aegyptus, in Imperij Romani iura concesserunt. Atq; hoc modo bis Principibus viris, & populi Romani virtute, ac immortali eorum gloria, hoc Augustissimum Imperium ad summum fastigium peruentum fuit; Cuius limites fuere ad Occidentis Oceanus, à Septentrione Rhenus et Danubius, ab Oriente Tigris, à Meridie Atlas mons. quę omnia in hac tabula ob oculos (historię candidatis) ponuntur.

ROMANI IMPERII IMAGO.

Diuina mens ciuitatem populi Romani egregia temperataq; regione collocauit, uti Orbis terrarum imperio potiretur. *Vitruuius lib. 8.*

Tex Lucio, Dionysio, & Plutarcho, hanc genealogiam septem Regum descripsimus, atque huic tabulæ in historiæ Romanæ studiosorum gratiam adiecimus. In qua maxima linea est Regum: mediocres sunt coniugum: minimæ vero filiorum filiarumq;. Circuli duplicibus circumferentijs descripti, masculos denotant; simplicibus autem, fœminas.

Cum Gratia et Privilegio

MERIDIES. 60 ORIENS.

EVROPE.

N the diuiſion of the world, diuers haue placed Africa *in the third part: ſome few haue made no more but* Aſia *and* Europe *only; and* Africa *they make a part of* Europe, *ſaith* Saluſtius. *This is that which S.* Paulinus *in* Auſonius, *out o the opinion of the ſame* Saluſt, *thus writeth of:* Europam Aſiamquè duo vel maxima terræ Membra, quibus Lybiam dubiè Salluſtius addit, Europæ admixtam: poſſit quum tertia dici: Europe *and* Aſia *vaſt, the Earthly globe betweene them ſhare. Yet whether* Africke *ſhould a part of this our* Europe *be; or make a third part by it ſelfe,* Saluſt *doth doubt I ſee. But* Philoſtratus *alſo in* Iſocrates *doth diuide the world into* Aſia *and* Europe: *yea* Iſocrates *himſelfe, in his* Panegyricos. *Moreouer in* Varroes *booke* De lingua Latina *theſe words are read; As all the world is diuided into* Heauen *and* Earth: *ſo* Heauen *is ſeuered into his quarters: and the* Earth *into* Aſia *and* Europe. *Againe the ſame authour in his booke of Huſbandrie writeth thus: Firſt, when as the world, by* Eratoſthenes, *was very fitly and naturally diuided into two parts, the one toward the South,* [Aſia *doubtleſſe he meaneth*] *the other in the North* [Europe *we call it.*] *S.* Auguſtine *in his* 16. *booke* De Ciuitate Dei: Lucane *in his* 9. *booke: and* Oroſius *in the firſt booke of his hiſtory, haue the like words to the ſame ſenſe. Notwithſtanding cuſtome ſince hath preuailed with all Hiſtoriographers and Coſmographers which haue written either in Latine or Greeke, ioinly to diuide the globe of the earth into theſe three parts:* Aſia, Africke *and* Europe: *the laſt of which we haue taken vpon vs to deſcribe in this place, not only in forme of a mappe or chart, like a Geographer: but in this preſent diſcourſe, like an hiſtorian. Concerning the forme of it therefore, it is manifold, as* Strabo *writeth. It is a* Peninſula *or demy-ile, and not an iland; although* Silenus, *as* Elianus *writeth, did ſometime to* Midas *ſo relate of it. For it is on all ſides, as you may ſee in the mappe, bounded and beaten with the ſalt ſea, but only vpon the Eaſt, where it is by a ſmall necke ioined to the greater* Aſia. *Yet by what limits they are there diſtinguiſhed, the ancient and the later writers do not altogether agree. For thoſe which are more ancient as* Ariſtotle, Plato, Herodotus, *and others which do follow their opinion, do diuide* Europe *from* Aſia, *by the riuer* Phaſis, *(a riuer of* Colchis *falling into the Euxine ſea,* Mar maiore, *or* Maurothalaſſa, *as the Greeks call it) neere* Trapezonda: *ſome mappes do now call that riuer* Faſſo, *others* Phazzeth: *the Scythians, (as* Theuet *reporteth,* Debbaſſethca) *or which is all one, by that* Iſthmos *or neckland which is betweene the foreſaid* Mar maiore *or* Pontus Euxinus, *and the Caſpian ſea* (Mar de Cachu, *the ancient called it* Mare Hyrcanum, *the Hyrcane ſea) which formerly all old writers thought to be but a bay or gulfe of the Scythian or Northren ocean, as* Strabo, Pliny, Mela, Dionyſius, Plutarch (*in the life of* Alexander *and in his diſcourſe of the face in the ſphere of the Moone*) *and* Iornandes *a more late writer, haue left recorded. Yet all of them were deceiued. Only* Herodotus *truly (as this our latter age doth approue and find to be ſo) doth affirme this to be a ſea of it ſelfe, and to haue neither in-let nor out-let, or to be intermedled with any other ſea.* Dionyſius, Arrianus, Diodorus, Polybius, Iornandes *and* Ptolemey *haue diuided it from* Aſia *by the riuer* Tanais (Don *or* Tana, *as now the Italians name it) who thinketh that both the riſe of this riuer, and the land Northward from whence it commeth, are both vnknowen and vncertaine. All doubt where to place and lay their bounds: as indeed who neuer perfectly knew thoſe places toward the Eaſt and North, not being then diſcouered, but only deſcribed by them, from the fabulous reports of others: as for example, the* Riphæan *and* Hyperboræan *mountaines, which are feined inuentions of the Greekes, as* Strabo *writeth: together with* Aluani montes, *heere deſcribed by* Ptolemey, *where now not only theſe mountaines, but alſo no other at this day, are to be ſeene: but in their places diuers huge and vaſt woods, great fennes and bogges, or large champion plaines.* Orpheus *alſo long ſince deſcribed in this part of the continent I meane, betweene* Mæotis palus, *the ſeune* Mæotis, *(now called* Mar delle Zabacche, *and* Mar della Tana) *and the ſea* Cronium, *an huge wood. Likewiſe,* Dionyſius Afer *heereabouts placeth an* Infinite wood, *as he termeth it, from whence he ſaith* Tanais *or* Don *doth ſpring, which after many windings and turnings at laſt falleth into the forenamed fenne* Mæotis. Iſidorus *heere hath the* Riphæan woods, *in which he ſaith* Tanais *doth firſt take the beginning. That* Donaw (Danubius) *doth diuide* Aſia *from* Europe, Seneca *in the ſixth booke* Natural. *doth manifeſtly affirme; of which his opinion, what we do thinke, we will, God willing, ſet downe in the diſcourſe to the Mappe of* Dacia. *Hitherto we ſee the forenamed authours to doubt and diſagree betweene themſelues of the limittes of theſe two parts of the world: If therefore they ſhall find me a meet vmpier and arbitratour in this matter, I would, not vnfitly, and as I hope to the liking of all parties, decide the controuerſie thus: I would make the bounds, to be* Tanais, *or the riuer* Don; *the ſtraights or narrow peece of the maine land that is betweene this riuer and the riuer* Rha, (Athel) *which emptieth it ſelfe into the Caſpian ſea: the Eaſt branch of the ſame* Athel: *then from his head vnto the riuer* Oby, *and ſo euen vnto his mouth or fall into the Northren ſea: For by this mouth, I do eaſily perſwade my ſelfe, that antiquity did verily beleeue that the Caſpian ſea did vnlade it ſelfe into the maine Ocean. For that the name of this riuer* Oby *is ancient, it is very likely, for that* montes Obij, *certaine mountaines called* Obij *are placed heereabout in this tract, by* Athenæus, *which he ſaith formerly were called of the ancients* montes Riphæi, *the Riphæan hils: but then in his daies* montes Alpes, *the Alpes. Againe* Iornandes *in this continent, not farre from hence, deſcribeth* Ouim, *or* Obim, *a Scythian nation or family. And that theſe foreſaid mountaines, are in this place (not where* Ptolemey *and* Pomponius Mela *haue placed them) very many men, of great credit and learning in theſe our daies, ſufficient witneſſes do ſtoutly auouch. Amongſt which* Baro Herberſtein, *in his hiſtory of* Moſcouy, *is one:* Paul Oderborne, *in his treatiſe written of the life of* Baſilides, *is another: laſtly,* Antony Wied, *in his mappe of* Moſcouy *may be the third. Now they name it vulgarly by diuers and ſundrie names, but commonly they call it* Cingulum mundi, *The girdle of the world, as the ſaid* Herberſtein *doth affirme. In a Mappe of theſe countries ſet out by Maſter* Ienkinſon, *an Engliſhman, who trauelled through theſe parts, it is called* Zona Orbis, *The girdle of the Earth. Moreouer I haue in ſome ſort for this diuiſion,* Iornandes *and* Æthicus, *vpon my ſide, where they ſay that the Riphæan mountaines do part* Aſia *and* Europe. *Againe theſe ſelfe ſame hils, yea, and in this tract, are the* montes Hyperborei; *not where* Ptolemey *placeth them. And they are the ſame with* montes Riphæi, Obij *and* Alpes. *Thus farre of the diuiſion of* Aſia *from* Europe.

Pliny *calleth this part of the world,* The Nurce of all Nations; Mardonius, *as* Herodotus *doth tell of him, auoucheth it to* Xerxes, To be by farre the beautifulleſt of all places of the World, to be a moſt goodly and gallant country, yeelding all maner of fruites and fruitfull trees, and thoſe in their kindes the beſt; and to be ſuch that it were pity that any king in the World ſhould haue ought to do in but he. Varro *in his booke* De re Roſtica, *of Huſbandrie writeth,* That it is a more temperate and healthfull ſoile than *Aſia.* Statius *in his* Achilleidos, *more than once or twice calleth it,* The Mighty prouince of the World. Maxima terra viris & fœcundiſſima doctis Vrbibus, Europe *for multitude of warlike men and ſcholers deeply learned, doth farre excell--: thus* Mamilius *writeth of it.* Ariſtotle, *the prince of Philoſophers, maketh the inhabiters of this part of the world, to be,* A very ſtout and couragious people. *The ſame authour affirmeth, that,* All kind of beaſts and cattell heere, are in their kind, greater and ſtronger than in *Aſia* and *Africke. But of the nature of this country, the maners and cuſtomes of the people, let vs heare what* Strabo *that excellent Geographer ſaith in his ſecond booke;* This part is moſt fertile of valiant and prudent men. It is all generally habitable, excepting only a very ſmall portion toward the North, and abutting vpon the *Hamaxici,* which dwell vpon *Tanais, (Don) Mæotis palus (Mar delle Zabacche)* and *Boryſthenes (Nieper* or *Dneſter)* which place, by reaſon of the extream cold, is not habitable. Yet certaine bleake and mountainous places inhabited, although in reſpect of the nature of the ſoile they are tilled and manured with greater difficulty, yet hauing gotten good skilfull and induſtrious husbands, thoſe alſo are tamed and much bettered, which heeretofore were badly vſed, and kept only by theeues and out-lawes. And indeed the Greekes when they dwelt vpon the rocks and mountaines, dwelt well and conueniently, by reaſon of their wiſe cariage in ciuill matters, arts, ſciences and knowledge of thoſe things, which neceſſarily are required to the maintenance of mans life. In like maner the Romanes, hauing brought many ſauage and fierce Nations vnder their ſeruile yoke, ſeated, I meane, in places not very conuenient to dwell in, in reſpect of the nature of the country, either for that it was rough and craggy, or wanted hauens, or was too bleake and cold, or for other cauſes, taught them to vſe merchandiſe before vnknowen, and haue brought them from a ſauage and brutiſh life, to liue ciuilly and more humanely. But thoſe parts which are ſituate in an equall and temperat climate, there nature adminiſtreth all things neceſſary for the maintenance of man and beaſt. Now when as thoſe Nations which do inhabite and dwell in fertile and rich countries, are maintainers of peace and quietneſſe; and thoſe which are ſeated in barren and vnfruitfull countries, are moſt hardy and ſtout: it commeth to paſſe that both are helpfull one to another; while theſe do vſe their weapons for their countries defence, thoſe againe do help and maintaine them by the profits that they raiſe out of the earth, by their arts and myſteries, as alſo by their learning, wiſedome and policy: euen as in like maner alſo the dammage is mutuall and either ſide feeleth a ſenſible hurt, when the one part doth not helpe the other: yet the eſtate of the ſouldier and warlike man is ſomewhat better, if they be not one come with multitude. And the nature of *Europe* ſerueth very fitly for this purpoſe: for it is all diuerſly diſtinguiſhed by lofty mountaines and lowly plaines; ſo that euery where the husbandmen and ſouldiers; the politicians and the martiall warriers do dwell together: yet ſo as the greateſt number are peaceable men: which kind of life they enioy eſpecially by the meanes and labour of their captaines, firſt of the Greekes, then of the Macedonians, and laſtly of the Romanes. Therefore both in peace and warre it is ſufficient of it ſelfe to maintaine and defend it ſelfe: for it hath great plenty both of ſtout ſouldiers, painfull husbandmen, and politique ſtateſmen. In this alſo it doth excell, that it bringeth foorth paſſing good fruits, ſuch I meane, as are neceſſary for the maintenance of mans life: with all ſorts of mettall, for what vſe ſoeuer. Spices or ſweet ſmelling things and pretious ſtones, are brought hither from forren countries, WHICH THINGS WHOSOEVER HAVE NOT, THEY LIVE NEVER A WHIT WORSE THAN THOSE DO THAT HAVE THEM. Moreouer this is eſpecially worth the noting, that hauing wonderfull ſtore of cattell, ſheep and oxen; it breedeth very few dangerous wild beaſts. *Thus farre the learned* Strabo. *Many other things thou maiſt read of this* Europe, *together with the nature and condition of the people of the ſame, in that treatiſe which* Hippocrates, *the prince of Phyſitions, wrote of the aire and waters. This* Europe *alſo, and not any other place of the world beſide, doth yeeld* Succinum *or* Electrum, (*Amber we call it, the Germanes,* Gleſſum) *yet it is not found in* Eridianis, *a riuer falling into ſome Northren ſea, as* Herodotus *doth fabulouſly report: or in* Padus, *a riuer of* Italy (Po) *as the poets groſſely affirme: nor in the* Electrides, *certaine fained ilands in the Hadriaticke ſea, as ſome men of better credit, and more diligent ſearchers out of the truth, as* Pliny *ſaith*

EVROPAM, SIVE CELTICAM VETEREM,

sic describere conabar Abrah. Ortelius.

OCEANVS SEPTENTRIONALIS ORIENTALIS ET HYPERBOREVS

CRONIVM MARE

Septem trio.

Scythia quæ hactenus falsò Tanaï gratiâ fuit

Fortunatæ insulæ, siue Beatorum, quæ et Gorgadiæ, item Hesperides Plin.

Caledonius oceanus.

Oceanus Germanicus

OCEANVS ATLANTICVS

Occidens.

Oceanus Britannicus

Oceanus Aquitanicus

OCEANVS

Sinus Gaditanus.

MAVRVSII.

AFRICA PROPRIA

MEDITERRANEVM MARE

Meridies

CLARISS. D. NICOLAO ROCCOXIO I.V.L. PATRICIO ANTVERP. EIVSDEMQ. VRBIS SENATORI, HANC ANTIQVÆ EVROPÆ, NOVAM TABVLAM, ABRAH. ORTELIVS DEVOTISSIME DEDICAB.

CVM PRIVILEGIO DECENNALI, IMP. REGIS ET BRABANTIÆ CANCELLARIAE. 1595.

faith, haue seriously thought: nor in Spaine, as Æschylus beleeued: nor in certaine rockes at the further end of the gulfe of Venice, (mare Hadriaticum) as some more sober men haue giuen out: nor in Liguria, as Sudinus, Metrodorus, and Theophrastus would haue men thinke: nor in Ethiopia, neere Iupiter Ammons temple, or in Scythia, as Philemon imagined: nor in Britaine, as Socatus: nor in the Glessariæ, ilands in the Germane ocean, as Pliny hath taught: nor in Pannonia or Baltia, (a certain iland) as Timæus hath broached: nor in a certain riuer, as Dion Prusæus hath taught: but neere vnto the neckland or peninsula Hæstarum in the bay Pautzkerwicke and Frisch-haff, (Sinus Clilipenus) in the Baltick or East sea, not farre from Dantzk in Pomerell or Sprusse: where hitherto it hath been taken (a thing wholly hidden from the ancients) to the great gaine and enriching of the Nations neere inhabiting: and not in any other place of the world beside. In these same Europe are there many goodly and stately cities, amongst the which the most famous, in all ages, are Rome and Constantinople, (which afterward was called New-Rome) and now are London, Venice and Paris. The riuers of greater note are Rhein, Ister or Donaw, and the Thames: the woods more notable are Ardene in Gallia, 500. miles of length, reaching from the riuer of Rhein vnto Tourney in France; and Hercynia in Germany, 40. dates iourney long, as Pomponius writeth, and 9. dates iourney broad, as Cæsar in his Commentaries reporteth: a greater wood than which, or more vast, there is no history maketh mention of. Thus much of Europe. But whereof it tooke the name and was so called, or who first gaue it that name, I thinke (saith Herodotius, there is no man vnder heauen doth certainly know or can vpon any probability gesse, except one should thinke it so called of Europa Tyria. But wherefore it should so of her be named, I am wholly ignorant, and I perswade my selfe and do verily beleeue, that no man in the world doth truly know. For that she, as we read in the fabulous stories of the poets, was violently taken out of Phœnicia, a country of Asia, and carried from thence into Cyprus, or as others write, into the iland Creta (Candy) all men do know well enough: where, as Eusebius his Chronicle doth witnesse, being taken of Asterius king of Creta to wife, she bare him Minoes, Rhadamanthus and Sarpedon: from whence she went not into Europe, but into Asia, as Herodotus hath left recorded. But what is that to Europe this part of the world? One might easilier beleeue it to haue been so named of Europus, who, as Trogus Pompeius witnesseth, sometime in these parts possessed a large kingdome: which also I do see to be auouched by Eustathius vpon Lycophron, who maketh this Europus to be the sonne of one Himerus. Pausanias saith that one Europa was king of Sicyonia, a prouince of Peloponnesus in Greece: to him Eusebius in his Chronicle doth ascribe, who maketh him equall to the Patriarke Abraham, & to haue liued aboue 3550. yeares since, about 1950. yeares before the birth of Christ. There be some, as Festus writeth, that thinke it so named of the beautifulnesse and excellency of the country. These we are sure are fabulous or vncertaine: may we not therefore, as they haue formed of Phrat, Euphrates, and of Kost, Ægyptus (as we haue shewed before) thinke that of Riphath (the sonne of Gomer, Iapheths sonne, to whom this part of the world was presently after the confusion at Babel, assigned) they haue likewise formed Europa? And surely the name Riphath, doth very manifestly shew it selfe in Riphæis montibus, the Riphean hils: item in Riphæo fluuio, now called the riuer Oby, in Ripe, a city of Peloponnesus, in Rhiphatæis, the people of Paphlagonia, as Iosephus writeth. Ptolemey in the second booke of his Quadripartite, in my opinion much more truly, writeth that it was sometime called by a common name, CELTICA, namely of a principall Nation that first did inhabite it. For there is almost no prouince in all this part, in which in time past the CELTAE did not inhabit. For in Spaine toward the West, and beyond Hercules pillars are the Celtæ as Herodotus affirmeth. Item, about the riuer Bætis, as Strabo auoucheth, the Celtici Pressamarci are in the prouince of Lucensis, and others otherwise named Nerij, as Pliny saith: Dion and Xiphilinus do shew that the Cantabri and Astures are the same with the Celtæ: Pliny nameth the city Celtica, in the prouince Hispalensis. Antonius hath the Celti: item Celticum promontorium, is the same that Cantabrum promontorium, which now is called Cabo de finis terre. What Geographer or Historian is he amongst the ancients that hath not made mention of the Celtebri? In France were the Celtæ and Celtogalatæ: and from thence are those in Britaine. For that this iland was first peopled from hence, lying so neere ouer against it, it is a common opinion and very probable. That the Gauls Germanes were vulgarly called Celtæ, all Historiographers do iointly agree: and indeed Dion doth affirme, that the Celtæ did dwell vpon either side of the riuer Rhein: the Celtæ dwelt in Gallia Cisalpina (Lombardy) or Italy, as Appianus writeth. And againe vpon the Ionian sea, (that is, the Hadriaticke) which also Strabo doth auerre. Silius Italicus placeth them about the riuer Eridanus (Po). In Epirus sometime dwelled the Celtæ, as Antonius Liberalis hath giuen out: Stephanus placeth the same about the mount Hamus: Arrianus, neere the mouth of the riuer Donaw: as also Strabo in Mœsia. The same author writeth, that the Celtæ are intermedled with the Illyrij and Thraces. Who also placeth them vpon the riuer Borysthenes. Moreouer Aristotle in his booke De mundo, ioineth the Celtæ with the Scythians. Heere hence the same Strabo and Plutarch do make their Celtoscythæ. In Plutarch, in the life of Camillus, I read that the Galatæ (which he maketh to haue come of the stocke of the Celtæ) passing the Northren sea came vnto the Riphæan mountaines. Againe out of the forenamed Strabo I learne that the Nations dwelling Northward were in his time called Caltæ. The which also their ancient language, which is called the Celticke or Germane tongue, doth at this day sufficiently demonstrate: which is the same (only differing a little in dialect) with that which is vsed in the ilands neere adioining to these places, as in Island, Groenland, Friesland and others in this ocean. Plutarke in Marius writeth, that Celtica doth begin at the outmost sea (that is, the Atlanticke sea) and so stretcheth it selfe out farre into the North and from thence vnto the fenne Mæotis, (Mare delle Zabacche.) Pomponius Mela calleth the Cassiterides (which in another place we haue proued to belong to great Britaine, or to be of the number of those which are named Brittanicæ) Celticke Ilands. What is this else, I pray you, than plainly to affirme that THE CELTAE DO POSSESSE ALL EVROPE? Which indeed is that which Ephorus in Strabo did see so many yeares since: when as he diuiding all the world into 4. quarters, saith that, That part which is toward the East, is inhabited of the Indians: that which is in the South, of the Æthiopians: the North parts, of the Scythians: and the West, of the Celtæ. The scholiast of Appollonius nameth the Hadriaticke sea, Mare Celticum, the Celticke sea. And Lycophron describeth Celtos, a certaine poole, about the mouth of the riuer Ister. Item he placeth Leuce an iland of Mar maiore (Pontus Euxinus) ouer against the mouth of the riuer Donaw. May we not therefore properly, as they call those that inhabit Asia, Asians: and those which dwell in Africa, Africanes: call these which dwell in Celtica, Celtickes? He that out of all ancient stories, penned either in Latine or Greeke doth not know that the Celtæ are the Germanes, let him haue recourse to the 22. chapter of Hadrianus Iunius his Batauia, and I doubt not but, hauing throughly waied those many sound arguments, and sufficient testimonies of ancient graue writers, shall rest satisfied and sweare to our opinion. If not, let him listen to the Dutchmen, and he shall heare them call one another in their familiar communication, Kelt. The French also or Gauls I call a German nation. And I can proue by good arguments, if it were a matter pertaining to this our purpose, that the Germane or Dutch tongue is the ancient language of the Celtæ, and to be the same which hitherto they haue vsed in all places and now is spoken, except in some places where the power of the Romanes so preuailed, that they banished this, and seated theirs in the roome. It is likely therefore that the etymology and reason of the derivation of the word Europe, which was vnknowen vnto the old writers, is to be sought and fetched from no other language else, but from that which was most vsuall in this part of the world. For that the inhabitants of any country should take the name of their native soile from strangers, it is so absurd and hard to be beleeued, that there cannot any thing more foolish or contrary to truth be inuented or deuised. Wherefore I thinke it good, concerning this matter, heere to lay downe the iudgement of Goropius Becanus, our countryman, who thinketh it to be so named, not of a woman, (which it is probable, either neuer was, or neuer came heere) but à latitudine videndi, of the largenesse of his prospect (as he speaketh) namely, because (I do cite his owne words out of the 9. booke of his Origines) it doth not only looke toward Asia, on the East and South: Africa, on the South and West: but also the New-found-world beyond the Hyperborei, on the West and North. Neither shall any man perswade me, that Europe had the name from Greece or the Greeke language, seeing that it was first inhabited of the Cimbers (Cimmerij, descended from Gomer, the elder brother) before it was possessed of the Greeks (Iones, come from Iawan a yonger brother, & but the 4. son of Yapheth) we make a dipthong by setting the 5. vowel of the Latins before the 2. which neither the Latins nor Greeks do admit. Therefore if so be at any time they would change the words in which this did light, for We, they put Eu; turning it backward. Therefore our men do terme it Verop, not Europ, whereby they vnderstand a worthy company of men: for Wer (a monosyllable pronounced like a dipthong) signifieth lofty, great, excellent & that which is best in euery kind of thing: which notwithstanding some do write ur, without a dipthong, yet with a long vowell. Therefore, as of Terues, they formed Tereus, so of Werop, the Latines & Greeks haue made Europe: so named of the excellency of the Nation, which doth farre surpasse all other men of the World. For Hop, as I haue shewed before, signifieth a company or multitude of men. More of this word thou must see in his 8. booke. Thus farre out of his workes which are foorth in print: that which followeth, is taken out of a booke of his which he also hath set foorth, yet not imprinted, but such as he vsed priuately, and hath many additions in sundrie places in the margin written with his owne hand, which he had prepared against the second edition. But I waighing, saith he, and comparing this name with that which I haue read in holy Scripture, another reason farre more excellent, and better commeth into my mind. We see that to Yaphet was promised enlargement or a farre spreading of his posterity, or as some other interpret the word, ioy and gladnesse: which then he truly had enioied, when as Christ had redeemed vs by his death and pretious bloud (which blessing doth agree to this part of the world, rather than to any other vnder heauen beside: and therefore all other countries generall do call Europe: THE KINGDOME OF THE CHRISTIANS: and the Europeans, are called of the Turkes and Arabians, GIAVVR, that is, Christians.) E, therefore doth signifie a lawfull contract and mariage: VR, excellent: and HOP, hope: whereupon it commeth to passe, that Europe signifieth The excellent hope of a lawfull mariage. which is proper to this portion of the world which Noah gaue to Iapheth his sonne to inhabite. For although that the posterity of Sem was by Abraham, for many ages wedded to God, yet at length he put her away and diuorced her from him. But the wedlocke whereby God, by Christ is wedded to Europe his Church, shall neuer be dissolued: so that Europe may most properly be said to be Iaphets portion. But of this word we will speake more in our Francica. Thus farre Goropius. Which I haue very willingly communicated to the curteous Reader, leauing it to the censure of the learned to be iudged. Yet I know that these things haue been very bitterly skoffed at already by a certaine learned man, but one wholly ignorant of this tongue, and therefore of lesse iudgement in this argument. There are some which do thinke that this Europe was in the holy Scripture called IAPETIA. Thus farre of Europe, to which before I do altogether leaue, I will adiont of Herodotus in his Polymnia, the words of Mardonius to Darius spoken of this country. That it is a country most goodly and beautifull, bearing all maner of excellent fruitefull trees, and those in their kind the best: and to be such that it were pity that any man but a king only should possesse.

The BRITISH ILES,

Now,
THE EMPIRE OF
Great Britaine.

Liny *ſaith that in the Atlanticke ocean, there be many ilands named* BRITANNICAE INSVLAE, The Britiſh ilands; *but the two greater* ALBION *and* HIBERNIA, (Ireland) *are properly ſo called. Of theſe,* ALBION, *in regard that it is both the greateſt, and as it were commander of the reſt, is moſt properly called* BRITANNIA. *And I might eaſily be drawen to beleeue, that all theſe ilands were recorded in the ancient monuments of the Greekes, before they were once named or knowen to the Romanes; and to haue generally been called* CASSITERIDES, *as who ſay,* The Stannaries, *and that properly* CASSITERA, *which the Romans call* Britannia. *And although I am not ignorant, that* Caſſitera *is held of* Dionyſius *and* Stephanus *to be* Indica Inſula, *an Indian iland, or, an iland belonging or neere adioining to* India, *yet I am not a whitte moued from that my opinion. For I do verily thinke that this was deliuered by them rather of ignorance, than of ſound knowledge grounded vpon the skill of Geography: and we know that this is alſo a common errour in theſe our daies, to call all countries and ilands vnknowen or farre remote and diſtant from vs,* Indian iles; *by which name, not without a manifeſt ignorance of the truth, they call all that whole continent of the* New world, *together with the circumiacent ilands firſt diſcouered and found out in the daies of our grandfathers; and ſuch alſo as daily are deſcried, they call by that name. On my ſide is* Pomponius Mela, *a man out of all doubt, of good iudgement and credit, who calleth them* CELTICAS, Celticke iles; *as if they were neere neighbours to the* Celtæ. *I do know that theſe* Caſſiterides, *are of others otherwiſe deſcribed; as of* Diodorus Siculus *a little aboue* Luſitania (Portugall) *of* Pliny, *ouer againſt* Celtiberia, (Valentia) *neere* Artabrum promontorium (cabo de finis terræ) *by* Strabo *and* Ptolemey: *where now there are no ilands at all; (and therefore not theſe) nor euer were any: whereupon it is apparant that theſe ilands were rather known to the ancients by name, than true ſituation. Now all men do iointly commend theſe ilands for the great abundance of* Tinne *and* Lead, *which they yearely did yeeld:* Strabo *alſo maketh theſe ilands rich in* Hides *or Leather. Do not then theſe three, whoſe plentifull ſtore, hath made* ENGLAND *at this day ſo famous all the world ouer, manifeſtly proue that they all pointed and aimed at* Britaine? *For what country or prouince is there in the whole globe of the Earth, that is ſo rich in* Pelts *and* Leather: *or hath ſuch plenty of fine wooll, as* ENGLAND *hath? The ſame* Strabo *affirmeth, that in the* Caſſiterides *they digge not very deep for mettals.* Pliny *ſaith that they are found in the very ſoard of the earth. That theſe do ſpeake both of the ſame thing, who doth not ſee? By theſe I gather, That the Phœnicians in times paſt, and Spaniards, did for trafficke ſaile through the ſtraights of* Gibraltar, *vnto this iland; and for Tinne, Lead and Pelts bring in for exchange Braſen veſſels and Salt: like as afterward the Romanes, when* Cæſar *had ſubdued it, vſed to do the next way ouer land by* France. *Therefore it was then firſt knowen to the Romanes, by the name of* Britannia, *which before that, certaine ages paſſed, was very famous amongſt the Phœnicians by the name of* Caſſitera. Appianus *a reuerend authour, who liued about the time of* Hadrian *the Emperour, writeth that the Spaniards did forbeare to trauell vpon the Weſt and North ocean, but when they were forced into* Britaine, *by the violence of the tide. That heere he nameth* Britaine, Caſſitera, *I make no queſtion: but that name was then worne out of vſe, and this, as I thinke it very likely, was growen in requeſt and better knowne. Let the learned ſee, and at their better leiſure conſider, whether that* Sextus Rufus Auienus *doth not deſcribe theſe ilands vnder the name of* OESTRYMNIDVM? *Surely I am of that opinion he doth. For he ſaith that theſe* Oeſtrymniâdes, *are very rich of lead and tinne: and that the country people do make ſhippes of Leather, in which they ſaile vpon the maine ſea. What is this elſe then that which* Pliny *reporteth, That the Britanes do go to ſea in ſhippes made of wickers and couered ouer with raw hides? and doth not* Cæſar *in his firſt booke* de Bello ciuili, *affirme that the Britans did vſe to make the keele and ribbes of their ſhips of ſome light wood, the other part being radled with oſiers or roddes was couered with leather? This iland the Romanes, as* Dion *and* Xiphiline *do teſtifie, diuided into the* HIGHER, *containing all that part which is toward the South: and the* LOVVER, *toward the North. In the Almageſt of* Ptolemey, *this is called* MINOR, The Leſſer: *and that* MAIOR, The Greater: *and that about the time of* Seuerus *Emperour of* Rome. *But in the raigne of* Valentinian *the Emperour, I find in* Sextus Rufus, *that it was diſtinguiſhed by theſe names,* BRITANNIA PRIMA, *The Firſt,* BRITANNIA SECVNDA, *The Second,* BRITANNIA MAXIMA, *The Greater,* CAESARIENSIS *and* FLAVIA. *The booke of Remembrances* (Notiar) *and* Ammianus *do adde* VALENTIA; *which others, as* Oroſius, Claudian *and* Hegeſippus *call* SCOTIA, Scotland. Xiphilinus *in* Seuerus *referreth the people generally to theſe two nations,* MAEATAI *and* CALEDONII: *for the names of the reſt may, as he ſaith, welnigh be reduced to theſe two. (Yet this muſt needes be falſe except he meane it particularly of* Valentia, *the later part.) He that deſireth to know the ſeuerall Nations of this iland as then it was inhabited, let him haue recourſe to* Ptolemeys *Geography, and this our Mappe, into which we haue packed thoſe things which we haue gathered heere and there diſperſed in* Cæſars *Commentaries,* Tacitus, Pauſanias *and* Ammianus; *and he ſhalbe ſatisfied to the full. But wilt not thou be deceiued? take the learned M.* Camden *for thy guide: and then I will warrant thy ſafe conduct. Thus farre of the names of theſe ilands: now let vs ſpeake in like manner of the iles themſelues, and firſt of the greateſt of them which we ſaid was called* Britannia.

Ariſtotle *vnto* Alexander *the Great writeth,* That this ile for greatneſſe doth exceed the reſt. Tacitus *teſtifieth,* That it is the greateſt of all ilands that the Romanes euer had notice of. *It is ſo great, as* Appian *writeth, that it might ſeeme to be* ANOTHER CONTINENT. *And* Hegeſippus *calleth it* ANOTHER WORLD. Cæſar, Diodorus, Strabo *and* Mela *do make it to be* Three cornered: *and ſo it may aſwell as* Sicilia *be called* TRINACRIA. Tacitus *out of* Liuy *and* Fabius Ruſticus *do liken it to a* Swingling ſtocke, *or the warlike weapon* Bipennis, *a twall, or battle-axe.* Iornandes *ſaith, It is faſhioned like a* Conus, *that is, to a Geometricall body, which like a taper, is broad at the bottome and ſharpe at the toppe.* Nubienſis *the Arabian, who wrote about fiue or ſix hundred yeares ſince, likeneth it to* the head and necke of *Alnaama*, an oſtrich. *This Iland was firſt deſcried and made knowen to the Romane Empire in the time of* Iulius Cæſar *the tyrant*, who firſt of all men *(I vnderſtand it of the Romans)* entered it with a thouſand ſaile of ſhippes, *as* Athenæus *in his ſixth booke hath left recorded. For* before that, *as* Dion *in his* 39. *booke teſtifieth*, whether there were ſuch an iland or not, it was vncertaine. *The later writers made a doubt whether it were a part of the maine land, or an ile apart by it ſelfe: and of this argument they haue written much on both ſides, who indeed knew nothing for certaine of it (themſelues hauing neuer ſeen it, or learned by the inhabitants what it was) but only by geſſe had written of it coniecturally, as euery one had more leaſure or learning. In proceſſe of time, firſt when* Agricola *was vice-prætor (which I vnderſtand by* Tacitus, *was vnder* Veſpaſian) *then againe, in our daies, ſaith* Dion, *vnder* Seuerus, *it was manifeſtly found to be but an iland, and not of the Continent. Before the comming of theſe men, the iland had neuer borne the yoke of any forren Prince, as* Diodorus Siculus *teacheth. It was gouerned by many princes: the common people for the moſt part bore the ſway and had a kind of ſouereignty, as we learne out of* Cæſar, Strabo, Xiphiline, *and* Tacitus: *who alſo moreouer doth adde, that by their princes they are drawne to many factions and taking of contrary parts: and that they neuer haue any common counſell for the ſtate of the whole common-wealth: ſo that while they fight ſeuerally, they are ſeuerally conquered.* The temperature of the aire, *ſaith Cæſar*, is more mild than in *France*, the froſts and cold are not ſo eger. Tacitus *affirmeth, That heere is neuer any bitter cold weather.* Strabo *writeth, that the aire is rather ſubiect to clowdes than ſnow.* Herodian *teacheth, that the aire is thicke and foggie: and he thinketh the reaſon, to be the heat and vapours which do aſcend vp out of the fennes and marſhes. In* Britaine, *(ſaith* Minutius Felix, *the diuine) the heat of the Sunne is not great, but it is comforted and hartened by a warme and hot ſtreame of the ſea, which inuironeth it on euery ſide. The ſame forenamed* Strabo *ſaith, that the moſt part of the iland is plaine and champion, beſet with woods and groues: to haue alſo ſome earthy hils, but very craggie, and drie without water,* as Xiphiline *writeth: moreouer ſome plaines, deſert and full of fennes and bogges. This laſt* Herodian *auoucheth to be true, who ſaith that by reaſon of the frequent ouerflowing of the ſea, it is fenny and mooriſh in diuers places. Notwithſtanding the* Panegyricus *maketh it a very fertile and fruitfull ſoile for* Corne; *yet it is better for graſſe than corne, and is more kind to beaſt than man, as* Mela *affirmeth: and therefore heere is infinite ſtore of cattell, as* Cæſar *hath left recorded. Yet it beareth* Wheat *and* Rie, *as* Strabo *teſtifieth, and that by the meanes of their great ſtore of marle: for this,* Pliny *ſaith, doth aſſure the Britans of greater fertility: which in the time of the Emperour* Iulian, *was ſo luxurious and ſuperabundant, that as* Marcelline *in his eighteenth booke iuſtifieth, they haue ſent ouer corne and prouiſion into* France *and* Germany. *The ſame hiſtory* Zozimus *doth approue. It yeeldeth all maner of commodities and other things as* France *doth, (excepting the* beech *and* firre tree) *yea Hares, Hennes and Geeſe, as the forenamed* Cæſar *doth teſtifie.* Xiphiline *out of* Dion *doth highly commend it for wonderfull ſtore of all ſorts of* Fiſh: Solinus *as much for the great variety and plenty of* Mettals. *All the world did euer admire it for the infinite abundance of* Tinne *and* Lead. *Eſpecially vp higher within the country, as* Cæſar *would haue it. Whoſe opinion* Diodorus Siculus *in a maner doth gainſay: who affirmeth that mettals are plentifully found in* Cornewall, *neere the promontory which* Ptolemey *called,* Antiueſtæum *and* Bolerium: *the ſame* Diodorus, Belerium: Nubienſis Tarſi'lgarbey mina'lgiezira; *The outmoſt bound of the iland toward the Weſt: or as our ſeamen call it,* The lands end, *and* The cape of Cornewall. *Beſide theſe mettals, the ſame authour ſaith, that it yeeldeth alſo* Iron, *but not in any great quantity, and that in like maner toward the ſea coaſt.* Item, Pliny *doth teſtifie, that it affoordeth* Lead *in great abundance euen in the vpper ſoard of the earth. It hath alſo ſome veines of* Gold *and* Siluer, *if we will beleeue* Tacitus *and* Strabo, *two authours of good credit.* Item, *the propheties of* Sibylla *do vouchſafe to be rich in Gold: peraduenture, ſaith* Ortelius, *in reſpect of that plenty that is brought in thither: for* Cicero *vnto* Trebatius *writeth, that the ile of it ſelfe doth not yeeld one dramme of Gold or ſiluer: and that nothing is to be caried from thence, nor any maner of booty to be expected, more than that which may ariſe of ſlaues. But* Cicero *heere ſpake like a Lawyer, not like a Philoſopher, and louer of the truth. For our hiſtories do approue that there haue been mines, of both theſe mettals in former ages, found both in* England, Wales *and* Scotland: *and the like no doubt we now might find, if we would ſeeke for them with the like diligence.* Pliny *and* Mela *do write that heere are many and great riuers which do affoord both pearle and pretious ſtones. Theſe pearles are the beſt in value and eſtimation, next to thoſe of* India, *in the iudgement of* Ælianus: *the hope and game of theſe.* Pliny *ſaith, firſt moued* Cæſar *to aſſault this iland.* Heliodorus *doth highlie commend the* Amethyſt *of* England. *I read in* Solinus *that heere are hot baths* (fontes calidi, *Bathe, I vnderſtand) very curiouſly carued and trimmed for the vſe of man: theſe fountaines,*

OCCIDENTALIS OCEANVS.

Occidens.

VERGINIVM MARE.

HIBER: NIA, Quæ IRIS Dio:

VTERNI. VELABORI. GANGANI. AVTERI. VENICNII. VLVCENI. VODIAE doro: et Ivernis SACRA Avieno. HERDINI. MANAPII. CAVCI. BRIGANTES. VOLVNTII. RHOBOGDII. CORIONDI. BLANI. DARNI.

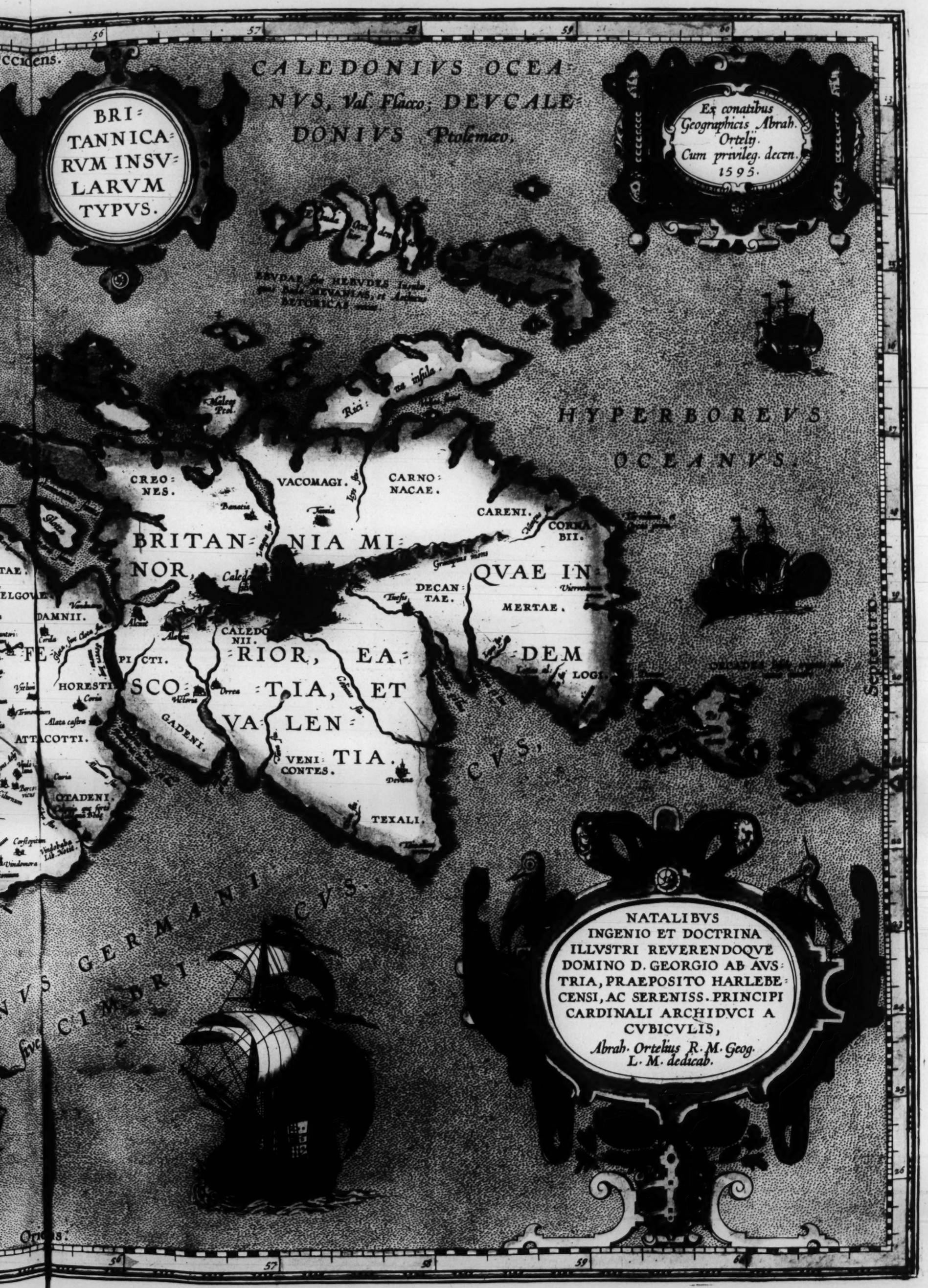
MARE HIBERNICVM.

DAMNONII Ptol. OSTIDAMNII forte Strabonis. DEMETAE. NOVANTAE. DVROTRIGES. ORDOVICES. GENVNII. Britannia Se: SILVRES. BELGAE. cunda. CORNAVII. Britan: MAEATAE. BRIGANTES. BRITANNIA MAIOR, QVAE Britannia Maxima Cæsarien: REGNI. DOBVNI. Britannia Fla: ATREBATII. uia Cæ: sis. CORITAVI. PARISII. SEGONTIACI. ANCALITES. ET SVPERIBIBROCI. TRINOBANTES. CATYEVCHLANI, ET CASSII. Saxoni: sarienſis. CANTII. cum SIMENI Ptol. ICENI Tacito, et CE: NIMAGNI Cæſari. lit: tus

OCEANVS

Meridies.

Occidens.


CCIdens.
CALEDONIVS OCEA-
NVS, Val. Flacco; DEVCALE-
DONIVS Ptolemæo.
BRI-
TANNICA-
RVM INSV-
LARVM
TYPVS.
Ex conatibus
Geographicis Abrah.
Ortelij.
Cum privileg. decen.
1595.
ERVDAE, seu HERVDES Insulæ
quas Dodo MEVANIAS, et Antiqui
BRITANNICAS
HYPERBOREVS
OCEANVS.
CREO-
NES.
VACOMAGI.
CARNO-
NACAE.
CARENI.
CORNA-
BII.
BRITAN-
NIA MI-
NOR,
QVAE IN-
DECAN-
TAE.
MERTAE.
DAMNII.
CALEDO-
NII.
PI CTI.
RIOR, EA-
DEM
HORESTI
SCO-
TIA, ET
VA-
LEN-
TIA.
VENI-
CONTES.
GADENI.
ATTACOTTI.
OTADENI.
TEXALI.
OCEANVS GERMANICVS.
OCEANVS CIMBRICVS.
NATALIBVS
INGENIO ET DOCTRINA
ILLVSTRI REVERENDOQVE
DOMINO D. GEORGIO AB AVS-
TRIA, PRAEPOSITO HARLEBE-
CENSI, AC SERENISS. PRINCIPI
CARDINALI ARCHIDVCI A
CVBICVLIS,
Abrah. Ortelius R. M. Geog.
L. M. dedicab.

fountaine, he ſaith, are conſecrated to Minerua, ſhe is preſident of them. Heliodorus aſcribeth alſo the Amethyſt, a pretious ſtone, to this country. Heere alſo is the Agath (gagates) the beſt in his kind, as Solinus and the old interpreter of Dionyſius do iointly teſtifie. Pliny, many yeares ſince, it ſeemeth had heard of our Engliſh Oiſters: which one commendeth who thus wrote of them; -- Rutupinoquè edita fundo, Oſtrea calleba t primo deprehendere morſu. The Poet Gratius doth highly commend the Engliſh Dogges, which are tranſported from hence, as Strabo writeth, for the excellent quality which naturally they haue for their ſure hunting: which alſo Nemeſianus was not ignorant of, when he thus wrote of them, -- Diuiſa Britannia mittit Veloces, noſtriq; Orbis venatibus aptos. Britaine that Other World, hath alwaies borne the name. For ſwifteſt hounds, and beſt for hunters game. Symmachus writeth vnto Flauianus his brother, that in time paſt the Romanes did greatly admire the Engliſh dogges: and Strabo affirmeth that the Gauls did vſe their helpe in the warres. There is a kind of theſe which are leſſe than the common ſort, which I find deſcribed in Oppianus his booke of hunting: Agaſſæus, he calleth it, a beagle, or gaſe-hound: See M. Camdens Britannia. Whether in former times it hath had wine or not (for Tacitus flatly denieth that it will beare vines or oliue trees) I dare not affirme: yet I vnderſtand by Vopiſcus, that Aurelianus the Emperour did ſuffer the Britans to plant vines, and to make wine. Item, the Panegyricus, an oration made to Conſtantine the Great, doth attribute to this ile ſo great a fertility of corne and all ſorts of graine, that it hath ſufficient both bread corne and drinke corne to maintaine it ſelfe. Pliny writeth that Sotacus verily beleeued that Amber (Electrum) heere dropped out of certaine trees, which they therefore called Electrides, amber trees, a feigned ſtory inuented by the old writers: as alſo this perhaps which Clemens in the ſixth booke of his Stromaton, writeth from the relation of Heruetus: they which write hiſtories, do report that in Britannia (Britannice, the Greeke copy hath) there is a certaine caue vnderneath an hill, in whoſe toppe is a chincke or rift: when the wind driueth into the caue, and beateth againſt the ſides of it, there is heard a ſound, as it were of cymbals making a melodious harmony. Like as that of Solinus alſo is, who writeth, that there is an altar (ara) in a by-place, or odde corner in Caledonia, a part of Scotland, which by the inſcription written in Greeke letters, doth manifeſtly ſhew that Vlyſſes had landed there to performe ſome vow that he had made. And whether euer this ile were ioined to the maine continent or not, as Seruius is perſwaded I dare not affirme. Now it remaineth that we in like maner do ſpeake ſomething of the people of the ſame.

Cæſar and Diodorus Siculus do giue out that it is wonderfull populous: But from whence the people and firſt inhabitants came, whether they were homeborne (indigenæ) or come from other countries, it is not knowen as Tacitus hath written. The inner partes, higher within the land, are inhabited of thoſe which they ſay, were borne and bred there: the ſea coaſts are poſſeſſed of thoſe which came thither from Belgium (the Low countries) all of them almoſt are called by the names of thoſe cities and prouinces from whence they came, and where they were bred, as Cæſar reporteth. This his opinion Ptolemey doth confirme, who in this ile alſo doth name and deſcribe the Belgæ and Attrebates. Tacitus auoucheth that in that the Caledonij, (a people in Scotland) are red haired and bigge limmed, it is a manifeſt argument that they are come of the ſtocke of the Germaines. Their well coloured complections, curled heads, and country oppoſite to the coaſt of Spaine, do proue that the ancient Iberi, in former times had croſſed the ſea and ſeated themſelues heere. That the Galli or Gauls did enter vpon thoſe coaſts neere to their country, it is very probable by their ceremonies, ſuperſtitious opinions, and ſimilitude of languages. Zozimus in his firſt booke writeth that the Emperour Probus, ſent into this iland all the Burgundians and Vandals that he could ſuppreſſe and take aliue, that heere they might dwell and ſeat themſelues. The Saxons and other nations which entered this land, I do of purpoſe omit: becauſe theſe were of later times and but the other day: we only determined to touch thoſe things that were of greater antiquity. Generally the inhabitants of this ile, in thoſe daies, were all vnciuill and rude: and as they were more farther remote from the maine continent, ſo they had leſſe knowledge of forren wealth and were leſſe deſirous of the ſame. That the Britans were more valiant and hardy than the Gauls, we learne out of Tacitus: that they were more taller of ſtature than they, Strabo doth affirme: That they vſed ſtrangers diſcurteouſly, Horace reporteth: Claudianus the poet nameth this ile ſæua Britannia, tyrannous Britaine. And the ſame authour in his Panegyricus, for the Conſulſhip of Honorius, calleth the people ſæuos Britannos, cruell Britans. Ouid in his ſecond booke of Loue, nameth them virides Britannos, the green Britans: in the fifteenth booke of his Metamorphoſis, Æquoreos Britannos, the Britans of the ſea. They weare their haire long, all their body in what part ſoeuer being ſhauen, beſide their head and vpper lippe. The ſame authour ſaith that for nature and quality they are for the moſt part all alike, yet ſome are more plaine and ſimply minded, others more rude and barbarous: ſo that although they haue great ſtore of milke, yet they know not how to make cheeſe: others are wholly ignorant of ſowing, planting, grafting and of ſuch other points of huſbandrie. In their cariage and conuerſation they are, as Diodorus Siculus ſpeaketh of them, plaine, ſimple and vpright, farre remote from the wily ſubtilties and crafty deuices of our men which liue more neere the Court. They fare baſely and feed vpon groſſe meats, and are wholly eſtranged from wealth and gorgeous life and maintenanee: and as Mela ſaith of them, they are only rich in cattell, and great lands and compaſſe of ground. For they do not hold it lawfull to eat either hare, henne or gooſe: notwithſtanding they keepe them, as Cæſar writeth, for game and paſtime. Yet they haue a kind of geeſe heere, which they call chenerotes, (bernacles) which they eſteeme for great dainties, ſo that in England they haue not a daintier diſh, as Pliny teſtifieth. They feed vpon milke and fleſh meat, as the ſame authour ſaith. They lay their corne vp in their barnes in the eare of ſheaffe vnthraſhed: from whence they fetch and thraſh as much as ſhall ſerue them from day to day. Of their temperate and ſparing diet, together with their patience in aduerſity and affliction, Dion in the life of Nero will teach thee. That they did make their drinke, which they called Curmi, (or as now they pronounce it Courow, ale) of barley, Dioſcorides, that famous phyſition, or induſtrious and painfull ſtudent and ſearcher out of the true nature of medicinall ſimples, ſo many hundred yeeres, hath left recorded. Zonaras writeth that they did vſe to make a kind of meat, of which if any man ſhould take but the quantity of a beane, he ſhould neither be an hungred or a thirſt for a great time. Beleeue him that liſt. Of the ſame Britaines, Herodian thus writeth: they weare no kind of garment: onely about their neckes they claſpe a piece of iron, thinking that to bee as great a iewell and ſigne of wealth, as other barbarous nations do by gold. Cæſar ſaith that they be clad in ſkins and leather. They vſed to haue tenne or twelue wiues common amongſt a certaine company of them: eſpecially brothers with brothers and fathers with their ſonnes were thus copartners: but if any of them were gotten with child, whoſoeuer got it, it was accounted to be his who firſt maried her when ſhe was a maide. Thus Cæſar in his time wrote of them. That many of them had but one wife onely, Eutebius in his ſeuenth booke de Præpar. euangel. hath giuen vs to vnderſtand: which alſo Clemens Alexandrinus in his 9 booke Recognitionum, doth auerre. Plutarch ſaith that they do ordinarily liue till they be an hundred and twenty yeares old. They vſe braſen money or iron rings made of a certaine weight and poiſe, in ſteed of gold or ſiluer coines. Pliny ſaith that they vſed to weare rings vpon their middle finger. In Cæſar I read, that their houſes did ſtand thicke and cloſe together: but as Strabo writeth, they were for the moſt part made of reeds, or timber. They dwell in woodes like as we do in cities. For they call that a towne, when they haue with a banke or ditch encloſed or fortified a comberſome wood, whither they may flocke and reſort, to auoid the inuaſion and aſſault of their enemies: as Cæſar in his commentaries doth giue vs to vnderſtand: and there, as Strabo ſaith they make cabbines or cottages for themſelues, and ſtables for cattle, ſuch as may ſerue them for that preſent neceſſity. Herodian calleth them a very warlike and blondy nation. They fight not only on horſebacke and foote, but alſo with coches and waggons, armed after the maner of the Gauls; Couinos they call them, whoſe axeltrees or linces were armed with hookes made ſomewhat like to the Welch bils now adaies vſed, as Pomponius Mela affirmeth; they vſe likewiſe in their warres a great multitude of waines, as Cæſar, Strabo and Diodorus do tell vs. They fight with huge great ſwords, as Tacitus ſignifieth: theſe ſwords, Herodian ſaith, hang cloſe downe by their bare skinne: only ſheathed in a ſtreight peece of leather. Pomponius Mela writeth that they vſed to adorne the pommels of their ſwords with the teeth of certaine ſea fiſh. They know not what a brigandine, iacke or head-peece meane: theſe peeces of armour they neuer vſe, accounting them to be but a trouble and hinderance to them when they are to paſſe ouer any bogges or fennes. For they vſe to ſwimme, runne through or to wade vp to the twiſt ouer thoſe fennes and mariſhes, and many times being bare-legged they ſhare neither thicke nor thinne: yet afterward we learne out of Dion by the oration of Bunduica, their queen, that they were wont to arme themſelues, for defence with helmets, habergions and greaues: when they gaue the on-ſet vpon their enemies the ſame authour teacheth vs, they vſed to make a great noiſe and to ſing terrible and threatning ſongs. They make warre manie times vpon ſmall occaſions and for wantonneſſe: and very often they inuade and annoy one another of ſet purpoſe; eſpecially for a deſire of further command and couetouſneſſe of enlarging their poſſeſſions. Tacitus moreouer affirmeth, that they alſo go in the field vnder the leading and conduct of women: for a manifeſt proofe of which he bringeth in (in the foureteenth booke of his Annals) Boudicea with her daughters. Dion affirmeth the ſame: but he calleth her Bunduica: item Tacitus, in the life of Iulius Agricola, writeth her name Voadica. Corpora inficiunt vltrò; they purpoſedly ſtaine and paint their bodies: (there is a very learned man who thinketh that for vltrò, heere ſhould be read nitro: with ſaltpeter) but wherefore or to what end they did it, that is vncertaine: Mela and Iornandes do thinke they did it for ornament and to ſet out themſelues: or that they might ſeeme more terrible vnto their enemies in time of fight, as Cæſar ſaith: who ouermore addeth that they thus paint their bodies with wood (Luteum, he calleth it) which will make a blew or ſkie-colour. Others heere for Luteum, do read Glaſtum: on whoſe ſide Pliny ſeemeth to ſpeake, but that he affirmeth this only of the women: where he writeth that the Britans wiues and women did vſe to beſmere all their body ouer with glaſtum, (woad, an hearb like plantaine) and to go ſtarke naked to ſome certaine ſolemnities, when they were to performe ſome rites and ceremonies: in this imitating the Blackamoores. (But why I ſhould not retaine the ancient reading, which in Cæſar was glaſto: for that which now they would haue luteo; I ſee no reaſon: ſeeing that out of a fragment of a deſcription of Britaine, done by my good friend M. Huntrey Lhoyd, I vnderſtand, that amongſt the Welſh Britans in the ancient Britiſh tongue, which they ſtill ſpeake euen to this very day, by the word glas, they vnderſtand the blew or skie-colour, as alſo by the ſame they ſignifie the hearb Glaſtis (th t is, woad) which is very like the plantaine.) And that the men alſo did not onlie ſtaine their bodies with ſome kind of colour, but alſo to marke them with diuers kinds of pictures, and counterfeits of ſundrie ſorts of liuing creatures, and to go naked, leaſt they ſhould hide this their painting, I read in Herodian. Liſten, thou ſhalt heare Solinus ſpeake the ſame wordes: The countrie is partly poſſeſſed by a barbarous and wild people, which euen from their childhood, haue by certaine cutters, men skilfull that way, diuers images and pictures of liuing creatures, drawen and raiſed vpon their skinne, and ſo imprinted in their fleſh, that as they grow

grow vnto mans eſtate theſe pictures together with the painters ſtaines, do wax bigger and bigger: neither doth the wild people endure any thing more patiently and willingly, than that their limbes by meanes of thoſe deep cuts and ſlaſhes, may ſo deepely drinke in theſe coloures, that they may ſticke long by them. Amongſt the Goddeſſes, as I learne by Dion, they worſhipped Andates; (for ſo they call Victoriam, victory) who had a temple and ſacred wood, where they vſed to do ſacrifice, and performe their religious ſeruice and worſhip to her. Beſide her they had another which was called Adraſte: whether this were the ſame with Adraſtia (which ſome did take to be Nemeſis, the Goddeſſe of reuenge) which the ancient Grecians & Romans did worſhip, I leaue to others to determin. Cæſar ſaith, that in former times the Druides, a kind of ſuperſtitious prieſts, dwelt alſo amongſt this people: who affirmeth, that their diſcipline and religion was firſt heere inuented, and from hence caried beyond ſea into France. That they continued vntill the time of Veſpaſian the Emperour of Rome, in Mona or Angleſey, it is apparent out of the 14 booke of Cornelius Tacitus his Annals. Frõ them, doubtleſſe, this nation had their knowledge of the ſtate & immortality of the ſoule after this life: for thus was the opinion of thoſe Druides, as Cæſar and others haue written of them. But of the Druides, we will, God willing, ſpeake more in our Old France, or Gallia as it ſtood in Cæſars time. That the Britans did ſo greatly eſteeme and wonderfully extoll the art Magicke, and performe it with ſuch ſtrange ceremonies, that it is to be thought that the Perſians had it from hence, I haue Pliny for my patron, who mightily perſwadeth me. The forenamed Bunduica, alſo doth ſeeme to iuſtifie the ſame: who, as ſoone as ſhe had ended her oration vnto her army, caſt an hare out of her lappe, by that meanes to geſſe what the iſſue of that iourney would be: which after that ſhe was obſerued to goe on forward, all the company iointly gaue a ioyfull ſhout and acclamation. To ſacrifice and offer the blood of their captiues vpon their altars, and to ſeeke to know the will and pleaſure of their Goas by the entrails of men, as the Romans did by the bowels of beaſts, theſe people held it for a very lawfull thing. Thus farre Tacitus: and thus much of Albion: now it remaineth that we in like manner ſay ſomewhat of Ireland.

HIBERNIA, Or IRELAND.

Pon the Weſt of Britaine, in the vaſt ocean (the Latines call it Oceanus Virginius, that is, as the Welch call it Norweridh, or Farigi, as the Iriſh pronounce the word) lieth that goodly iland which all ancient writers generally haue called by one and the ſame name, although euery one hath not written it alike, (an ordinary and vſuall thing in proper names tranſlated into ſtrange countries) For Ptolemy (and vulgarly all Geographers which follow him) calleth it Hibernia: Orpheus the moſt ancient Poet of the Greekes, Ariſtotle the Prince of Philoſophers and Claudian, Iernа; Iuuenall and Mela, Ivverna: Diodorus Siculus, Iris: Euſtathius in his Commentaries vpon Dionyſius Afer, Wernia (Οὐερνία) and Bernia: the Welch-men or ancient Britans, Yverdon: the Iriſh themſelues (from whence all the reſt were fetched) Erin: whereof alſo the Saxons, by adding the word Land, ſignifying a countrey or prouince (as their manner is) haue framed Ireland; by which name it is not only knowen to the Engliſh, but generally, at this day, it is ſo called of all Nations whatſoeuer. Thus farre the learned Clarencieux: who alſo thinketh it ſo to haue beene named by them, of their Iriſh word Hiere; which ſignifieth the Weſt, or Weſtern coaſt or country. Like as the Celtæ, (whoſe language he proueth to be the ſame with this) for the ſame reaſon and of the ſame word, named Spaine, Iberia: which afterward the Greekes in their language interpreted Heſperia. In Feſtus Auienus, who wrote a booke intituled Oræ maritimæ, the ſea coaſt; it is named Insvla Sacra, The Holy Iland; who moreouer addeth that it is inhabited of the Hierni, that is, of the Iriſh-men. Iſacius in his Commentaries vpon Lycophron, calleth it West Britaine: Plutarch in his booke which he wrote Of the face in the ſphere of the Moone, calleth it Ogvgia: but why, we know not: yet read him, if you thinke it worth the while: you ſhall heare many an old wiues tale. The latter writers, as S. Iſidore, and the reuerend Beda, our countriman, call it Scotia, of the Scottes which ſeated themſelues in the Weſt part of this ile, about the yeare of our Lord 310. from whence within a very few yeares after, being called in by the Picts, they came into Brittane: and indeed Paulus Oroſius, Beda and Egeinhardus, authors of good credit, wrote that it was inhabited of the Scots. It is in length from South to North 400. miles; in breadth ſcarſe 200. The ſoile and temperature of the aire, as Tacitus affirmeth, is not much vnlike that of England. It breedeth no ſnake or ſerpent, nor any venemous creature: fowle and birds heere are not very plentifull, and as for bees, no man euer ſaw one in the whole country: yea if ſo be that any man ſhall ſtrew duſt, grauell or ſmall ſtones brought from hence, amongſt the hiues, the ſwarmes will preſently forſake their combes, as Solinus writeth. (Yet we know by experience that this is all falſe: for ſuch is the infinit number of bees in this country, that they are not only to be found heere in hiues and bee-gardens, but alſo abroad in the fields in hollow trees and holes of the ground.) The temperature of the aire (ſaith Pomponius Mela) is very vnkind and vnfit for the ripening of corne and graine: but the ſoile is ſo good for graſſe, not only great and ranke, but alſo ſweet and wholeſome, that their heards and cattell do fill themſelues in ſo ſhort a time, that if they be not driuen out of the paſture, they will feed while they burſt. Solinus affirmeth the ſame, but in fewer words. Furthermore he calleth it an inhumane and vnciuill country, by reaſon of the rude and harſh manners of the inhabitants. And Pomponius Mela termeth the people a diſordered and vnmannerly nation, leſſe acquainted with any ſort of vertue then any other people whatſoeuer: yet they may in ſome reſpect be ſaid to be louers of vertue: in regard that they are very religious and deuout. Strabo ſaith, that they are more ruſticall and vnciuill then the Britans: Solinus calleth it a mereileſſe and warlike nation: Strabo writeth, that they are great eaters: Diodorus Siculus ſaith, they did vſe to eat mans fleſh: and Solinus he addeth, that thoſe which are conquerers in warre, vſe firſt to drinke the bloud of thoſe which are ſlaine, and then with the ſame to beſmere their face. Yea they do account it, as Strabo writeth, for a commendable thing to eat the bodies of their parents when they be dead: and to lie men and women with one another openly, not regarding who ſtand and looke on: and that not only with other women, but alſo euen with their mothers, and owne ſiſters: accounting this for an indifferent thing, neither good nor bad, as Iulius Solinus Polyhiſtor writeth. Moreouer he affirmeth, that if a great bellied woman ſhalbe brought to bed of a ſonne, ſhe cauſeth the firſt meat which he eateth to be laid vpon his fathers ſword, and ſo vpon the point of the ſword ſhe gently putteth it into the infants mouth: and with certaine heatheniſh vowes and praiers, ſhe wiſheth that he may neuer die but in the warres or vpon his enemies ſword. They which would be more finer and gallant than others, do ſet out the handles and pommels of their ſwords with the teeth of certain ſea-fiſh: for they are as white as any iuory: and the chiefe delight of the men is in the brauery of their weapons. Euſebius in his Chronicle ſaith, that in this Iland Galba cauſed himſelfe to be proclaimed Emperour: but it is a fault of the writer, who for Hiberia, wrote Hibernia: for that this was done in Spaine. Thus farre of theſe two greater Ilands, which were properly called Britannicæ: now let vs go on with thoſe which are leſſer, and do lie about the coaſt of theſe.

Of the ORKNEY ILES, WEST ILES, MAN, &c.

He Orkney Iles (Orcades) lying vpon the North of Scotland are, as Ptolemey and Pomponius Mela doe account them, in number 30. although Pliny and Martianus maketh them to be two: Iornandes 33. S. Iſidore very falſly 83. and Solinus as farre ſhort, reckoneth but 3 only: (peraduenture for tres, three: we ſhould read triginta, thirty) M. Camden thinketh them to haue been ſo named of their ſituation ouer againſt Cath-neſſe, that is, the promontory, foreland or cape of the Cathini, (not Careni, as the vulgar copies of Ptolemey haue) a nation that poſſeſſed this part of Britaine, in the time of the Romans: for thus he found it written and interpreted in an ancient manuſcript, Argath; againſt Cath; (the copy hath ſupra Getas, aboue the Gothes, falſly: for they had not, till many yeares after this, ſeated themſelues in any part of this ile: but peraduenture by the Getæ, he vnderſtood Cath, or the Cathini of Ptolemey) Of theſe, as many men report, diuers are deſert and vnmanured, others are habitable and fertile. In Solinus time they were not inhabited, no man dwelt in them: for they had no wood, nor graſſe, but were all ouergrowen with ruſhes, ſegges and ſuch like: the reſt, he ſaith, are nothing but bare rockes and heaps of ſand: yet now they are reaſonably populous, and doe yearely yeeld great ſtore of Barly, many they are wholy void of wood, and altogether vnprofitable for Wheat. They lie all cloſe together not farre one from another, as Pliny and Solinus iointly affirme. The ſame Solinus, as ſome learned men thinke, nameth Pomona for one of the Orkeny iles, and calleth it Pomona diutina, Long-daied Pomona; by reaſon of the great length of the day in this climat. In regard that it is farre greater than any of the reſt, it is now vulgarly called Main-land. This is the principall and chiefe of them all, and hath in it, in the towne Kirkwale, a Biſhops ſea; and two caſtles for defence of the ſame. It yeeldeth yeerely ſome quantity of Tinne and Lead. Amongſt theſe alſo Ptolemey nameth Ocetis and Dvmna, that we take to be now called Hethy, this Hey. (But that iland which Pliny nameth Dumna, ſeemeth to be that which at this day they call Faire ile, hauing but one towne and that called Dumo) Eutropis and Oroſius haue deliuered, that Auguſtus the Emperour firſt annexed theſe ilands vnto the Empire: yet Tacitus ſaith, that they were firſt deſcried and ſubdued by Iulius Agricola.

Beyond the Orkney iles, aboue Britaine, fiue daies ſaile Northward (whereabout the old expoſitour of Horace placeth the Fortunate Iles) doth lie, as Solinus writeth, the iland Thvle, ſo famous and much ſpoken of in all ancient writers: but where it ſhould now be, or what, the world hath long doubted. Some take it to be Iſland, but that cannot be, for many weighty reaſons, as diuers learned men haue proued. Syneſius doubteth whether there were any ſuch place or not: and our Gyraldus plainly ſaith, that if euer it were, yet now it is no where in the world to be found. Some doe thinke it to be Shetland, (or as ſome call it Hetland) a greatter Iland beſet with many other ſmaller, ſubiect to the crowne of Scotland: and this their opinion they confirme by many arguments. Firſt Gaſpar Peucerus, an authour of good credit, affirmeth that the Seamen do commonly call this iland, Thylenſell: Secondarily, they are ſituate midway betweene Norway and Scotland, where Saxo Grammaticus placeth Thule: Thirdly, theſe ilands are directly oppoſite to Bergen (Bergæ, not Belgæ, as it is falſly and corruptly written: and indeed heereabout Pliny his Bergos, was ſeated) and heere Mela ſaith Thule did ſtand: Againe, Solinus writeth that from Cath-neſſe to Thule, it is but two daies ſaile: (obſerue the proportion of diſtances: from the Orkney to the Weſt iles he maketh it 7. daies ſaile: from Orkney to Thule, 5: and from Cath-neſſe thither, but 2.) Laſtly, which were ſufficient of it ſelfe alone, Ptolemey placeth Thule vnder the 63. degree of latitude, which is preciſely the eleuation of the North pole at Shetland. Thus farre of Thule or Shetland, which was not indeed ordinarily, of the ancients, accounted amongſt the Britiſh, yet we now know it to be one of that number, & ſubiect to the crown of Brittain. The Western Iles, (called of Ptolemey, Solinus, Stephanus and Pliny, Ebudæ, Æbudæ or Hebudes: of the latter writers, Hebrides: of Ethicus Beteoricæ) are, as Solinus writeth, 7 daies ſaile from the Orchades. Pliny ſaith there be in number 30. yet vulgarly they are eſteemed to be 44. and a Scottiſh gentleman, who trauelled

trauelled them al ouer, as he affirmeth, reckoneth vp by their seuerall names, as far as I remember, aboue 200. Solinus, Stephanus *and* Ptolemey *do name but these* 5. *neither do they mention any more.* Ricina *or* Ricnea, *as* Pliny *writeth it,* Antonius *nameth* Raduna, *now they call it* Racline: Epidivm, *now* Ila, *a large iland, & a fertile champion soile:* Maleos, *now* Mula, *as also in* Plinies *time, as it seemeth:* East Ebvda, *now* Skie, *lying close to the coast of* Scotland: West Ebvda, (Lewes) *the greatest of them al, but ful of stones, craggie steep mountaines, and little inhabited. Moreouer in* Iona, *which* Beda *nameth* Hy, *lying between* Ila *and the maine land, was a monastery erected by* S. Columba, *where diuers of the kings of* Scotland *haue been buried: beside the bishops sea, in the village* Sodore, *in whose dioceses all the rest were, and therefore were of it called* Insulæ Sodorenses. *All the other, beside* Hirth, *are of small account, as being nothing but rocks, stones, and craggie knols, in which you shall scarce all the yere long finde a greene turffe. The people, in maners, behauiour, apparell and language, do much resemble the Irish: as those in the Orkney doe the Goths and Norweyans. More of these see in* Solinus *and* M. Camdens Britannia, *to whom we are beholding for this.*

The Ile of Man, (*which* Pliny *calleth* Monabia; Orosius *and* Bede, Menauia; Gildas, Eubonia; *the Welch,* Menaw; *they themselues,* Maning; Cæsar, Mona: *and* Ptolemey, Monoëda; *that is, as who say,* Mon-eitha, Mon *the father; for a distinction from* Anglesey, *which is also called* Mon) *is midway between* England *and* Ireland, *as* Cæsar *in his fifth booke of the warres of* France, *and* Gyraldus Cambrensis *report: yet the people are more like in language and maners vnto the Irish men. It is in length from South to North, about* 30. *miles, in breadth in some places it is* 15. *& in other places, where it is narrowest, not aboue* 7 *or* 8 *miles ouer. In* Bedaes *time it had but* 300. *families or houshold, now it conteineth* 17. *parishes very populous and well inhabited. It beareth great plenty of* Hempe *and* Flax. *The soile is reasonably fertile, either for* Corne *or* Grasse: *and therefore it yeerely yeeldeth both great plenty of* Barly, Wheat *and* Rie, *but especially of* Oats, *whereof they for the most part, make their bread, & maintaineth great store of* cattel, *and many flocks of* sheepe, *but that aswell the one as the other are lesse than they be in* England. *They burne Seacole, insteed of wood, of which they haue none or very little. Vpon the South coast lieth a small ile, which they call* The calfe of Man, *where there is such wonderfull plenty of sea fowles, which they call* Puffins, *and of those geese, which we call* Bernacles, Clakes *or* Soland geese, *as none which haue not seene them, will easily beleeue. Thus farre of* Mona, *described by* Cæsar; *the other* Mona, *which* Tacitus *and* Dion *do speake of, now followeth.*

That which we now call Anglesey, *that is,* The English ile, Tacitus *and* Dion, *as I said, called* Mona: *the Welchmen,* Mon, Tir-mon, *&* Inis Dowyl, *that is,* The darke ile; *the Saxons,* Monege: *a very goodly and fruitfull iland, the ancient seat of the Druides, was brought in subiection vnder the Romane Empire, by* Paulinus Suetonius *and* Iulius Agricola, *about* 46. *yeeres after the birth of Christ. It is very neere the coast of* Britaine, *as* Dion *saith: yea so neere that from the main, by swimming ouer the flattes and shallow places,* Iulius Agricola, *as* Tacitus *witnesseth, conueied in thither both horsemen and foot-men, to suppresse certaine rebels that held it against the Romans. But of this iland there is in this our Theater, a whole discourse written by* Humfrey Lloyd, *a learned gentleman, & painfull student in the British stories. Vpon the coast of* Wales *also lieth* Berdsey, *that is,* The birds Ile, *called of the Britans* Enhly: *of* Ptolemey, Edry; *of* Pliny, Andros *or* Adros: *a plaine and champion country toward the West, but in the East very hillie and mountainous. Then* Gres-holme, *and* Stocholme *excellent pasturage, passing pleasant by reason of the sweet smell of the wild Tyme which heere groweth euery where in great abundance. Next to these is* Scalmey, *as fertile as any, called of* Pliny, Silimnus: *of* Ptolemey, Limi: *and in the catalogue of Martyrs,* Lemeneia Insula. *In the mouth of* Seuern, *lie the* Holmes, *or as the Welchmen call them, the* Echni, Flatholme *and* Steepholme (Reoric, *in Welch*) Item, Barrey, Siley, Caldey *and* Londey, *small Ilands, but very fertile. Thirty or forty miles off West from the Cape of* Cornewall, *which the seamen commonly call, The lands end, lie the* Sorlings *or the* Sylly; *called by* Sulpitius Seuerus, Sillinæ; *of* Antonine, Sigdeles: *of* Solinus, Siluræ, *or* Silurum Insulæ: *the Grecians, of their situation, named them* Hesperides, *the West Iles: and of their rich commoditie of Tinne (*Cassiteros) *which they yeeld,* Cassiterides, *the Stanneries: but why* Festus Auianus *should name them* Ostrimnides, *I know not. They are in all* 145. *beside craggie rockes which are innumerable. There are* 10. *of them, which also* Eustathius *doth testifie:* S. Mary, Annoth, Agnes, Sampson, Silly, Brefer, Rusco, (*or* Triscraw) S. Hellen, S. Martine *and* Arthur, *with* Minanwitham, *and* Minuisiland, *greater and more famous then the rest for their rich veines of Tinne: from whence, as* Pliny *saith,* Medacritus *first brought* Lead *or* Tinne *into* Greece. *Many of them are good* corne ground: *all of them infinite store of* Conies, Cranes, Swannes, Herons, *and other* Sea-fowle. *These are those ilands as* Solinus *writeth which a tempestuous frith, of two or three houres saile ouer, doth part from the outmost end of* Cornwall (Danmoniorum ora) *whose inhabitants doe still obserue the ancient customes: they keepe no faires or markets: they care not for mony: they giue and receiue such as one another haue neede of: they rather regard more to get necessary things for exchange, than those of high price and great valew: they are very deuout in their religions seruices to their Gods: and both women and men in like manner do hold themselues to be very skilfull in foretelling of things to come.*

Vpon the coast of France, *ouer against* Normandy, *are* Gersey (Cæsarea, Antoninus *calleth it*) *a fertile soile, good corne ground, and reasonable pasturage: it hath* 12. *parishes, wel inhabited and very populous:* Item, Garnsey, Serke, Alderney, Arme, *the* Qvasqvets *and others, which although the ancients did neuer reckon amongst the number of the Brittish iles, yet we know that they are now subiect to the crowne of* England, *and euer haue beene since the yere of our Lord* 1108. *at what time they were by* Henry *the first, annexed to this kingdome. They are all in the dioceese and iurisdiction of the Bishop of* Winchester.

Close to the shore of England *is the ile of* Wight, (Ptolemey *calleth it* Wicteis; Pliny *&* Suetonius, Vectis; *the* Panegyricus *&* Eutropius, Vecta; Diodorus, Icta, *all deriued from the Brittish word* Guith, *which signifieth a deuision, or separation; for that it was once ioined, as then they vulgarly held, vnto the maine land: like as* Sicilia *was to* Italy.) *It is* 20. *miles long, &* 12. *miles broad.* Vespasian *first brought it vnder the obedience of the Romans, in the raigne of the emperor* Claudius, *as* Suetonius *writeth in the fourth chapter of his* Vespasianus: *yet* Eutropius *affirmeth it to be done by* Maximianus *the emperor. It is by the sea, which entreth vp high within the land, diuided into two prouinces:* Fresh-water ile *and* Binbridge ile. *In* Bedaes *time it conteined but* 1200. *families, now it hath* 36. *parishes, villages & castles, which do belong all to* Hantshire, *and are of the dioceese* Winchester. *The soile is very fertile either for corne or cattel. Beside many flocks of sheep of passing fine wool, it is wonderfully stored with* Conies, Hares, Patridges *&* Pheasants. *In the time of* William *the first,* William Fitz-osbern *was intituled* Lord of Wight, *and after that* Henry Beauchamp *Earle of* Warwick, *was by King* Henry *the sixth, crowned* King of Wight. *See more of it in* Diodorus Siculus *and* Beda.

The ile Tenet, *lying hard to the coast of* Kent, *of eight miles length, & fower miles breadth, is a chalkie soile, and passing good corne ground.* Solinus *calleth it* Thanatos, *or as some copies haue,* Athanatos, *& thus he writeth of it: The ile* Thanatos (Tenit) *washed by the French ocean: & disioined from* England, *the main continent, by a narrow frith, is a very rich corne ground & fat soile: neither is it only good and kind to it selfe, but also to other places: for as in it no snake or venemous serpents do breed or liue, so the earth & dust, caried from thence, to what place of the world soeuer, doth naturally kill such vermine: Thus far* Solinus *then: but that which he spake of it concerning Serpents, we now in our daies know by experience to be false. Neere to this is that shallow sandy place, so dangerous to sea-men, commonly called* Goodvvins Sands, *an iland sometime the possession of Earle* Goodwin, *which as our histories report, did sinke in the yeere of our Lord* 1097. *This should seeme to be* Toliapis, *of* Ptolemey, *but that he placeth it neere to Essex or the* Trinobantes, *when as this lieth a great deale more neere the* Cantij.

Within the Thames mouth are yet other two ilands, one vpon Kent side, which now we call Shepey, *that is,* the ile of sheep, *but how it was called of the ancients we certainly know not: The other vpon Essex side, which* Ptolemey *in his time called* Cavna, Convennos *or* Covnos (*such is the variety of copies*) *is still called* Conway. *It lieth so flat and low that it is sometime all ouerflowen, excepting some little knols and hils whither the cattle do ordinarily flie in such like danger. It feedeth yerely four thousand sheepe at the least, whose flesh is of a most sweet and pleasant taste surpassing those of other places. Thus hauing passed so many troublesome and dangerous seas, and now being come within kenning of mine owne native country, I thinke it not amisse to put into harbrough heere for a while, to rest our wearied limmes, and purge vs from those brackish humours which in this tedious iourney we drunke in. Thus farre then of the ilands described and named in this Mappe. Yet there are certaine others mentioned in some authours of good note. And* Plutarch *in the life of* Demetrius, *giueth out, that there are many ilands neere to* Britain, *waste and desert: whereof some, he saith, are dedicated to the gods and famous worthies. Amongst these there is one, in which he saith, they report,* Saturne *lulled a sleepe by* Briareus, *is kept as prisoner in chaines: he is bound, I say, with sleep insted of a chaine: and hath many Angels and demy-gods for seruants to wait and attend vpon him. Whether this be that which that* Auienus *calleth* Pelagia, *and affirmeth to be consecrated to* Saturne, *I dare neither constantly affirme, nor peremptorily deny. Moreouer, of these same thou maist read something worth the while as not altogether vnpleasant, though doubtlesse meerly fabulous, in the same* Plutarch *in his booke intituled* De defectu Oraculorum, *of the ceasing of oracles: as also in* Iacius Tzetzes, *vpon* Lycophron. Artimedorus *in* Straboes *Geography saith, that there is an iland neere* Britaine, *where they offer sacrifice to* Ceres *and* Proserpina, *in the selfe same manner and with like ceremonies, as they do in* Samothrace. Apollonius, *in his History of strange and wonderfull things, affirmeth out of* Cytinus Chius, *that there is a certaine Brittish ile (not* Britaine *it selfe, as* M. Camden *vnderstandeth him)* 400. *furlongs in compasse, where fruits doe grow without stones or kernels: for you shall neither find a stone in the oliue, nor kirnell in the grape: which also happeneth not only to these 2 fruites, but also to all other of those kinds. But this is more like a feigned tale, then a true story. Moreouer* Dionysius Afer *nameth the* Nesiades, *the seat and habitation of the* Ammitæ, *amongst the number of the Brittish iles: but I would rather iudge these to be ilands vpon the coast of* France, *than Brittish iles, and that by the authority of* Strabo. *If any man do desire to know these better, let him repaire to the learned* Claurencieux Camden, *my singular good friend, who hath in that his* Britannia, (*a worthy worke composed by him, with infinte paines and trauell*) *so learnedly and diligently described and set downe their ancient forme, customes, maners, places and cities, together with those of later times, and of these our daies, that they rather seeme to be expressed to the eie in their true colours, by the pencill of a skilfull painter, then by the pen of a painfull student. But some man may say, this is written in the Latine tongue, a language that I vnderstand not. Be patient a while. Thou shalt heare him speake shortly good* English. *Of mine owne knowledge he is already put to schoole, for that purpose into the country to the learned* Philemon Holland. *If thou knowest him not: that learned Doctor of Physicke, who lately taught the great Philosopher* Pliny *of* Como; *& the renowmed Historian, great* Liuy *of* Padua; *two Italians that neuer could sound a word of ours before, to speake English so plainly and well, as neuer none better. No stranger, nay no man, euer spake more properly, none more eloquently. When he beginneth (I know it will not be long) we rude clownes, will hold our peace. But we cannot forget the worthy paines of the learned* M. Verstegan, *who hath giuen vs good cause to remember him with thanks, for that his* Restitution of decaied intelligence, *in antiquities concerning the renowmed English Nation, lately imprinted and dedicated to his most exellent Maiesty.*

SPAINE.

His is that warlike Spain, famous I mean, for worthy men & braue ſouldiers, as Florus ſpeaketh of it, the firſt country of the maine continent of Europe vpon the Weſt, inuironed round about with the ſalt ſea, but only on that part where it bordereth vpon France, from which it is ſeuered by the Pyreney mountaines, as it were by a naturall wall or rampart. Some there are which do thinke that it was firſt called IBERIA, *of the riuer* Iberus, *or, as others would haue it of a king of this country of that name. Auienus deemeth it to haue beene ſo named of* Ibera, *(of which you may read in Liuy) a city of the prouince Betica, ſituate vpon the riuer* Iberus, *different from that other of the ſame name in Hiſpania Tarraconenſis. But I could more eaſily be drawen to thinke that both this country and the riuer did take their name of* Iberia, *a country in Aſia, from whence this people firſt came and had their originall, where alſo there is a riuer called* Iberus, *as Pliny teſtifieth. That it was alſo called* HESPERIA, *of king* Heſperus, *beſide the great Poet Virgil, Honorius and the faigned Beroſus, farre latter writers, would faine make me beleeue. But truth will eaſily enforce any wiſe man to beleeue, that it rather tooke that name of* Heſperus, *which in Greeke ſignifieth the Weſt, or the Euening ſtare: for indeed Spaine, of all the mayneland of the whole world, as farre as the auncients knew, lieth fartheſt into the Weſt. And therupon Horace nameth it* Heſperia vltima, *The farther Heſperia, to make a diſtinction betweene this and that other Heſperia, I meane Italie, which Virgil calleth* Heſperia magna, *The great Heſperia. For as the Greeks haue called this country Heſperia, by reaſon of the ſituation, being indeed from them Weſtward, ſo the Italians for the ſame cauſe haue intituled Spaine, which lieth betweene them and the Weſt, by the ſame name. But at laſt it was generally of all ſorts of writers in both languages famouſed by the name of* HISPANIA, *and that of one* Hiſpanus, *except Trogus Pompeius be deceiued. Whether it hath ſometime beene called* PANNONIA, *as Stephanus, in his booke of cities, hath giuen out, I am not able to ſay. That it was once known by the name of* PANIA, *it ſeemeth to be probable out of the firſt chapter of the third booke of Pliny his Naturall hiſtory. Where he ſaith that* Luſa *gaue the name and appellation to that part of Spaine which was called* Luſitania: *(now Portugall) and* Pan, *who was ſometime gouernour of that country, cauſed the whole to be denominated after his name. Of this opinion alſo is Soſthenes, cited by Plutarch, in his third booke of the hiſtorie of Iberia; where he writeth that this country of Pan, was firſt named Pania, but afterward of ſuccedent ages it was corruptly called* SPANIA. *S. Hierome, vpon the ſixtie and fourth chapter of the Prophet Eſay calleth it Spania, and that the Chaldeans did call it* Spamia, *(peraduenture for Spania) Benedictus Arias Montanus, a man worthy of eternall fame, in his Commentaries vpon Obadiah, doth plainly teſtifie. And ſome there are, which, in the 28. verſe of the ſifteenth chapter of Saint Paul vnto the Romanes, for Ἱσπανία, do read Σπανία, as you may ſee by the edition of Henry Steeuen, and the Syrian copie which Raphalengius vſed: although ſome impreſſions of Plantine, and that of Albert Widmanſtade haue the contrary. For* Hiſpania, *as commonly it is read in the printed copies of Trogus, in the manuſcripts I do find* Spania. *And ſo the beſt and moſt ancient copies of Quintus Curtius haue, as the ſingular learned Bongarſius hath noted. Thus alſo the name of this country was alwaies wont to be written aboue ſeuen hundred yeares ſince, as the worthy gentleman Ambroſius Moralis, a man of great credit, and a moſt diligent ſearcher out of Spaniſh antiquities, in more then one or two places in his Commentaries vpon the Eulogium, doth teach vs. An ancient Gloſſary vpon the Poet Iuuenall ſaith, that* Tagus eſt fluuius Spaniæ, *that is, Tagus is a riuer of Spaine. In an ancient Greeke Lexicon ſet out by Henry Steeuen,* Σπανῶ, *is put for* Hibera, *and* Σπανία, *for* Hiſpania. *Galen, the prince of Phyſicians in the fourth chapter of his ſixth booke of Simples, writeth that there is an oile brought out of Iberia* (Spaine) *called amongſt the Apothecaries* Oleum Spanum, i. Hiſpanum, *that is, Spaniſh oile. In a little manuſcript treatiſe of the Prouinces belonging to the Romane Empire, I found* Spania, *in that very place where Schonhonius, who firſt ſet this booke out in Print, hath* Hiſpania. *The inhabitants of this country, which to this day do name it* Eſpaña, *or* Spania, *do confirme this writing. For Eſpaña and Spania do differ only in maner of writing, not in ſound or pronunciation. For the Spaniards vſually do put E before any Latine words which do begin with S, and ſo make the Spaniſh. Examples heereof thou maiſt find in our Theſaurus, at the word* Iberia. *Moreouer it was ſometime called* CELTIBERIA, *as Appian and others do teſtifie. Heerehence it is that the people of this country were anciently called* Celtiberi *and* Celtoſcythæ, *and alſo* Igletæ, *as Strabo the worthy Geographer hath left recorded. Of the Iewes it is called* SEPHARAD, *as the forenamed Montanus, and William Poſtell do teach vs. But of the name and appellation let this ſuffice: it remaineth now that in like maner we ſpeake ſomewhat of the countrie it ſelfe. Dionyſius Afer and Strabo do affirme that this country is in forme like vnto an Ox hide: Trogus ſaith that it is ſquare: Æthicus, an authour of ſmall credit, in my iudgement, maketh it Three-cornered. In the decree of Conſtantine, which Ioſeph Scaliger hath ſet out with Auſonius, it is graced with the title of* Speciоſa, *The beautifull. Stephanus diuideth it into the* GREATER, *and the* LESSER. *And an ancient inſcription maketh mention of Spaine the* LOVVER (Inferior.) *Learned antiquity did diuide it into* CITERIOREM *and* VLTERIOREM, *or* EXTERIOREM, *The Hither and the Further or Outter Spaine. Since that certaine yeares, it was diſtinguiſhed into three prouinces, called by other different names. For that which they called Citerior, was by them named* TARRACONENSIS; *that part of the Vlterior which lieth Weſtward,* LVSITANIA; *and the other which declineth toward the South,* BAETICA. *Afterward in the time of the Romane Emperours it was diuided into ſix ſhires or prouinces, whoſe names out of Sextus Rufus are theſe:* TARRACONENSIS, CARTHAGINENSIS, LVSITANIA, GALLICIA, BAETICA, *and* TRANSFRETANA, *which otherwiſe alſo they called* TINGITANA. *Yet the Mappe ſheweth that this latter prouince is no part of true Spaine, but a portion of Africa, beyond the ſtreights. Moreouer to theſe the booke of Records addeth* INSVLAREM *or* Balearium, *The Baleares, Malorca and Menorca with other ilands in the Mediterran ſea, belonging to this country. All Spaine, thus generally defined, was by the Romanes diuided into fourteen Iuriſdictions* (conuentus iuridici;) *For in Luſitania Pliny teacheth vs that there were three, to wit,* EMERITENSIS, PACENSIS, *and* SCALABITANVS, *and in them were ſiue and forty townes: In Tarraconenſis or Hither Spaine, there were theſe ſeuen,* CARTHAGINENSIS, TARRACONENSIS, CAESARAVGVSTANVS, CLVNIENSIS, ASTVRVS, LVCENSIS, *and* BRACARVS: *in which there were 294. townes. In Batica were theſe foure,* GADITANVS, CORDVBENSIS, ASTIGITANVS *and* HISPALENSIS, *and in them 175. townes. So that the whole ſumme of all the townes in Spaine is 514. And although Strabo doth ſeeme to make the number ſomewhat greater, yet hee thinketh that they do but cog, which ſay that in Spaine there be more then a thouſand: and that they do account great villages for good townes: and withall he affirmeth that the country is not capable of many cities, by reaſon of the drineſſe or barrenneſſe of the ſoile, and barbarous rudeneſſe of the people, except it be only along by the coaſt of the midland ſea. For the Spaniards for the moſt part are wild, and do dwell in villages. That Spaine is all ouer inhabited, one may perceiue by Pomponius; who ſaith, That it is wonderfully repleniſhed with men. And Cicero, in a certaine oration of his, writeth, That the Romanes ouercame them not by multitudes, but by religion and policy. Pliny out of Varro teacheth vs, That they which inhabited this country were the* IBERI, PHOENICIANS, PERSIANS, CELTAE *and* POENI. *The ſame alſo is auerred by Appianus Alexandrinus. And I to theſe may well ioine the* ROMANES, *who queſtionleſſe, after they had from hence driuen out the Pœni or Carthaginians, did ſeat themſelues and plant their colonies heere. But to ſpeake a word or two of the nature, maners and cuſtomes of the inhabitants of this country, and to annex vnto the former, what I find noted of that matter in the writings of the beſt hiſtorians, for that I doubt not but it will be a matter both pleaſant and pleaſing vnto the Reader, I thinke it will not be amiſſe. Calpurnius Flaccus doth attribute vnto them* flauam proceritatem, *talneſſe of body, but tawny complexions. Iulius Firmicus ſaith, that by reaſon of the climate and conſtitution of the heauens there, The Spaniards are impudent proud braggards. Yet this he in the ſame place addeth, That this foule fault is well left of many of them. Florus ſaith, that the whole Nation generally is vnruly and will by no meanes be commanded or kept in any due obedience. Dionyſius Afer calleth it* Nationem magnanimem, *A courageous people: Martiall the Poet,* Trucem, *Grimme: Oppianus* Superbam, *Proud: Tibullus,* Audacem, *Bold: Vopiſcus,* Aſtutam, *Wilie: Trogus and Liuy,* Feram & bellicoſam, *Fierce and Warlike, and withall very actiue and nimble of body: men of vnquiet ſpirits, alwaies deſirous of newes and alterations in ſtates and common wealths: of nature more like to wild beaſts, than ciuil men. Vegetius the warriour, ſaith that, They are luſtier men of body and farre ſtronger than the Romanes. Virgil in his Georgickes calleth them* Iberos impacatos, *Turbulent Spaniards: for that, as Seruius interpreteth the word, they are ranke riders and great ſtealers of cattell: or for that, as Iunius Philargyrus vnderſtandeth it, they hold robbing and burglary to be the beſt kind of life. Their bodies are fit for all maner of labour and hardſhip, of ſuch ſtomackes that they will venture life and limme vpon the leaſt cauſe that is, as Valerius Maximus and Trogus doe teſtifie: whereupon Silius Italicus writeth thus of them,* Prodiga gens animi, & properare facillima mortem, Namque vbi tranſcendit florentes viribus annos, Impatiens æui, ſpernit nouiſſe ſenectam, Et fati modus in dextra eſt, &c. *A deſperat nation Spaniards are, They care not for their bloud: Aſſoon as e're they come to grow'th, And yeares of mans eſtate, To liue vnto a doting age, They ſcorn't as thing not good: Therefore ech man will be the meanes To haſten on his fate &c. They are ſo deuoted and addicted to their kings, as Seruius in his Commentaries vpon the fourth booke of Virgils Georgickes, citeth out of Saluſt, that They will deſire to liue no longer then they do. To their enemies they are very cruell, but toward ſtrangers paſſing humane and kind. For trauellers or forreners ſuch as come to them, they do moſt curtuouſly entertaine: ſo that oft times they do one ſpite another and contend for that honour and credit, as Diodorus Siculus reporteth. Ptolemey in his Quadripartite writeth, That they are a very neat and cleanly people. This alſo is auouched by Diodorus, yet he in this one thing miſliketh them for this one ſlouenly and filthy tricke, to wit, for that they do ordinarily vſe to waſh their bodies all ouer, and their teeth with vrine, taking it to be an excellent Phyſicke and preſeruatiue for the body: yea and the ſame authour writeth that they do ſaue and keepe it in ceſternes vntill it be ſtale for that purpoſe. Yet Strabo the learned Geographer aſcribeth this to the Cantabri and their nere neighbours onely. Catullus the Poet attributeth it as proper vnto the Celtiberi. Apuleius in his firſt Apologie which he wrot in his own defence, maketh mention of the waſhing of their teeth. We read in Diodorus Siculus, that at their meales they eat luſtily vpon ſundry diſhes, that they make their drink of honey, and*

HISPANIAE VETERIS DESCRIPTIO.

Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.

Septentrio.

Oceanus

Astures transmontani.

Zoelæ.

Vindius mons.

Cantabri.

Concani.

Coniaci.

Astures Augustani.

Turmodigi.

Seuri.

Præsamarci.

Cileni.

Callaici.

Bedui.

Amphilochi.

Vaccæi.

Bracari.

Grouij, et Grauij.

Origeni.

Vettones.

Lancienses.

Ocellenses.

Belitani.

Carpitani.

Lusitani.

Colarni.

Turduli.

Oretani.

Consaburenses.

Turduli Veteres.

BAETVRIA.

Turdetani.

Oestidamnij, et Cynesij.

Exitani.

Mauri populi.

HISPANIA TRANSFRETANA, SIVE TINGITANA, QVAE ET MAVRITANIA.

AFRICAE Meridies.

Pontifice Inn. IX. Reg. 1. Philippi II. ad Lauretum.

1586.

SVMMO THEOLOGO DNO D. BENEDICTO ARIAE MONTANO: VIRO LINGVARVM COGNITIONE, RERVM PERITIA, ET VITAE INTEGRITATE MAGNO: ABRAH. ORTELIVS AMICITIÆ ET OBSERVANTIÆ ERGO, DD.

GALLIAE CONFINIA.

Pyrenæi montes.

GALLICVS Sinus

Narbonen.

Sallicus lacus

Cantabricum mare

Concani.

Pisci.

Vascones.

Antrigones.

Carisi.

Suessitani.

Cempsi.

Endigetes.

VESITANIA.

Bergistani.

Dera regio.

Cerretani, Iuliani, et Augustani.

Berones.

Ilergetes.

Ligyes.

Autetani.

Laletani.

Castellani.

Celtiberi.

Surdaones.

Areuacæ.

Carietes.

Coletani.

Iaccetani.

Bisgargitani.

Heditani, vel Elercaones.

Lusones.

Lobetani.

Seditani.

Leonicenses.

Characitani.

Celtiberi.

Dittani, Titthi.

Torbolete. Belli

Contestani.

campus.

RIOR.

Bastitarii.

DEITANIA.

Sparetarius ni.

CA. ERIOR.

Fornicula

Asticenum æstuarium.

Blastophoenices.

Bastetani Strab.

Turdetanorum saltus.

Curetes.

Conii.

Oricus

HISPANIAE LOCA ALIQVOT INCOGNITAE POSITIONIS.

POPVLI, *Arbisci, Aequesilici, Allotrigæ, Ammienses, Andologarses, Arenates, Azubricenses, Babanenses, Banienses, Bursaonenses, Bursaralenses, Cæsarobricenses, Carausiæ, Cibilitani, Cincenses, Colarni, Cortonenses, Daunanitani, Eilotes, Emanici, Equesi, Fortunales, Gesserienses, Iadorni, Idienses, Ilumberitani, Interausienses, Ilpalenses, Itani, Karenses, Leuni, Malesser, Onenses, Oppidani, Oriae, Pisuri, Palatini, Plautauri, Rucones, Sacilernusi, Segienses, Solienses, Talori, Tiari Iulienses, Tiari, Velienses, Veranenses, Viacianae, Vibienses, Volciani.*

VRBES, *Abobrica, Accabicus, Adercon, Adrobicus, Agla, Alea, Alicense, Alpara, Andarippo, Apetina, Apiberrium, Arialdunum, Asena, Asonas, Atetona, Axatiara, Axenium, Bacor, Bazyla, Batyca, Belippo, Besaro, Biandum, Brachylis, Brana, Brutobria, Cæsaris Salutariense, Calabria, Calsecula, Carabis, Carbulo, Carco, Carruca, Castax, Castra gemina, Castra vinaria, Cadrippo, Cortinas, Cimbis, Cimiana, Cisimbrium, Colenda, Colobona, Coplanium, Cotinas, Crabasia, Cusibi, Danium, Dia, Dumium, Escadia, Erisanes, Fabrefarnes, Gemella, Grumus, Helingas, Hellenes, Hippo, Hippo Carausiarum, Ibem, Ilipa minor, Ilipula Laus, Illurco, Ilucia, Indica, Ipasturgi, Ituci, Iulia cognomine Concordia, Iul. Constantia, Iul. Contributa, Iul. Fidentia, Iul. Restituta, Lancia Transcudana, Lenium, Magala, Malia, Marcolica, Mastia, Moron, Merucra, Nobilia, Nuditanum, Olitingi, Olone, Onoba, Opsicella, Ostigi, Osigi, Ostigitania, Oxthraca, Saxruna, Sapona, Saon, Segeda, Segestica, Seripo, Sicane, Silpia, Sitia, Soricaria, Soritia, Tabeta, Tarsenum, Transducanus, Tribala, Turba, Turobrica, Tutia, Velia, Ventisponte, Vergentum, Vergium, Vescelia, Vesceveca, Vesperis, Victoria portus, Vrbicua, Vxena.*

MONTES, *Sacer, Ydrus.* FLVMINA, *Chalybs, Siliceuse.* FONTES, *Tamarici. et quedam Antonini item Avieni.*

Horum omnium situm quamvis ignorarem, absit tamen ab hac tabula iniquum putavi. Ea enim omni vetere historia (vetorum voce ad Caroli Magni usq; tempora) omnium huius regionis locorum vocabula asservare valui; Vt si fallor asprexi. Si quæ autem dubiori in ea deprehendentur; erunt fortasse horum querundam fontes. de quibus omnibus in nostro Thesauro geographico.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

35 36 37 38 39 40

and do buy all the wine they drinke. Yet peraduenture this is meant and to be vnderstood only of those which dwell vpon the coast of the Midland sea. For Florus and Pliny do write that they vsed ordinarily a kind of drinke made ex frumento soluto, of a kind of bread corne ground or beaten small, (which drinke of theirs Pliny calleth Cælia and Cæria) yea and of Barly too, as Dioscorides in the 110. chapter of his second booke writeth. Καὶ τὸ καλούμενον ὑ κῦρμι, σκεύασμα ἐκ τῶν κριθῶν, ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱνοπῶται πολλάκις χρῶνται, κεφαλαλγές ὄζει καὶ νευρῶδες καὶ τῇ ἕδρᾳ βλαπτικόν. Σκεύαζεται ὑ καὶ ἐκ πυρῶν τοιοῦτα πόματα, ὡς ἐν τῇ πρὸς ἑσπέραν Ἰβηρίᾳ καὶ Βρεττανίᾳ. that is, Moreouer that kind of drinke which they call Curmy, made also of Barley, vsually drunke in some places in stead of wine, maketh the head ake, breedeth ill bloud and hurteth the nerues and sinewes. Such kind of drinkes also are made of wheat in the West part of Spaine and in England. Thus farre Dioscorides. This kind of drinke the Welchmen do euen to this day call Cwrw, by the same name very little or nothing altered, as we haue shewed before, and is that which the Saxons call Ale. Strabo affirmeth that the Lusitani or Portugals did drinke a kind of drinke which they called Zythum, (made also of Barley but much different from Curmi, as the same Dioscorides at the same place teacheth) for they haue, saith he, small store of wine. And that little which they haue, they spend by and by in banquetting and making merry with their frienas and kinsfolke. This ther drinke made of steeped corne, as the forenamed Pliny in the 22. chapter of his 14. booke writeth, will endure to be kept long, and is the better for the age. For this cause it was peraduenture that Atheneus in his Deipnosophiston, accounteth the Spaniards amongst those nations that will ordinarily be drunke. The same also doth Plato write of the Celtiberi. That they had but small store of wine in Straboes time, it is very probable, because that Vopiscus hath left recorded, that Probus the Emperour was the first that euer gaue licence to the Spaniards to set and plant vines, and to make wine. Trogus saith that they be hard and very niggardly. And although they be very wealthy, as Atheneus testifieth, yet they will drinke water, dine and suppe alone, that they may go braue and hang the more vpon their backs. Nay as Trogus affirmeth, vpon their greatest festiuall daies they neuer vsed to make any great preparation or extraordinary cheere. Dioscorides writeth that they vsed wild rocket seed in sted of mustard seed. Pliny writeth, That in his time they did account akorns & mast for a dainty dish: and Strabo saith, that of the flower of them they did vsually make their household bread. And Pliny he affirmeth that this kind of bread was lighter than any other sort of bread, because they did leauen it. That they did vse to lie vpon the bare ground, the same Pliny doth testifie. They did weare a short blacke garment, as Diodorus Siculus writeth. Isidorus in the 23. chapter of the 19. booke of his Origines, nameth a certaine kind of garment, worne by the Spaniard, Striges. They had rather haue warres, than rest and peace. When they haue no enemy abroad, they seeke for him at home, if one may beleeue Trogus the Historiographer. In warre not only the horsemen, but also the footmen, are farre stronger, harder, and able to endure any manner of labour and paines then any other nation whatsoeuer. They giue the onset and beginne the battell with songs and poeticall rymes, as the same authour with Silius Italicus doth testifie; Ritu iam moris Iberi Carmina pulsata fundentem barbara cetra, Then like as Spaniards vse, In stead of drumme they targets sounds, And warlike songs do tune. And leaning or resting themselues vpon two swords, hauing beaten and disordered the enemies horsemen, they light off from their horses, and doe adioine themselues to their footmen: which very same thing Suidas speaketh of the Celtiberi. These swords, as it is apparant out of Liuy and Polybius, by reason of their shortnesse were very nimble, and more fit for close fight: they had also sharpe points, so that in fight they did rather vse foines and thrusts, then downe right blowes. Notwithstanding Suidas in that commendeth the excellency of the swords vsed by the Celtiberi, that their fight is hot and desperate and that they will abide a mighty stroke with both the hands. Atheneus also sheweth that they in fight vsed the French weapon called Gesum, where he telleth vs that the Romanes vsed to fight with that kind of weapon, and learned to handle it of the Spaniards. And they, as it is very probable out of Iulius Pollux, tooke it of the Africanes, for he calleth it Gætam Lybicam, and termeth it an iron speare or partisan. They weare head-pieces made of brasse. Their legges they wrappe vp in a kind of bootes made of haire, as Diodorus Siculus testifieth. Strabo, the great Cosmographer, writeth, That in battell they vse to beare a light kind of armour, targets, darts, and slings. They did fight, as Polybius saith, being apparelled in linnen garments garded or laid about with a purple welt, and in long side coates as white as the drift snow. And although they did weare tragicall robes or gownes, and were clad with many coates, and those, when they went abroad, hanging downe to their feet, yet, as Atheneus testifieth, they were not by that meanes one whit the more vnwealdy in fight, cowardlike, or lesse valiant and courageous. This was their armour and warlike habite. But this one thing, which you shall find in the 7. booke of Aristotles Politickes, I do thinke may not be omitted, to wit, that he there recordeth that so many columnes or pillars were wont to be pitched vp about the graues or sepulchres of the dead, as they had killed enemies. Nor this of Silius Italicus in his 13. booke may be forgotten, Tellure, vt perhibent, is mos antiquus, Ibera Exanima obscœnus consumit corpora vultur, vpland, they say, an ancient custome t'is, That carren crowes and rauening kite should pray and quite consume the flesh Of Spaniards braue departed hence. Yet Ælianus affirmeth this peculiarly of the Barcai, and that of those only which did die in the field or were slaine in the warres: but those which died in their beds, of any naturall sickenesse, were as he saith burnt to ashes. Cæsar writeth that they are all by nature giuen to swimming, and to practise to swimme ouer deepe and broad riuers, and that it is a thing generally so common amongst them, that no man will heere goe into the field or campe without his bladders or water bouget seruing to that purpose. In the fragments of Salust I read that it was their maner, that when yong men were first trained, and were to go to the warres, their mothers did recite vnto them all the valiant acts of their ancestours. Trogus affirmeth, That many of them did more esteeme of their armour, and great horses which had serued in the warres, then they did of their owne liues. They were wont also, as Strabo teacheth vs, to prepare for themselues Toxicum, that is, a kind of confection that killeth a man without any maner of griefe or paine. This they made of a certaine herb like to smallage, (apium) that they might haue it alwaies by them in a readinesse, what crosse luck or misfortune soeuer should betide them. Florus saith that they do for this purpose draw a certaine poison out of the yewgh-tree (taxus.) Pliny also speaketh of this custome of theirs, but he saith that they make it of the berries of the yewgh-tre. And thus much hitherto of the nation in generall: now a word or two of some of them particularly. The Lvsitani or Portugals were more valiant and better souldiers than the rest, but they were very infamous for pilfering & theeuery, they giue not themselues to husbandry or tillage of the ground, they are notable fellowes for scowts & ambushes, very nimble, light and quicke of retraict. For their drinke they did vse Zythum, as we said before. Butter doth serue their turne in stead of oile. Their dishes and such like vessels were made of wax. Their boates were made of leather, vntill the time of Brutus. Yet afterward they had hoies and such like ships of burden, as it is manifest out of Strabo, who doubteth not to equall the number and greatnesse of them with those of the Africanes. This also is iustified by Sidonius, in his Panegricke oration made to Maiorianus. Amongst this people, as Pliny reporteth, was the Carbasus, a kind of linnen for sailes of ships, first inuented. Such was the life of these Lusitani. The Calaici, Astvres, and Cantabri, euen vp as high as the Vascones and the Pyrenæan mountaines did liue much like the Lusitani, as Varro in his booke of Husbandry, Dion Cassius, Iosephus the Iew, and Strabo the great Cosmographer do testifie, in whom and in Diodorus Siculus thou maist read many other things of this people. Sextus Auienus calleth the inhabitants a churlish and rough people; Item, Gens ista dura, gens fera venatibus, Lustrisque inhærens, This nation's hard and stout, All woodmen wild and giuen to hunt, and range the woods about. But of the Cantabri, heare what Silius Italicus, the worthy Poet in his 3. booke reporteth: Cantaber ante omnes hyemisq; æstusq; famisq; Inuictus, palmamq; ex omni ferre labore. Mirus amor populo, cum pigra incanuit ætas Imbelles iamdudum annos præuertere saxo: Nec vitam sine Marte pati, quippe omnis in armis Lucis caussa sita, & damnatum viuere paci. In effect thus much in English; The Cantaber can endure the chilling cold of winter, the heat of parching summer, hunger, labour or any maner of toile, better than any other nation of all Spaine. It is a strange thing to see how this people is delighted; assoone as euer they begin to grow in yeares and to be gray-headed, and so no longer fit for labour or any manner of seruice, they'll make an end of themselues. No man heere desireth to liue out of the warres, for euery one thinketh that he is borne for no other purpose, all generally condemning peace and the idle life. Strabo calleth the Celtiberos, togatos, peaceable men, and saith that they were sometime held to be the wildest and most barbarous and inhumane people of all Europe, but now it is a populous and wealthy nation. The same Strabo deemeth the Tvrdetanos to haue beene the learnedst people of Spaine. For that they did vse the Grammar, and had certaine monuments of antiquity, recorded and kept amongst them in writing, and withall their lawes and statutes were written and preserued in verse, and certaine poeticall meeter. The same authour termeth the Carpetanos, Vaccæos, Lacetanos, and Callaicos, nobiles gentes, noble and braue nations. But of these last I cannot but againe cite the words of the forenamed Silius, where he thus speaketh of them; --Misit diues Gallecia pubem, Barbara nunc patrijs vlulantem carmina linguis, Nunc pedis alterno percussa verbere terra Ad numerum resonas gaudentem plaudere cetras. Hæc requies, ludusq; viris, ea sacra voluptas. Cætera femineus peragit pudor: addere sulco Semina, & impresso tellurem vertere aratro. Segne viris quicquid duro sine Marte gerendum est. Callaici coniux obit irrequieta mariti. And because that he speaketh heere also of the women, hearken what Trogus saith of them: The women, saith he, do manage all businesses at home and within doores, they looke vnto the husbandrie and plowing of the ground: the men giue themselues wholly to follow the warres, to robbe and steale. The same doth Strabo report of them, who besides addeth that when they are deliuered of child, the husbands at their request shall keepe their beds, and they will serue them. And while they are at work oft times they wash their litle ones, and making them ready, do lay them to sleepe vpon the brinke of some brooke or riuer. Once euery yeare they lay all their webs which they haue spunne in open sight to bee viewed of all men, and shee which in the iudgement of most men hath laboured hardest, beareth away the bell and greatest commendation, as Stobæus, in the chapter of Temperance, out of one Nicolaus, hath left recorded. Amongst the Cantabri the husband giueth a dowry to the wife, and the daughters are made heires of their fathers lands and goods, and by them the brethren are bestowed in marriage. The fashion of the apparell and maner of attire of these women, is described by the same authour, as you may read in Artemedorus. The buildings and houses of this country were made, as we may vnderstand by Vitruuius, the famous Architect, of timber, rods, straw, reeds and leanes. Walls they haue which they call formaceos, or as some read fornaceos, for that being enclosed round in maner of a form on both sides with two boords, they were rather stuffed then workmanly built, as Pliny in the 14. chapter of his 17. booke doth testifie. Of the religion of the ancient Spaniards I find litle obserued by any good authours: and that which is noted of that argument you shall find in Strabo: to wit, That the Lvsitani, did sacrifice a goat to Mars, and beside that, their prisoners taken in the warres, and their great horses. Item, That they vsed to diuine and foretell of things to come by the entrails of their captiues and prisoners. Item, That after the maner of the Greeks they held certaine solemne feasts which they call Hecatombas, wherein an hundred beasts were sacrificed at once. Item, Certaine gamings, in maner of their Olympiackes. That they were not altogether vnskilfull of that kind of diuination, made by the obseruation of the entrails of beasts sacrificed, called by the Romanes Aruspicina, we may see by that saying of Lampridius spoken of Alexander Seuerus, to wit, in that he saith, That he was more skilfull in that art, than they. In Macrobius I find that the Accitani, did worship and do diuine honour vnto Mars, which they in their language call Necys. Some haue reported, That the Callaici had no maner of perseuerance at all of any god. But the Celtiberi, and their neere neighbours in the North

parts,

parts, did worship a certaine vnknowen god at night in the full moone, dancing and making merry, before the gates with all their families and housholds all night long. Yet it is apparant out of Pliny that in old time many yeares ago the Saguntini, did reuerence and diuine worship vnto Diana, brought thither by those of Zacynthus (Zante) 200. yeeres before the destruction of Troy. Thus far of the nation. But that we may shew a little more plainly the nature and disposition of this people, I think it not amisse out of the best Historians to set downe some few other obseruations which we haue noted concerning this argument. At what time the VETTONES came first to be subiect to the command of the Romans, & did obserue certain captains & lieutenants for recreation sake to stray & wander vp & down the fields, they supposing them to be beside themselues, tooke them and led them home to their cottages or dwelling places. For they thought that either they were to sit still in peace at home, or else to fight it out. This was an argument of their simplicity. See the 5. chapter of the 2. book of Ælians de varia historia. In the wars between the Romans and the Cantabri, the mothers killed their owne children, lest they should fall into the enemies hands. A child at the commandement of his father, with a sword killed his father, mother and brethren being taken captiues by the enemy. And againe, a woman in like maner killed her children and husband with others taken with her. One being called into the company of swaggering tosse-pot drunkards leapt into the fire and burnt himselfe. These were arguments of their great loue of liberty. Others of them, being taken in the field and nailed to the pillory, they report, did sing triumphantly as if they had gotten the victory. This was an argument of their contempt of death. Thus much out of Strabo: those which follow are taken out of Trogus. In the Punicke wars the patience of that seruant is highly commended, who reuenging his masters death, in the middest of all his torments did laugh hartily, and with a merry pleasant countenance did ouercome the cruell executioners. This is a notable example of true fortitude and valour. Oft times diuerse of them haue been tormented to death for that they would not bewray such things as were told them in secret: so that they made greater account of fidelity and secrecie, than of their liues. Many such examples as these, might, out of ancient authours, be referred to this place. But of the nature of this nation let these few things suffice. Now let vs addresse our selues to speake something of the country it selfe and nature of the soile. And first of the fertility of the same. Trogus maketh Spaine to be far more fertile than Africa or France. Being neither so much parched as that, with the heat of the Sunne; nor toiled as this, with continuall raging winds: but indifferent between them both: so that partly by reason of the temperature of the aire, and partly by reason of the moderate showres and raine which heere do fall, it is most fertile of all maner of corne and graine. For, as Philostratus hath left recorded, heere the temperature of the aire is such, as it is ordinarily in Autumne at Athens in Greece. Whereupon that in Solinus Polyhistor is truly spoken of this country. This climate or tract of ground, for goodnesse, may iustly be compared to the best country in the world, it is inferiour to none whether you respect the great plenty of corne heere growing, and goodnesse of soile, or whether you respect the number of choice vines and fruit trees, which heere do naturally come vp of themselues, with the great commodity that ariseth of them. It aboundeth with all things, that are either richly prised and greatly esteemed, or found to be necessary for vse. Gold and Siluer if you will seeke for them, they are heere to be found: it neuer failed the Smithes: it giueth place to none for Vines; it excelleth any other country for store of the best Oiles. There is no place of it vacant ground, none barren and altogether vnfruitfull. What place soeuer it be throughout this whole country that will not beare some kind of corn or other good fruit, that is good meddow or pasture. Yea euen those places that seem to be drie & barren, do beare hempe or such stuffe serning to make cables for ships. This is also confirmed by Pomponius Mela, in these words: It is, saith he, so fertile and well stored with men, horses, iron, lead, siluer and gold, that if there be any place of it, which by reason of want of water, be barren and not like it selfe, yet there it beareth Hempe, Flaxe, and a kind of shrubbe called Spartum, whereof they made cables for ships. Yet Strabo doth exempt from hence Tudetania, or Batica, who affirmeth that this place hath such wonderfull plenty of both, I mean of Mettal and of Corn, that it is impossible to giue it such due commendations as for the worthinesse of it it doth deserue. Nay it is so fertile of all these commodities, that as the same Trogus reporteth, it yeeldeth not sufficient for the vse of the inhabitants only, but besides that it serueth all Italy and the populous city of Rome. And thus much generally of the nature of the soile and commodities of this country. But Strabo doth somewhat more particularly handle this argument. For he sheweth that all the prouinces and shires of Spaine are not alike fertile and good: and those countries which haue greatest plenty of mines and mettall are good for little else. A great part of it also is but meanly inhabited, by reason of the mountaines and woods, with spatious and wide champion barren fields, where the soard or earth is very little or none at all. Neither hath it in all places water inough to serue it, as about Carpentania or Celtiberia, and almost all the North part of it abuttant vpon the sea: which places are not very well inhabited by reason of the craggginesse of the mountaines and bleake coldnesse of the aire. This part beareth no maner of corn at all. (Peraduenture Iuuenal in his 3. Satyre meant this tract, when he saith, Horrida vitanda est Hispania, *Rough Spaine must carefully be shunned.*) Yet the skirts of it where it bordereth vpon the Midland sea aboundeth with Oliues, Figges, Vines, and other such like plants and fruit trees, notwithstanding the vpland countries are not altogether void and destitute of these commodities. So that I may not without good cause heere apply that saying of Silius Italicus, an authour so often by me cited and named: Nec Cereri terra indocilis, nec inhospita Baccho, Nullaque Palladia sese magis arbore tollit. *Ceres heere hath taught her trade, God Bacchus heere was lodg'd: For choisest oiles and figges as good, This country well may boast and bragge. In Lusitania also, that part especially which lieth between the riuer Tagus and the Artabri, is a very good soile both for corne and grasse. Moreouer it yeeldeth great plenty of* Gold *and* Siluer, *and such like things. Athenæus, in the 8. booke of his Deipnosophiston confirmeth the same. Item, All that part of the country that lieth vpon the South, as Pliny testifieth, is very good: to wit, all that which they call Batica is more populous, better manured, a richer soile, more fertile and pleasant than any other country of all Spaine. In this prouince the grasse is so wonderfully ranke, that except the cattell be leazed and sometime brought home out of the pasture and restrained from feeding, they will burst themselues, as Trogus reporteth. But not only the land, but euen the sea which beateth vpon the coast of this Turdetania, is also as fertile: For it is wonderfully stored with all kind of* Oisters, Shelfishes, Tunies *and* Purples, *(a kind of shelfish whereof that colour is made) which are very gainfull vnto those that will labour to take them. And besides that, they do salt much of it and preserue it in pickle. Thus farre therefore of the vpper soard of the earth: Now let vs speake a word or two of the admirable rich mettals of this country, which lie hid vnder the same. That Spaine is all ouer bestrewed with* Gold, Siluer, Iron, Lead, white *and* red, *Pliny and Strabo do iointly testifie. Of the great plenty of* gold *and* siluer *heere found the Holy scripture in the 8. chapter of the 1. booke of the Machabees doth affirme. This also is auouched by Iosephus in the 16. chapter of his 2. booke of the Iewes wars. But it yeeldeth the greatest store in the driest and most barren mountaines, vpon which nothing else will grow or thriue. Yet by reason of the gold, as Pliny witnesseth, they are forced and made fruitfull. Such are those which do inclose Bastetania and Oretania, in which Strabo saith there are some veines of* Gold ore. *The same authour writeth, That in mount Argent, not farre from Castulon by Ilipa and both the Sisapoes there is a veine of* siluer. *Polybius saith that this veine runneth along by the city Babyla. In the confines of Milessia, where the city Oringis standeth, Liuy writeth that the inhabitants do find good store of* siluer. *Neere vnto the riuer Tagus also, in the mountaines are mines of* mettall. *As Cotinas are found both* copper *and* gold, *as the same Strabo testifieth. The prouince of Gallecia (this Trogus affirmeth) is wonderous full of* copper *and* lead: *it is also very rich of* gold, *so that oft times euen the plough doth turne vp some clots of* gold ore. *Pliny doth affirme that the same Gallecia, Asturia, and Lusitania, are as fertile of all maner of* mettals. *Strabo hath left recorded that amongst the sparkes of gold ore heere found some haue beene tried to waigh more then halfe a pound weight. Diodorus Siculus out of Phalereus reporteth the same, who saith, that some of those which heere do dig in the mines do euery three daies find as much in weight as an Euboian talent, which of Troy weight amounteth to aboue 36. pound. Stephanus mentioneth the city Ibilla, where he saith there are mines both of* siluer *and* gold. *But the greatest siluer-mine is neere new Carthage, distant from the city about 20. furlongs, where 40000. men are employed and set on worke; and euery day throughout the yeare, the people of Rome, as Strabo testifieth, receiued from hence 25000. drams of siluer. The same author writeth that there was a pit of siluer called Bebelus, which did find Hanniball daily 300. pound weight of siluer. That this pit was about the Pyreney mountaines, one peraduenture may gesse by that, which he withall affirmeth, that the Aquitani do fetch their water from hence. The great abundance of siluer which did runne from the Pyreney mountaines, being by casualtie set on fire (which story you shall find in Strabo and Diodorus Siculus) was such that the Phœnicians when they transported it from hence, and yet still there being left more than their ships could carry, instead of lead they put it vnder the ancors, or, as Aristotle thinketh, about Tartessus they made their ancors of it. It is obserued by Strabo that the Turdetani did make their cribs* (præsepia, *yet the learned Causabone doth rather thinke that the Greeke word in this place should signifie* Lacunaria, *a sommer or maine beame in an house) and hogsheads, of siluer. Yea and that certaine riuers of this country do yeeld some sparkes of gold, amongst which Tagus in Lusitania was one, there is none of the old writers but did constantly affirme for truth. Whereupon the Poets of former times haue highly commended Spaine for this matter, to wit, Iuuenall and Statius: Item Silius Italicus in this verse:* Hic certant Pactole tibi Duriasq; Tagusq;, *Rich Pactolus now may yeeld, to Dwere and Tayo stout. The great abundance of mettals which this country did yeeld may easily be proued by the many triumphs of the Romanes, and maruellous store of gold and siluer by them carried and transported from hence; which you shall read of in Liuy, a plentifull witnesse and of good credit, in many and sundry places of his Decades', whereof for examples sake I thinke it not amisse to produce one or two: Marcus Heluius saith he, brought from hence into the Exchequer at one time of vnwrought siluer 14732. pound weight. Of coined siluer, bearing the stampe of a waggon drawen with two horses, 17023. Of Huesca siluer* (Oscense argentum) 120438. *Cneius Cornelius Lentulus brought from hence of gold 1515. pound weight: of rough siluer 1000. of siluer coine, 34550. denarij, valuing of our money wel-neere 1728. pound sterling. That which the same doth report of Marcus Portius Cato, Quintus Fulnius Flaccus, Quintus Minutius, Lucius Stertinius, Tiberius Gracchus, Caius Calpurnius, Lucius Quinctius Crispinus, Marcus Fuluius Nobilior, Albinus, and others, let them read, who list to admire the wonderfull store of mettals of this country. Whereupon Antonius Augustinus might well say, That Spain in those times was vnto the Romanes the same, that now the West Indies are to the Spaniards. But now, lest I be too tedious, I will addresse my selfe to speake of other things which heere are found in as great abundance, as namely,* horses, dogs, conies, pearles, *and diuerse other such things. That in Spain there are great store of* conies, *Strabo, Pliny, and Ælianus do teach vs. The same is auerred by this verse of the worthy poet Catullus,* Cuniculosæ Celtiberiæ fili, *My sonne, in conny-borrow'd Spain ybred. Item, the coyn of Hadrian Emperour of Rome doth testifie the same: vpon which this little beast is stamped as a cognisance of this country. The* wooll *also of this country (I meane the blacke fleece, is of better estimation than that of the Coraxici, inhabitants of mount Taurus) the* flax *(whereof most excellent nets are made as Gratius witnesseth)* Spartum, *a kind of shrubbe like broome, whereof they made their cables,* coccum, *or graine wherewith they die skarlet,* pitch, hony, wax, salt, *digged out of the earth,* (Sal fossile) Alume, Boras (Chrysocolla) glasse, vermilion, *of no lesse estimation than Sinople* (Sinopica terra) purple (purpurissum) *and other colours,* Crystall, *the* Loadstone, *the Glasse-stone,* (lapis specularis) vitrum obsidianum, *the* Ceraunij *and* Hyacinthi, *certaine pearles and precious stones, are highly commended by Pliny, Strabo, Varro, Diodorus, Florus, Trogus; Dioscorides writeth that Spaine doth yeeld* red oker, Cadmia, Schistus, *and* Sory. *Pausanias in his Arcadica saith, that in Spaine, Cinoper* (Cinnabaris) *is commonly found in the same mine with gold. Theophrastus teacheth vs that the* Corke-tree *groweth plentifully in the Pyreney mountains. Gellius, from the relation of Varro, doth wonderfully extoll the* mast *of Spaine. Heliodorus mentioneth the Spanish* Amethyst. *The Nar, of the Corritani, a kind of fish called of the Latines* perna, *is by Strabo preferred before those of the Cantabri. Gellius commendeth the* Lampreies *taken neere Tartessus. Of the maruellous fat* Swine *of this country Varro in the 11. chapter of his 2. booke of Husbandry, telleth a strange tale: to wit, that the skin did hang ouer their mouthes, a foot and three fingers. Oppianus and Iulius Pollux do greatly commend the* Hounds *of Spaine. So doth Nemesianus.* Quorum proles de sanguine manat Ibero: *Those whelps the huntsman most commendeth, That Spanish race doth yeeld. The same Varro and Oppianus with Strabo the great Cosmographer doe as highly extoll the*

wild

wild horſes *of this country. Of theſe I thinke Olympius Nemeſianus did ſpeake in theſe his verſes:* Quin etiam gens ampla iacet trans ardua Calpes Culmina, cor-
nipedum latè fœcunda proborum &c. Aut inconcuſſo glomerat veſtigia dorſo, Aut molli pacata celer trahit eſſeda collo. *A mighty nation dwell'th beyond the ſtately tops of* Calpe *high, Which ſtore of Horſes good doth breed, eſteem'd throughout the world ſo wide. Some pace it well and amble fine, they neuer botch nor ſhake at all: Some draw in plough or cart as well, and runne vp hill as ſwift as wind. Item, Silius Italicus, an authour often in this hiſtory cited by me, reporteth the ſame, in theſe verſes of his,* Martius hic ſonipes campos hinnitibus implet, Hinc iuga cornipedes euecti bellica captant; *The warlike ſteed with mighty noice doth fil the champion fields. Martiall alſo thus ſpeaketh of them,* Hic breuis ad numerum rapidos qui colligit vngues, Venit ab armiferis gentibus Aſtur equus. *This little nag that trot'th ſo fine, and tread'th the meaſures round, Did come from warlike Aſtures, t'was bred in Spaniſh ground. The forenamed Silius in another place ſpeaketh thus of another kind:* Hic parus ſonipes, nec Marti notus. *This little apiſh tit, For warlike ſeruice is not fit. Of this kind peraduenture Gratius ſpeaketh thus:* Non tamen Hiſpano Martem tentare minace auſim, *I dare not for my life to ſerue in field, vpon the weake-limm'd Spaniſh tits. Perhaps this is that kind of horſe which Pliny calleth* Thieldones, *and* Aſturcones, *Nags, Hobbies or Gennets, very ſmall of bone and grow'th. Which in their trauell haue not an ordinary pace, as other horſes, but by gathering vp their feet round do amble gently, which Plautus termeth* tollutim incedere. *Seneca in his Epiſtles calleth them* Aſturcones & mannos tollutares, *Ambling nags or gennets. Of the coach-horſes* (equi curules, *or,* quadrigales) *bred heere, and for their extraordinary ſwiftneſſe much eſteemed farre and neere.* Quintus Aurelius Symmachus *maketh a long diſcourſe. Hee termeth this country* equini pecoris diuitem, *rich in multitude of good horſes. Silius Italicus, the worthy poet ſaith, that theſe horſes are ſo ſwift, that they will out ſtrip the winds. Of mares got with foale by the wind, (neere the maine ſea about Liſbone, or, as Silius writeth amongſt the Vettones) in mount Sintra,* (Tagrus) *as Varro ſaith, or Cabo S. Vincente* (mons ſacer) *as Columella would haue it) many men haue written many things, and more peraduenture then is true. All generally do attribute this to the nature and quality of the Weſt wind in thoſe parts. Varro and Columella do affirme that the colts or foales bred by this meanes do not liue aboue 3. yeares: yet Silius ſaith that they will liue well till they be 7. yeares old. Columella writeth, that it is a thing well known to euery man to be true: Varro telleth it for an incredible matter, yet very true; and withall affirmeth that mares do there conceiue by meanes of the wind, as heere hens doe: whoſe egs by him are called* Hypenemia, *or,* Subuentanea, *by Pliny* Zephyria, *that is, wind-egs. Ariſtotle in the 5. and 6. books of his hiſtory of Liuing creatures ſpeaketh of theſe egs. And although Iulius Solinus, and S. Auguſtine, in his booke* de ciuitate Dei, *do write, that the ſame commeth to paſſe, to the mares in Cappadocia; and Homer would make the world beleeue that the North wind makes the mares of Erichthonius with foale, and that I am not ignorant that Ælianus in the 25. chapter of his 7. booke* de Animalibus, *doth thinke that euen the winds do make mares more fruitfull; yet I do rather thinke with Trogus that this did ariſe of the maruellous fruitfulneſſe of the mares and ſwiftneſſe of the horſes, which is ſuch that in that reſpect there is iuſt cauſe to deeme them to haue beene begotten by the wind. Of theſe our Silius Italicus, himſelfe a Spaniard borne, writeth thus:* Et venerem occultam genitali concipit aura, *By ſecret meanes they do conceiue, The wind doth make them big. And peraduenture Virgil in theſe his verſes aim'd at this ſtory.* Omnes ore verſæ in Zephyrum ſtant rupibus altis, Exceptantq; leues auras, & ſæpe ſine vllis Coniugijs vento grauidæ, (mirabile dictu.) *Beſide theſe there are alſo certaine other miracles and ſtrange things to be ſeene and obſerued in Spaine. In Cadima* (ager Carinenſis, *or,* Catinenſis, *as ſome copies haue it) there are two ſprings, whereof the one ſwalloweth vp all things that are caſt into it, the other caſteth them out. In the ſame prouince there is another which maketh all the fiſhes that are in it to ſeem as if they were of a golden colour: yet they being out of the water do nothing at all differ from thoſe of other waters. In Cantabria the three Tamaricke fountaines* (fontes Tamarici, *Pliny nameth them)* 8. *foot diſtant one from another, are ordinarily euery day* 12. *times drie, and ſometime* 20. *times, ſo cleane that you can ſcarce diſcerne whether euer they had water in them or not. When as notwithſtanding there is another large fountain hard by them that runneth continually; thus farre out of Pliny. Suetonius in Galba ſaith that a thunderbolt fell into a lake of Cantabria, and that there were* 12. *hatchets* (ſecures) *found there. In Spaine there is a riuer which at the firſt ſight differeth nothing from other waters: but if you liſten but a little while, you ſhall heare the water make a fine whiſtling noice. For aſſoone as neuer ſo little wind ſhall but moue the pooles or deeper places, the water reſoundeth melodiouſly like a muſicall inſtrument. The wind ſtriketh in manner of the quill, the water ſerueth in ſtead of the cittron, as Achilles Statius writeth in his* 1. *booke* De Amoribus. *In the confines of Gallecia there is a mountaine called* Mons Sacer, *(Pico Sagro, the Spaniards do yet to this day call it) which it was not lawfull to dig or ſtrike with any iron toole: but if at any time by fall of thunderbolt the ground were broke, which in theſe countries is an ordinary thing, the gold which by that means ſhalbe diſcouered, is gathered by thoſe which come next, as if it were a ſpeciall gift and fauour of God, as Trogus in the* 44. *booke of his Hiſtory teſtifieth. Strabo writeth that in Luſitania (now Portugall) there is a kind of* Salt *found which is of a purple colour. Sidonius in Oreſius affirmeth, That there is another kind of Salt digged out of the mountains of Tarracon, which is ſweet and of a pleaſant taſt. Amongſt the Hiſpani Albini about Iberus, Gellius out of Varro deſcribeth a great mountaine all of cleane ſalt: from which looke how much ſoeuer you ſhall take from it, ſo much within a while it will wax and grow againe. Lucian in his vowes, maketh mention of Spaniſh pickle, or ſaltfiſh. Pliny writeth that vpon the ſea coaſt of Cantabria there is a very ſteep high hill that is all nothing elſe but clean iron. Thoſe which fall ſick at Caliz* (Gades) *as Philoſtratus reporteth, cannot die, their ſoules cannot depart from them, ſo long as the tide doth drowne or ouerflow the country. And thus much hitherto of old Spaine,* terris omnibus terra fœliciore, cui excolendæ atq; adeo ditandæ impenſius quàm cæteris gentibus *(as Latinus Pacatus ſaith)* ſupremus ille fabricator indulſit, *that is, This land for goodneſſe of ſoile excelleth all lands in the whole world beſide: about the trimming and furniſhing of which, and ſo conſequently for the enriching of the ſame, almighty God creator of all, beſtowed more time and care then ordinarily he did for other countries. The deſcription of which I purpoſe to finiſh and cloſe vp with that commendation, wherewith Pliny concludeth his Naturall hiſtory:* Ab Italia, exceptis Indiæ fabuloſis, proximè quidem dixerim Hiſpaniam, quocumq; ambitur mari, *that is, Next after Italy, excepting alwaies thoſe fabulous reports of India, I giue Spaine the commendations, vpon thoſe ſides eſpecially which do butte vpon the ſea.*

Without the limits of the maine land or continent of Spaine, there is a part of this country called Insvlaris, *or* Balearivm, *that is, The Spaniſh iles, or, the Baleares. For this part of Spaine conſiſteth altogether of ilands. The names of thoſe which do lie in the Ocean or Maine ſea, are theſe,* Gades (*now* Caliz) Ivnonis inſula, Geryonis monumentum, (S. Pedro, *a little ile betweene Caliz and the maine land)* Londobris, *ouer againſt Portugall, now knowen by the name of* Barlinguas; Corticata, Avnios, Deorvm inſulæ, *peraduenture thoſe which they now call* Ilas de Baiona; *and the faigned* Cassiterides, *in this tract. For theſe famous ilands are indeed thoſe which our ſeamen call* The Sorlings, *belonging to the crowne of England, as we haue ſhewed before. In the Midland ſea are theſe following: the two* Baleares, *the Greater and the Leſſer* Mallorca *and* Menorca: *the two* Pityvsae, *to wit,* Ebvsvs, *(now* Yuica, *or as ſome terme it* Ibiſſa) *and* Ophivsa; Scombraria (Cabo di Palos) Colvbraria, (Moncolobrer) Capraria (Cabrera) Tiqvadra (Coneiera) Plvmbaria, Planesia, *and* Maenaria, *all of them, except only the Baleares and Gades, ſmall ilands and of none account. Gades was much renowmed and famous long ſince by meanes of the fables of Hercules and Geryon feigned by Poets to haue been acted heere, as alſo for that the long liued king Arganthonius, who was before his death* 300. *yeares old, did ſometime keepe his court heere. The Baleares were much talked of, by reaſon the Ilanders were counted good ſlingers, beſt experienced and skilfull in that weapon called by the Romanes,* Funda. *But eſpecially it was much ſpoken of by meanes of the great famine and dearth that there was cauſed by conies: of which there was ſometime in theſe Ilands ſuch wonderfull ſtore and abundance, that old ſtories do teſtifie, that the country people were forced to entreat of Auguſtus Cæſar a military aid and band of men to helpe to deſtroy them, keepe them from breeding and ſpreading any further. Pliny compareth the winds of theſe Ilands with the beſt that are made of Italian grapes. I do verily beleeue that Seruius vpon the 7. booke of Virgils Æneids did miſtake the matter, when he writeth that Geryon did rule as king of the Baleares, and the Pityuſaes. For all other writers do affirme, that he reigned and kept his court about Gades. Except in defence of Seruius one ſhould alledge this ſaying of Trogus:* In parte Hiſpaniæ quæ ex inſulis conſtat, regnum penes Geryonem fuit: *that is, In a part of Spaine which conſiſteth altogether of ilands, Geryon ſwayed the ſcepter, and ruled as ſoueraigne king. But that he ſpake this of Gades, and the iland, not farre from it in the maine ſea, the wonderfull paſtorage and rankeneſſe which he aſcribeth to theſe is a ſufficient argument and proofe; which by no meanes may be verified of the Baleares. Againe, Solinus plainly teſtifieth for me that Bocchoris, and not Geryon, did reigne in the Baleares. But his owne words may perhaps pleaſe thee better; therefore liſten, thus he ſpeaketh:* Bocchoris regnum Baleares fuerunt, vſq; ad euerſionem Phrygum cuniculis animalibus quondam copioſæ. In capite Bæticæ, vbi extremus eſt Noti Orbis terminus, inſula à ſeptingentis paſſibus ſeparatur, quam Tyrij à Rubro profecti mari, Erythraeam, Pœni ſua lingua Gadir, id eſt, ſepem nominarunt. In hac Geryonem habitaſſe plurimis monumentis probatur, tametſi quidam putent Herculem boues ex alia inſula abduxiſſe, quæ Luſitaniam contuetur. *Thus rudely in Engliſh. The Baleares where Bocchoris, vntill the ouerthrow of the Phrygians, raigned and held his court, were ſometime wonderfully full of Conies. In the entrance and head of Batica which is the outmoſt bound of the* Knovven World, *there is an iland which is diſtant from the maine land threeſcore and tenne paſes. This the Tyrians, come from the Red ſea, called* Erythraea, *or, The Red iland: but the Pœni or Carthaginians in their language named it* Gadir, *that is, The hedge. Heere Geryon did ſometime dwell, as monuments and antiquities do ſtrongly proue; although ſome do thinke that Hercules did cary the Oxen from another iland, which lieth ouer againſt Luſitania. Thus farre Solinus. Obſerue heere that* גדר Gader, *in the ancient language of the Iewes, and*

Giadir, *in the moderne tongue of the farre-conquering Arabians, doth ſignifie an hedge, encloſure, or fence. Beſide theſe forenamed ilands knowen to the ancient and beſt writers Sextus Rufus Auienus reciteth others by theſe names:* OEstrymnides, Archale, Poetanion, Agonida, Cartare, Strongile *and* Lvnae. *Theſe becauſe no man elſe doth ſeeme to know or take notice of, peraduenture may be ſome of thoſe which Pliny termeth* mari vadoſo paruas, *Small ilands or ſhelues in the ſhallow ſea, and are in number well neere twenty. What if to theſe I ſhould adioine* Cromyvsa *and* Melvssa, *certaine ilands vpon the coaſt of Spaine, as Stephanus citeth out of Hecataus his Coſmography?*

Of Transfretana *or* Tingitana Hiſpania, *that other part, I meane, of Spaine, beyond the ſtreights, called Tingitania, (becauſe it did only in name and vſurpation, not in deed and of right belong to Spaine: as alſo for that it is, thus Pomponius Mela writeth of it,* Regio ignobilis, & vix quidquam illuſtre ſortita, paruis opidis habitatur, parua flumina emittit, ſolo quam viris melior, & ſegnitiæ gentis obſcura, *A baſe country, and hath ſcarce any good thing in it worth the ſpeaking of. It hath no famous cities but ſmall ragged townes and villages. The riuers which runne through it are very ſmall and not nauigable: yet the ſoile is better than the men. For the ſlouthfulneſſe and cowardice of the people hath made the country the more obſcure:) I will ſpeake nothing of in this place.*

GALLIA, (now FRANCE) as it was in the time of STRABO *and the reſt of the ancient Geographers.*

ALL that tract of the earth, which the Ocean, the midland ſea, the Pyreney mountaines and the riuer Rheine do containe and compaſſe, is called of old writers GALLIA or GALACIA, and the inhabitants CELTI or CELTAE. Whereupon Ptolemey properly named it CELTOGALACIA. We haue demonſtrated and ſhewed at large in the olde map of Europe, that the name *Celtes* was more generall in times paſt: and that *Gallia* did reach beyond the Alpes as farre as the riuer Rubicon; becauſe indeed that part of Italy (as we know) was poſſeſſed and inhabited by them. But we purpoſe heere onely to deſcribe that which is properly and truly called *Gallia*, whoſe bounds we haue ſet downe to be the Ocean, the Rhine and the mountaines. This the Romanes diuided into GALLIA TRANSALPINA, that is, Gallia beyond the Alpes and GALLIA CISALPINA, that is, Gallia on this ſide the Alpes. Mela and Plinie diuided it into two parts, the one lying Northward, the other Southward: this Pliny and his imitatour Solinus by the two hils Gebenna and Iura: Mela by the hill Gebenna and the riuer Rhoſne: after which maner alſo Eutropius and Suetonius do diſtinguiſh it. They call that part, which is toward the North GALLIA COMATA; becauſe the inhabitants did weare long haire: the other toward the South GALLIA BRACCATA, of a ſhort kind of coat, which the people of that countrie did commonly goe in. The whole is diuided of Cæſar into three parts: of the which one (ſaith he) is inhabited by the BELGAE, another by the AQVITANI, and the third by them, who in their tongue are called CELTAE, and in ours GALLI. The riuer Garonde parteth the Celtes from the Aquitanes, and the riuers Seine and Marne doe diuide them from the Belgæ. But GALLIA NARBONENSIS is not mentioned in this diuiſion: which part Pliny and Pomponius Mela do deſcribe ſeuerally by it ſelfe, and Cæſar comprehendeth it vnder the name of PROVINCE. Notwithſtanding Ptolemey in his deſcription, and Ammianus, who followeth him, doth attribute it vnto Gallia, and diuide the whole into foure parts, to wit, AQVITANIA, LVGDVNENSIS (the very ſame with *Celtica*) BELGICA and NARBONENSIS. But all doe not limite this diuiſion with the ſame bounds. For Cæſar placeth the *Heluetians* next to the Gaules or Celtes, whom Pliny and the foreſaid Ptolemey place in Belgica. Cæſar maketh Belgica to reach from the Rhine to Marne, Pliny from the riuer Scaldis to the Seine. Cæſar placeth the riuer Garonde as the bound betweene the Celtes and the Aquitanes, ſo likewiſe doth Pomponius Mela; but Strabo boundeth it with the riuer Loire, and that according to the preſcript of Auguſtus, with whom alſo Ptolemey doth agree. The foreſaid Strabo (following I know not what authors) ſaith that the Belgæ inhabite betweene the Rhine and the Ocean and amongſt them numbreth the Veneti, the vtmoſt people that dwell towards the Weſt ſea. But I feare much, leſt in that place in ſted of Belgæ he ſhould haue ſaid Celtæ, ſeeing that according to all Geographers and Hiſtoriographers the people Veneti are placed in Gallia Celtica or Lugdunenſis. Succeeding ages diuided the whole country of Gallia into many parts, as we may read in Sextus Rufus, Ammianus, a booke intituled Liber Notitiæ: and another called Dignitatum Libellulus, which authors doe reckon all the parts and regions thereof to bee ſeuenteene; all which we offer to thy view in this our map. But afterward in proceſſe of time, to wit, after the time of Charlemaine it was diuided only into two parts: the one AVSTRASIA, that is, Eaſt France, the other NEVSTRIA (as they corruptly write it) or *Weſtria* or rather *Weſtria*, that is, Weſt France. And ſo much concerning the name of this countrie, the limitation and the bounds, which Suetonius in the life of Iulius affirmeth to containe in compaſſe 32. hundred miles. Now it remaineth that we write ſomewhat in like maner of the nature, temperature and commodities of the ſame.

Claudian writeth that it is a moſt bleſſed and a happy country in reſpect of the ſituation of it. And Cæſar in his third booke of Ciuil wars reporteth it to be moſt healthful. Seneca in his third of Naturall Queſtions ſaith it is full of brookes and riuers. Solinus recordeth it had in times paſt ſacred and vaporous fountaines. Strabo deſcribeth it to be all well watered and moiſtned with brooks and riuers, and that the places, along which they runne, are for the moſt part champion grounds (for Sidonius ſaith, that heere are large and open) or elſe ſmall riſing hils. The ſame authour recordeth that it beareth great ſtore of graine, millet, and maſte, and that it breedeth all maner of cattell. [The forementioned Sidonius in Maioranus his Panegyricke writeth that it is plentifully ſtored with cattel.] There is in it nothing ſuperfluous, vnleſſe it be, where it is either marriſh or fenny, or ouergrown with wood. Trebellius in his Baliſta maketh it to be fruitfull of graine. which ſame thing Cicero affirmeth to be true in his oration for Marcus Fonteius: where hee writeth that great ſtore of corne was woont to be carried out of this country by the Romanes, and we may read in Cæſars third booke of his Commentaries and in Dions 39. booke how they did vſe to ſend their Ambaſſadours for prouiſion of corne vnto the Veneti, a people of this country. But Pliny teſtifieth that this corne was the lighteſt and worſt kind of all thoſe ſorts of corne that were vſually brought to Rome. The ſame authour in another place hath left in writing that the people of Aquitane did eate panicke. Solinus extolleth France for a fortunate country in reſpect of the fatneſſe of the ſoile, and many rich commodities, in many places alſo repleniſhed with vines and orchards & bleſſed with ſtore of all things neceſſarie for the behoofe of man. But let vs heare alſo what Pomponius Mela ſaith of this countrie. It is a land verie fruitfull, chieflie of graſſe and corne, and pleaſant to behold and beautified with many great and goodly forreſts. Any kind of corne, that cannot well away with cold, the country yeeldeth not euery where, neither is there heere any great ſtore of hurtfull and noiſome beaſts. Let vs heere alſo what Iulian the Emperour in his Miſopogones, an eie-witneſſe ſaith of this country: The winter there is moſt milde, by reaſon of the heat of the Ocean as it is thought, or elſe it may be becauſe there bloweth thence a certaine ſoft gale of winde: and the ſea water ſeemeth to bee warmer than the freſh water. Whether it be therefore for this reaſon, or for any other vnknowen to me, I cannot tell, yet of this I am ſure that this is true. The Winter of that land is verry temperate and milde to the inhabitants: moreouer the beſt vines do grow there: and many alſo by their art and induſtrie haue now made fig-trees to grow there, which in winter they are faine to couer ouer with wheat ſtraw or ſtubble and ſuch like things, as it were with clothes, thereby to defend them from the violence and iniuries of the aire. Thus farre out of Iulian. It is true indeed that the cold, (becauſe the country, according to Cæſar in his firſt booke of Commentaries lieth farre North) is woont to ſtay and ſlacke the ripeneſſe of corne. Wherefore we may fitly adde to this place that, which Varro hath ſet downe in his firſt booke of husbandrie: In Gallia Tranſalpina (ſaith he) there are ſome regions bordering vpon the Rhine, where neither vine, nor oliue, nor apples would grow, vnleſſe they did dung their grounds with a kind of white chaulke digged out of the earth, which Pliny calleth *marga*, that is, marle. but Claudian termeth it *Galliam niue feracem*, France fertile of ſnow: and Lucian ſpeaketh of French ice: and hence commeth that prouerbe in Petronius Arbiter, *Colder than French ſnow*. Inſomuch that Diodorus confeſſeth, that when the riuers are frozen ouer, they are not only paſſable to few, but euen to whole armies, with their carts and waggons. He addeth likewiſe, that in ſteed of water it is repleniſhed with ſnow. Heerehence it is, if I be not deceiued, that Ariſtotle reporteth amongſt his wonders, that France breedeth no aſſes. Seneca in his third booke of Naturall queſtions affirmeth it to be windie. The North-Weſt winde (*Circius*) (ſaith he) annoieth France: to it, notwithſtanding that be ready to ouerthrow their houſes and buildings, they giue thankes, as to whom they attribute their healthfulneſſe. which peraduenture might ſeeme falſe and fabulous, if the ſame author did not in that very place adde theſe words following: Auguſtus (who was afterward made a god) erected and dedicated a temple to this wind, at ſuch time as he ſoiourned in France. Of this wind you may reade more in Aulus Gellius his 2. booke 22. chapter. but I take it to be that Northen winde, which infecteth thoſe places called *Campi Lapidei* Stondon, (whereof we ſhall ſpeake heereafter) where theſe things are knowen to be true euen to this day. Cicero in his oration *De prouinciis conſularibus*, moued (as it ſeemes) with the ſharpneſſe of this aire, cried out truly or falſly. What can be found more ſharpe or rough, than thoſe places? What more deſolate than their townes? What more barbarous than their nations? What more large than their Ocean? Yet for all that, the nature of the aire and ſoile neuer letted or hindered, but that they learned either of Rome from her cradle, (as Macrobius witneſſeth in his 2. booke vpon *Somnium Scipionis*, or of the Maſſilians as reporteth Trogus 43. to plant both vines and oliues. Pliny noteth that one Elico, a Swiſſer or Heluetian (hauing beene entertained at Rome for his skill in ſmiths worke and carpentrie) at his returne againe into his country, brought ouer with him drie figs and raiſons, oile & wine. From which time afterwards there was ſuch plenty of vines, that Columella doth as it were complaine, that the Italians did lay vp their vintage here: and Plutarch recordeth that they did vſe to ſend to Rome from Vienna in France that wine, which of a kind of taſte that it had of pitch was called *vinum Picatum*, aſſoone as it began to be in requeſt there. Therefore I would gladly vnderſtand what Vopiſcus and Euſebius ſhould meane, who deliuer that the Emperour Probus was the firſt that granted the Gauls to plant and ſet vines. Shall any man thinke that vntill his time there were no vines in any part of France, ſauing onely in Prouince? Yet Pliny maketh mention of the vine of Berrie, likewiſe of the vine of Auuergne. I muſt needs confeſſe my ſhallowneſſe of vnderſtanding heerein. Iulian the Emperour writeth in his Miſopogones, that in his time there was an excellent vine at Paris, and Iſidorus commendeth the vine of Berrie. Strabo plainly ſheweth that there were heere mettals both gold and ſiluer and the beſt ſort thereof in the mountaine Cemmenus, now called *Mountaignes d'Auergne*, or, *de Ceuennes*, as Poldus affirmeth. That there were alſo excellent gold-mines among the Tarbelli, and iron mines in Perigort and Berrie. Athenæus writeth that gold was digged vp in ſome part of Celtica. Auſonius calleth Tarne, a riuer of Aquitane, the golden floud. Diodorus in his fifth booke reckoneth vp in it diuers golden riuers: from hence it commeth, as we reade in Procopius, that the Gauls did coine gold found in their own natiue ſoile, which was not ſtamped like other money, with the picture of the Romane Emperours, but only with a ſtampe of their owne. Caſſiodorus in his ſeuenth booke, and 37. ſection of his *Variar.* maketh mention of their coine in theſe words: *Gallis auctoribus ſine aliquo adhuc ſigno ad metalla tranſlata eſt*; Hence it aroſe, as ſeemeth that of Manilius Gallia is tearmed rich; of Dion, flouriſhing in wealth: of Ioſephus, the rich Galles: and in Sibyls oracles, the Galles wealthy in gold. And howſoeuer Diodorus writeth that they haue no ſiluer, yet Athenæus reporteth that a wood by a miſchance being ſet on fire ſo inflamed the Pyreney mountaines that there iſſued and ran foorth great ſtreames of melted ſiluer. Moreouer Strabo reporteth that there were ſiluer mines among the Rutheni and Gabali, certaine nations and people of Aquitane: and Cæſar ſpeaketh of certaine mines of braſſe in diuers places. It is obſerued by Pliny that the Amethyſt, a kind of iaſper, is found in France; as alſo Corall, neere Marſiles about the Ilands Stœchades. There is alſo found Amber, in a riuer of the Celtæ, if we may beleeue Dion Pruſæus. For as I thinke it to be true if he meant it of the Celto-Germanes, ſo I deeme it falſe, if he meant it of the Celto-Galles. There grow heere alſo, as Pliny affirmeth, the purple *vaccinia* or whortles, wherewith they did vſe to die clothes for their ſeruants and ſlaues. In another place he attributeth to this country thoſe rich tinctures of ſcarlet, purple and tyrian, which were in ſuch high eſtimation at Rome. To the ſame doth Vitruuius aſſigne another ſort of ſcarlet die. It is true by the teſtimony of Galen that Nard (which the Apothecaries vſed for to make treacle withall) was wont to be brought out of France. Pliny theweth that the beſt ſort of firre that were, grew vpon the mountaines Iura and Vogeſus: and elſewhere, that birch firſt came out of France, which they did vſe to boile and out of it to draw a glutinous and clammy ſlime, which ſerued in ſteed of bitumen: Item, that the herbe hyacinth or crow-toe do grow and proſper there exceedingly: that they ſow line or flaxe, wherwith being ſpun and wouen (as Strabo writeth) they make ſailes, although Cæſar auoucheth that the Veneti people of America or Britaine did vſe skinnes or leather in ſteed of ſailes. That there did grow the citron-tree may be gathered out of Paterculus, who affirmeth that Iulius Cæſar made preparation for his French triumph of the citron-tree. But as there are in this country theſe and ſuch like herbs and trees, for the profit and vſe of man: ſo are there thoſe that be venemous and pernicious to mans nature. Of which ſort is the yew tree, and thereof, according to the teſtimony of Cæſar, very great plenty, which Dioſcorides doth deliuer to be in Narbone of ſo deadly a poiſon, that whoſoeuer do either ſleepe vnder it, or ſhall ſit and reſt themſelues in this ſhade, they be not only hurt, but oft times they do catch their death by it. Concerning which tree Pliny addeth this much, that it hath beene found by experience, that in France the wine bottles made thereof for wayfaring men and trauellers haue killed and poiſoined thoſe that drunke out of them: And Cæſar witneſſeth, that one Catuulcus king of the Eburones made away himſelfe with the iuice of the yew tree, whereof (ſaith he) there was great abundance in France. Ariſtotle amongſt his wonders maketh mention of a kind of poiſon which is found in this country, called of them *xenicon*, the Greeke copy hath τοξικον. But heereof, heereafter we ſhall haue occaſion to ſpeake in another place. And this much concerning things without life: now concerning liuing creatures by your patience we will in as few words as we may, ſet down what we haue read and obſerued written by all ancient writers. Trebellius in the life of Claudius the Emperour maketh mention of a famous breed of mares in this country. The infinite number of dogs of this nation be not only highly commended by the Poets, Ouid, Oppian and Gratius; but euen alſo by Pollux the Grammarian, and Euphrates the oratour. Pliny ſaith that he ſaw with his owne eies in the grand cirque of Pompey the great a hart-woolfe (*Lupus cernarius*) brought out of France. Their ſwine, according to the relation of Strabo, be notable for their bigneſſe, ſtrength and ſwiftneſſe, which are to him that is not vſed to them, as dangerous as the fierceſt wolues. For which cauſe it cannot be denied but that Athenæus wrote very truly that they had the beſt bacon, and that (the aforeſaid Strabo bearing witneſſe) in ſuch plenty, that from hence they did therewith furniſh not only Rome, but alſo moſt places of Italy. I obſerue out of Varro his tract *de lingua Latinâ*, that is, of the Latin tongue, that there be heere very great hares: in which authour alſo there is mention made of French wooll, which according to Strabo is very courſe. If any credit be to be giuen to the forecited Pliny, there is found in the vpper coaſts of France towards the North Ocean fowle like to a ſwan called *Onocrotalus*: item, as he ſaith, there is found freſh Salmon: in the French Ocean a mighty ſea fiſh, called *Thyſeter*, or a whirlepoole, raiſing himſelfe vp aloft out aboue the ſea, in maner of a great columne or pillar, higher then the very ſailes of ſhips, ſpouting out as it were a deluge of waters, ready to drowne and ſinke euen very tall ſhips: likewiſe there are, as the ſame authour ſaith, mearmaids, elephants and ſea-rammes. In the riuer Sone, as Stobeus gathereth out of Caliſthenes, there breedeth a huge kind of fiſh, called of the inhabitants therabouts *Clupea*, which while the moone increaſeth, ſeemeth white of colour: and the ſame decreaſing groweth blacke. and when his body groweth to be of an extraordinary bigneſſe, he is killed of his owne chines or bones. In the head of this fiſh is found a ſmall ſtone, not vnlike to a graine of Salt, (Plutarch in his booke *de Montibus*, affirmeth it to be like a crumme or little quantity of Frankincenſe) which is a ſpeciall remedy againſt the quartane ague, if in the wane of the moone it be but applied to the left ſide of the body. Glycas out of Anaſtaſius tearmeth this fiſh *Clopea*, but Plutarch, in the place before quoted, nameth it, *Scolopidon*. It is almoſt incredible what a maruellous multitude of frogs be heere: ſuch was, I ſay, the abundance of them, that the inhabitants of a certaine city were driuen out and forced to ſeeke another place to dwell in. Yet Pliny, of whom we haue ſo often ſpoken, auoucheth it to be true, citing Varro for his authour; and Trogus in his 15. booke confirmeth it, affirming the like thing to haue happened to the Abderites, a certaine people of Thrace. But let vs come to other more wonderfull things of this region: and firſt the hiſtory of ſtones digged out of the ground, is as ſtrange as any, of which Pomponius Mela vſeth theſe very words: In Gallia Narbonenſis is the fountaine Salſula, which ſheddeth water not ſweet but more brackiſh than the water of the ſea. Hard by is a field all greene and couered ouer with ſhort and ſlender reeds, yet otherwiſe it ſwimmeth and floteth aloft vpon a pole that beareth it vp. That it is ſo, the middle part of it plainly prooueth, which being cut off from the reſt about it, ſwimmeth like an Iland, and ſuffereth it ſelfe to be moued and drawne to and fro. Moreouer by thoſe places

ALBI= ONIS, SIVE BELGAE. BRITAN= NIAE PARS.

Septentrio. MARIS GERMANIC PARS.

OCEANVS BRITANNICVS.

OCEANVS OCCIDENS.

OCEANVS AQVITANICVS.

Tamesis flu.

Londinum. Aug. Trinobantum.

CANTIVM.

Littus Saxonicum.

Belgica II.

Neuſtria, Siue Neruicanus tractus.

Lugdunenſis II.

Lugdunenſis III.

Aquitania I.

Aquitania II.

Aquitania III.

Belgica Prima.

Germania Prima.

Germania Secunda.

Sequana flu.

Matrona flu.

Mosella flu.

Rhenus flu.

Ligeris flu.

Garumna flu.

Vigenna flu.

Caris flu.

Duranius flu.

Dordonis flu.

Tarnis flu.

Aturis flu.

Isara flu.

Druentia flu.

Rhodanus flu.

Vindelicorum.

Rhetia.

Noricum.

Italia.

Pannonia.

Sarmatia.

Vindelicum mons.

Brenni montes.

Pyrenæi montes.

Alpes Cottiæ.

Alpes Maritimæ.

Mare Mediterraneum.

Mare Tyrrhenum.

Mare Adriaticum.

Mare Ligusticum.

Mare Siculum.

Mare Ionium.

Mare Creticum.

Mare Aegeum.

Mare Pontus.

Mare Propontis.

Mare Maeotis.

Mare Caspium.

Mare Rubrum.

Mare Persicum.

Mare Arabicum.

Mare Indicum.

Mare Aethiopicum.

Mare Atlanticum.

Mare Rubrum.

GALLIÆ VETERIS Typus.

Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.

HISPANIAE PARS.

AMPLISS. VIRIS DD.
EDVARDO VANDER
DILFT, ET CAROLO MA=
LINEO, NOBILITATE RE=
RVMQ. PERITIA CLARISS.
VRBISQ. ANTVERP. COSS.
ABRAH. ORTELIVS
L.M. DEDICABAT.

Nomenclaturæ et positionis locorum huius tabulæ testimonia, petæ ex Thesauro nostro Geographico.

GERMANIÆ MAGNÆ PARS.

ITALIÆ GALLICÆ PARS.

Cum Privilegio Imp. Reg. et Cancel. Brab.
1594.

places also that are cut and digd quite through, appeareth the sea sheaded vnderneath it. Whereupon, whether it were through ignorance of the truth, or that they were purposely disposed to make a leasing, it liked as well our authours as also the Greeks, to leaue in writing vnto such as should come after, that fish was digged out of the whole ground in that country, which indeed comming out of the deepe sea thither, and there being killed by such as bobbed for them, was drawen dead out of the aforesaid holes. This much out of him. Now whether Strabo and Athenæus be to be numbred amongst those Greeke writers, whose credit Mela doth extenuate heerein, I know not. For Strabo in his 4. book deliuereth, that about the riuer Rutcino (in the very same prouince that Mela there describeth) there is a lake not far from it, and a little farder off from the sea a waterish fenny piece of ground, full of salt pits, wherein are mullets, which are woont to be drawen and taken out of the earth. For as soone as a man diggeth 3. or 4. foot deepe into the ground, thrusting an eel-speare into the mud, a man shall sometime chance to sticke or kill the foresaid fish, being of a reasonable growth and bignesse. This kind of fish, like the eele, is bred and liueth in the mudde. Thus writes he. Athenæus in his 8. booke, out of Polybius his 34. booke of histories saith thus: that from the Pyreney mountaines vntil you come to Narbon, the fields, all along through the which the riuers Tiberis and Rutcino do runne, be plaine and champion, in which fields are found those fishes which they tearme fossiles, that is, digged out of the ground. For the soile of that place is soft and greene, much grasse growing thereon: vnderneath the grasse, the earth being for two or three cubites deepe sandy, you shall find water that hath soaked thither and issued foorth out of the riuers, in which fishes doe wander through those streames for their food, being exceedingly delighted with the roots of the grasse. All that coast is full of fishes vnder the ground, which assoone as the earth is cast vp, they take. And Dalechampius vpon Athenæus hath obserued that this maner of fishing doth as yet in that place continue euen to this day. I haue beene alwaies of this mind, that that little history which Aristotle hath left in writing in his booke of wonders may fitly be referred hither: how that in the borders of the Marseilles nere the Ligusticke sea, there is a lake, which bubbling and streaming foorth casteth out an infinit multitude of fishes, exceeding all beliefe &c. Pliny in his 9. booke, chapter 17. saith, that if in that season, when mullets vse to ingender, in the prouince of Narbone, a man take a milter out of their pooles where they are kept, and draw a long string or line through the mouth and guils and so tie it fast and then put him into the sea, holding the other end of the line still in his hand, if he pull him againe vnto him, he shall haue a number of spawners or females follow him hard at the taile to the bankes side. Semblably, if he do the same with the female in spawning time, he shall haue as many milters follow after her. In the very same prouince, after the same authour, is there a famous well named *Orge*, within the very head whereof grow certaine herbs, so much desired and sought for by kine and oxen, that to seeke and get a mouthfull of them, they will thrust in their whole heads ouer their eares, vntill they meet therewith. In another place of Pliny I read this following: There is a city of Gallia named Tungri, much renowmed for a noble fountaine, which runneth at many pipes: a waft it hath resembling the rust of iron, howbeit this taste is not perceiued but at the farewell and when you haue done drinking only. this water is purgatiue and driueth away tertian agues, expelleth the stone and cureth the symptomes attending thereupon: Set this water ouer the fire or neere vnto it, and you shal see it thicke and troubled; but at the last it will become red. Moreouer this prouince, as it is described of S. Augustine in his booke *De ciuitate Dei*, hath a fountaine about Gratianopolis, or Grenoble, very like the holy well in Epyre, which, if you dip a burning torch therein, it presently quencheth it, and if you hold it a good way off without any fire on it, of it owne nature kindleth it againe. Artimedorus is authour, that vpon the sea coast of France there is a lake, which is called *Lacus duorum cornuorum*, that is, the lake of the two crowes, in which he saith two crowes were ordinarily to be seene, each of them hauing their right wings white of colour. Hither repaire all those that haue any matter in controuersie, and vpon a table set on high, each party for himselfe layth downe a cake. When the crowes flie thither, they deuour one cake, and the other they breake all to crums: but he obtaineth the cause against his aduersary, whose cake is broken and cast downe. But Strabo iudgeth this history to be but a meere fable. Aristotle also amongst his wonders reckoneth the high way called in his time *Heraclea via*, which is reported to haue reached from Italy euen to the Celto-Galles, or Celtiberi. On this way all passengers whether Greekes or homeborne are carefully looked vnto, or guarded by the inhabitants, lest any harme by mischance befall them in their iourney. For they in whose borders the harme is done, are by law punished or bound to make good the losse. Vitruuius writeth, that in Marsiles tiles are made, which being cast into the water do swim and not sinke. I may now fitly amongst these wonders describe that field which is called *Campus lapideus*, that is, Stondoun, or Stone-field. Geographers do place it betweene Marsiles and the mouth of the riuer Rhone: Pliny calleth it the memoriall of Hercules his battels: because that Hercules in this place fighting against Albion & Bergion the sons of Neptune, and hauing spent all his artillery, called vpon his father Iupiter, who powred downe a shewre of stones for his defence and aid: and a man would verily beleeue that it had rained stones indeed, there lie so many, heere and there, and those so farre bespread euery way. This fable also is confirmed by Mela, Solinus, Higinus and Martianus: yet before them all I willingly preferre the opinion of Strabo, who describeth it: There is a plaine distant from the sea about an hundred stadia or furlongs, about so much ouer from one side to the other, and it is in compasse round. It is of the euent called the stony plaine. For it is full of stones, as big as a man can gripe, vnderneath which groweth grasse, yeelding great store of pasture for cattell: but within the midst thereof there is water, saltpits and salt. The whole region that bordereth vpon it vpwards, lieth open to winds: but vpon this plaine chiefly lieth and bloweth the violent and impetuous Northerne winde, wherewith, men say, stones are hoised vp and whirled in the aire and men blowen down out of waggons and with the force thereof stript both of armour and apparrell. The same authour also bringeth this probable reason of Possidonius, who said that it had sometimes beene a lake, which when it was dried vp by reason of the continuall tossing and drift of the water this way and that way, was thereby parted into many stones, resembling somewhat those pebble stones on the banks of riuers, or sea-shoare very like one another in greatnesse and smoothnesse &c. Aristotle in his 2. booke of Meteors and 8. chapter affirmeth it to haue beene made so stony by an earthquake and nameth it the *Phlegræan plaine*. Diodorus describeth the very same plaine (although not by the same name) together with the wind infecting it. The forrest of Ardrine is heere also (in Belgica Imeane) of which Tacitus, in his 5. booke of Annals, writeth thus: They sought those forrests, which were named *Arduenna*. Are there then many of this name? Can it be proued to be so out of Pomponius Mela, because that in one place he saith that Gallia is pleasant to behold by reason of many goodly great forrests? I cannot thinke it to be true: considering that in all old histories (for as much as I know) there is mention made only of one wood or forest of this name. Notwithstanding I am perswaded that it was scattred both in length and breadth and happily one part disioined from another, yet all vnder one and the selfe same name. For Cæsar auoucheth it to be of a huge bignesse: and indeed euen the greatest forest in all Gallia, as that which extendeth it selfe from the riuer Rhine through the middle of the country of the Treuires vnto the entrance of the borders of Rhemes, and then declined towards the place, where the riuers Skeld and Maze meet together: so that it was more than 500. miles in length. These 500. miles (allowing eight stadia for a mile) do amount vnto 4000. stadia, which number Strabo doth assigne it, but out of authours (as he supposeth) not worthy to be beleeued, if that place of his be vncorrupt. For the learned Causabonus, the glory of France, and honour of that his countrey, in his learned Commentaries vpon the said writer, scarse thinketh the place to be without error. Neither doth it seeme to me likely to be true, that Cæsar, who was an eye-witnesse of this forest, was ignorant of the measure thereof. That Diana was sirnamed Arduenna of this forest, is proued out of an old monument of marble, whereof we shal speake more at large heereafter. And thus farre concerning the region. Now it followeth to treat of the people. Pausanias maketh it a populous region: and Liuy, fruitfull of men. Polybius also in his 2. booke of ciuill wars, witnesseth the same. For he writeth that Cæsar subdued 400. diuers people of this realme of France. Iornandes saith that they exceed the cõmon stature of men. Their bodies according to Hirtius are to be maruelled at for their mighty lims & greatnesse, and according to Ammianus they were tall of stature. And that they are of exceeding talnesse aboue other nations, it is apparant out of Cæsar, when he saith, that in respect of their owne talnesse and goodly personages, all the Gauls for the most part accompt the Romanes but very dwarfes. Moreouer that they were tall of stature, tender and soft fleshed, and very faire complexioned, Strabo plainly testifieth. That they were whitely coloured and snowt-faire these words of Petronius vnto Gyrton do seeme to approue, *Increta facies, vt Gallia fuerit pictet*: Their faces were painted, that France might thinke them to haue beene French men borne. Namely, that by that meanes they might counterfet the naturall beauty and whitenesse of the Gauls: and not, as my singular good friend, in that his most learned and exact description of England writeth, who thinketh that the Gauls were wont to cleare their faces to make them looke more beautified: which cannot be proued out of any ancient authour, if I do not forget my selfe. And no maruell, seeing that nature it selfe hath voluntarily bestowed vpon them this beauty and whitenesse. From hence it is, that the Poet saith that the Gauls had *Lactea colla*, that is, white necks. That they did vsually weare their haire long (for which cause one part of Gallia was termed *Comata*) I haue for my authours Strabo and Clemens Alexandrinus: as also Agathias, who writeth that it was an ordinarie custome amongst the kings of France neuer to be cut or polled but to continue vnshauen from their cradle to their dying day, and to haue their locks hanging trimly vpon their shoulders, with their haire before curiously sheaded, and falling downe vpon either shoulder. This their haire Liuy deliuereth to haue beene long and yellow. Diodorus saith it was naturally reddish, and yet they augment this colour by art. For according to Leopardus the interpreter in his emendations they washed their haire continually with a lie made of chalke and turned it vp from the forehead toward the crown and noddle, to the end that they might be conspicuous and eminent, and that their looke might seeme to be most like to Panes and Satyres. They likewise made their haire so thicke, that it differed nothing from the manes of horses. Was this the reason then that Claudian happily saith *Gallia crine ferox*, that is, The Frenchman grim of countenance by reason of his long haire? Pliny affirmeth that sope was an inuention deuised by the French for to colour the haire of their head yellow: in somuch that Claudian saith, that the Frenchmen haue *aureos vertices*, that is, yellow heads: and Virgil saith, they haue *aureas cæsaries*, that is, golden lockes. To this purpose also are those words, which Tertullian vseth in his booke *De cultu Fœminarum*, that is, of the ornaments of women, where he deliuereth that some of them did vse to colour their haire with saffron. To the very like reason Ammianus calleth the French *Candidos & rutilos*, whitish and ruddy, borrowing their denomination from their skin and haire. I read in Liuy that they all weare long beards. Diodorus set it them out in their true colours, thus: Some saith he, shaue their beards, other some let them grow, although not ouer long. The gentle men and noblemen shaue their cheekes, but they suffer their beards to grow on their chin so long, vntill they couer their bodies. Whereby it commeth to passe, that when they eate, they are euery foot full of crummes and meat: and when they drinke, the drinke will run down as it were through a pipe or channel. They vse all meanes that can inuent, that they grow not too fat and gorbellied: and if any yong man exceed the prescript and set measure of his girdle, he is (as Strabo recordeth) amerced for it. And so much concerning their outward forme and fauour. Now it remaineth to speake somewhat of their nature and disposition, whereof because no writer is more skilfull for knowledge and more ancient for writing than Cæsar; take these his words, as they lie scattered heere and there in sundrie places of his Commentaries: The counsels saith he, of the Gauls be hasty and sudden: in their consultations they be variable and for the most part desirous of alteration. This is a common custome among them, to compel euen wayfaring men to stay whether they will or no, and to enquire what newes any man either hath heard, or knoweth of any matter whatsoeuer. And the common people vse to come flocking about the merchants in cities and do vrge them to tell out of what countries they come, and what things they know of there. And being moued with these light reports and heare-saies, they fall to counsell oftentimes euen of most weighty matters: whereof they must needs repent them by and by after, seeing they are so fondly led by vncertaine rumours, and seeing also that diuers persons do tell them forged newes to feed their fancies withall. Thus farre Cæsar. Moreouer of these people we may read the very same things almost in Polybius, Orosius, Trebellius and Vopiscus. But this peculiar custome of theirs, which they haue in their councels and assemblies, is not to be omitted, which is (as Strabo reporteth) thus: if saith hee, any man among them with noise or other tumult troubleth him that is speaking, the sergeant commeth vnto him with a naked sword or knife in his hand, and commandeth him to hold his peace, threatning him therewith: thus he doth three times, and then if the party holdeth not his peace, and be not quiet, he cutteth off so much of his cassocke, that all the rest shalbe good for no vse at all. Diodorus and Strabo affirme them to be sharpe witted, and not without some smattering knowledge of learning: So likewise doth Symmachus, who commendeth their studies in good lettets. Polybius more maliciously bent against them is not ashamed to say that they neither apply themselues to learning nor to any maner of trade. But now heare what Hirtius reporteth of them: They be plaine dealing men, and no way deceitfull, they vse to fight their battels by prowesse and not by treacherie. Likewise Strabo thus commendeth them: they be of an honest disposition, without fraud or guile, and no whit malicious or spitefull. Is it not for this cause thinke you, that of the same authour in another place they are called *Simplices*, simple? of Seruius, *Pigrioris ingenij*, of a dull wit? of Firmicus, *stolidos*, foolish? of Iulian, *Stupidos & rusticitatem amantes*, blockish and affecting a certaine kind of clownishnesse? But on the contrary side, hearke what Lucius Florus writeth: Let no man only cal the French fierce or stout; for they are crafty fellowes and can do what they entend, very politickely. Is this falsly? Or is it true, and likely that they learned it afterwards of the Romanes? Who (as Trogus recordeth) had sent Seruilius into Africa and had giuen him a priuy charge, if by any meanes he could, to make away Hanniball through the helpe of those, who most of all enuied his greatnesse. But neither was this true, being improued by Iulian the Emperour, that was an eie-witnesse, and daily conuersant amongst them, and therefore the rather in this case to be beleeued, who not only after the aforesaid Florus, but also after all ancient writers whatsoeuer, giueth this commendation of them: to wit, that they know not how to flatter: they liue honestly and simply without deceit or dissimulation with all men, according to the lawes of iustice and equity: they only intertaine Venus, the goddesse of marriage, for wedlocke and issue; and Bacchus, the authour of mirth, that they may haue a sufficient competency of wine to drinke. Ælian reporteth that of all men liuing they are the readiest to vndergo dangers: Florus saith, that they be *Immanissimos*, most sauage: Cicero and Eumenus, *Immanes & barbaros*, cruell and barbarous: Lucane, Trogus and Hegesippus, *Feroces*, fierce: Auienus and Seneca, *Truces*, stern or grim: Cassiodorus, *Crudeles*, cruell: Lucan, *Sanguineos*, bloudy: Lampridius saith that they haue *Duras & retrogradas mentes*, hard and backsliding false harts. Vopiscus affirmeth that they be, *Gentium omnium inquietissimos*, of all nations the vnquietest: Liuy and Polybius, *Molles & effœminatos*, delicate and effeminate: and the same Polybius in another place, faithlesse and giuen much to sumptuous fettings and drunkennesse; which same thing also Diodorus Athenæus and Clemens Alexandrinus doe confirme to be true. The afore-cited Liuy sayth, that they are exceedingly prone to anger, which this nation is not able to bridle or moderate, and withall they are very couetous. Mela writeth that they be proud and superstitious: Silius, *Vaniloques*, vaine bablers and Plutarch in his Pyrrhus, that they are exceeding couetous of money. Such like praises hath this nation, but all of them proceeding from a deadly sore, and therefore let them approoue and iustifie the truth of these their assertions. Neuertheless there be extant, amongst other, these two examples of their cruelty: the one of them in Trogus, who writeth that in their warre and fight against Antigonus, when by diuination by the inwards of beasts offered in sacrifice, their vtter destruction and ouerthrow was foretold; they not cast into any amazement or feare, but rather rapt with furie and madnesse, killed their wiues and children, beginning the hopefull successe of this warre with a most vnnaturall murder &c. The other example you may see in Lucius Florus, who deliuereth that some of them taken prisoners in battell, did assay to bite and gnaw atwo the chaines they were bound withall, and that they did cut one anothers throats. Vnlesse a man would rather thinke that these were proofes and examples of their loue of liberty. For both Orosius and Leo the Emperour haue left in writing that this people is most desirous of liberty. Notwithstanding Pausanias in his Phocicam, sheweth their great valour in that battell at Thermopilæ. I cannot but woonder in my mind at Marcus Victorinus, who calleth these men dastards, cowards and such as put more trust in their heels than in their hands, whom Claudian calleth couragious; and Salust, warlike, puissant, mighty in armes and feats of warre before the Romanes. Or doth this Victorinus happily interprete thus these words of Cæsar? As their courage is forward and ready to enterprise and begin warre, so haue they womanish and faint harts to suffer and endure calamities? or these of Liuy? In the first onset or assault the Gauls are more stout than men, but at last they are more faint-harted than women: or these words of the same authour? Often vse hath proued this to be true; If you can endure and sustaine the first onset, which they make in hot bloud and desperate fury, their bodies faint with sweat and wearinesse, so that they are not able to beare vp their weapons &c. or this in like maner of Florus? It hath beene found true by experience, that like as their first assault is more than mens, so their last are lesse than womens.

They

They agree in this one property with the ſnow of their country: for aſſoone as they are hot in battell, preſently they ſweat extremely. And if they ſtirre neuer ſo little they melt like ſnow in the Sunne. Or, this of Dion? The Gauls are carried with vnſatiable luſt to performe all matters whatſoeuer they go about, in ſo much that they know no meane either of boldneſſe or of feare, but one while they fall of a ſudden from boldneſſe into fearefulneſſe; and by and by from feare into deſperate rathneſſe. Or this iudgement of Strabo which he giueth of them? It is a warlike and fierce nation, very forward in fight. Therefore being prouoked to battell they fight vpon heapes thronging together and do lie very open: and that very vncircumſpectly. Whereby it commeth to paſſe that they are eaſily entrapped, if their enemy vſing but ſome ſtratageme, at his beſt aduantage, doe traine them out to ioine battell, being appointed and armed with nothing beſide ſtrength and deſperateneſſe. Leo the Emperour in his booke *De Bellico apparatu*, determineth of them farre otherwiſe. The Frenchmen (ſaith he) are ſtout of courage, valiant in warre. To be faint harted and to giue ground neuer ſo little they account a great diſgrace, and do eſteeme it no better than running away &c. Now then if this nation be ſo womaniſh and cowardous, ſo vnpatient of labour, ſo vnconſtant and vnable to hold out in battell, doe but tell me (O thou Romane) why Cicero in his oration *Pro Prouincijs Conſularibus*, did write that this Gallia was ſo terrible vnto thee? Why did Saluſt affirme that all Italy did tremble and quake for feare of this people; in ſo much, that the Romanes did not vſe to contend with them for glory and ambition, but only for ſafegard of their liues and country? How happeneth it, that in Trogus we find theſe words of the kings of the Eaſt? There was ſo great a terrour of the French name, and of their ſucceſſe in all warres ſo proſperous; that theſe ſuppoſed themſelues neuer able to keepe either their maieſty out of danger, nor to recouer it againe, being decaied or loſt, without the helpe of the French valour and proweſſe. And why doth Appian, in his ſecond booke of Ciuill warres, ſay, that they did ſtrike ſuch a terrour to the Romanes, that in the law, wherein freedome from ſeruice in warre was granted to Prieſts and old men, the French warres were only excepted? Soſipater, out of Varro his ſecond booke of Antiquities, gathereth, that the Gauls did moſt ingeniouſly affect two things, to wit, militarie knowledge, and eloquence. From hence is that of Iuuenal: *Gallia vel potius nutricula conſidicorum.* Whether France ſhould France intituled be or Lawyers nurſe I know not certainly. Item in another place: *Gallia cauſidicos docuit facunda Britannos.* The prating Frenchmen firſt did teach, The Engliſhman to plead at barre. Was this true in Iuuenals time? or did he rather prophecie of times to come? For this miſery our nation neuer felt till the daies of William the Firſt. Columella in his firſt booke of Husbandrie ſaith, that *Sine cauſidicis ſatis felices olim fuere futur eq; ſunt vrbes.* Saint Ambroſe, in his Epiſtle vnto Ruſticus, highly extolleth the moſt flouriſhing ſtudies of France; and the copiouſneſſe of the French tongue; and Claudian in his fourth Panegyricke of the conſulſhip of Honorius, commendeth the learned inhabitants of France. Concerning their warefare take theſe few things gathered out of ancient writers: and firſt out of Cæſar. This is the maner of the Gals (ſaith he) when they begin any warres they appoint a generall muſter, to which by a common law, all the yong ſtriplings are compelled to come in their armour: and he that commeth laſt of all, is in the open ſight of all the reſt, with all kind of moſt cruell torments, put to death. Out of Strabo: Their armour according to their ſtature is a long ſword hanging on the right ſide, a long target, ſpeares ſutable thereunto (which Diodorus reporteth to bee headed with iron, a cubite or ſomewhat more in length, and little leſſe than two handfuls broad) and a kind of iaueling called *Meris*, or rather, as ſome learned men do affirme, *Materis*, and to bee the ſame with that kind of weapon which Cæſar calleth *Matara*. Some of them alſo vſe bowes and ſlings. They haue moreouer another weapon of wood in forme of a dart, which they fling not with a thong faſtned to the middle, [as the Iriſhmen at this day vſe] but meerly with the bare hand, & yet for all that they will throw it further than an archer can ſhoote. Nonius out of Varro maketh mention of a kind of weapons, proper to the Frenchmen, called *Geſa*, in theſe words: *Qui gladijs cincti ſiue ſcuto cum binis geſis.* That is, which were armed with ſwords and bucklers with two Geſaes. Concerning them alſo Virgil writeth thus: — *Duo Quiſq; Alpina corruſcant Geſa manu.* Two Geſes weapons which the Frenchmen vſe to brandiſh did ech party chuſe. Seruius in his Comments vpon this place doth interprete them, *Haſtas viriles*, manlike ſpeares: and addeth moreouer that valiant ſouldiers were woont to bee called in the French tongue *Geſi*. But it ought indeed to be written with æ the dipthong, *Gæſa*: (of which you may ſee what we haue deliuered in the old mappe of Spaine, or M. Clarencieux Camden his Britannia, where hee hath learnedly handled this argument, and for this word, amongſt the reſt, ſhall ſatiſfie thee to thy fill.) From hence, it may bee, it is that a kind of people there were named *Gæſati*, becauſe they did weare and vſe theſe Geſes. Touching which I haue written more at large in my Theſaurus. The foreſaid authour affirmeth that their horſemen be better than their footmen: and that theſe horſemen did vſe to come to the field with many carts and great carriages. Liuy alſo and Pomponius Mela do deliuer that they skirmiſh in chariots and waggons. The ſame likewiſe doth Strabo affirme of them, but that he calleth theſe waggons, *Eſſeda*, which is all one. Out of theſe charriots (ſaith Diodorus) they firſt throw a dart at their enemy comming againſt them: then afterward forſaking their chariots they fight on foot with their ſwords. I do vnderſtand out of Vegetius that in skirmiſhes they did vſe to fight in troupes and ſeuerall bands containing in number ſix thouſand armed men apiece. *Cateruas*, he calleth them: Of which word, as alſo of *Eſſedum*, ſee M. Camdens Britannia. They were naked all aboue the nauill, ſaue only that they couered their bodies, although very meanly god woot, with a long target, which was not broad inough for the largeneſſe of their bodies, as Liuy and Polybius do teſtifie. Likewiſe Gauls were *Scutis protecti corpora longis*: ſhielded their bodies with long targets, as Virgil reporteth. Theſe targets being about the heigth of a man in length, were, as euery man thought fit, adorned with certaine formes and pictures of liuing creatures, emboſſed and ſomewhat bearing out higher than the ſurface of the target it ſelfe, as Diodorus writeth: who addeth in another place that they defended or armed their heads with a braſen helmet higher then ordinary, wherein were ingrauen either hornes or portraitures of birds or beaſts. The ſame authour witneſſeth that they vſed trumpets in their warres. Their ſwords ſaith Polybius, were heauy; and very long, as Liuie writeth: and without points, as Strabo telleth vs: made onely for this purpoſe, that they might wound the enemie with downe-right blowes: whereupon Virgil, (as Seruius noteth) writeth, *Altè conſurgit in enſem*, that is, he liſteth vp his ſword on high to giue the greater blow: with which if they did hit, they cut off the heads of their foes at one ſtroke. Yet notwithſtanding theſe ſwords were made without art and of a ſoft kind of iron, as Polyænus affirmeth in his eigth booke. Wherefore of theſe ſame weapons thus gathereth Suidas out of Polybius. They are ſo made that at the firſt onſet they giue one blow, and then preſently are ſo crooked and bended both in length and breadth, that vnleſſe you grant them ſpace immediately to retire and to ſtrengthen them with their feet, the next ſtroke can do no hurt. Diodorus termeth them *Spatha*, and ſaith that they hang by a braſen chaine on the right ſide. Neuertheleſſe Iulius Pollux commendeth this French ſword, calling it by the Greeke name (*machara.*) Polybius, Strabo and Diodorus do teach that they wore about their neckes gold chaines, (which gaue occaſion to Virgil to ſay — *Lactea colla Auro innectuntur* —. Their lilly white neckes adorn'd with gold.) and about their armes and hands, coſtly bracelets: and thoſe amongſt them that were in place and authority, did weare garments died and garded with gold. (*Atque aurea veſtis*, golden garments the French did weare, ſaith Virgil.) They did adorne, ſaith Pliny, and ſet out their ſwords, ſhields, and head-peeces with corall. Some of them alſo ſaith Diodore, gilded their iron breaſt-plates. When they go to battell there is among them ſuch ſinging, howling, ſhowting, dancing, ſuch noiſe of targets, which they ſhake after their countrie faſhion and the fearefull clattering of armour ſo great, that all places round about did ſeeme to ring therewith, as Polybius and Liuy do iointly teſtifie. Strabo alſo and Diodorus affirme, that they did fight againſt the enemie with dogs. Moreouer they carried with them to the wars (if we may beleeue Poſſidonius in Athenæus) parаſites, whom they would haue to ſing ſongs in their honour and commendation: and indeed the ſame thing is auouched by Diodorus. If they haue got the vpper hand of their enemies in battell, they are woont to ſacrifice their captiues vnto their Gods, as Athenæus, vpon the teſtimonie of Soſipater verily thinketh. When they returne from battell, (heere what Strabo reporteth of them) they hang the heads of their enemies vpon the manes of their horſes and ſet them vp vpon the towne gates, to be viewed and ſeene of all men. But the heads of Noblemen, (heare Diodorus) embalmed with ſpices, they lay vp in caſes with the greateſt care that may bee; ſhewing them to ſtrangers, and will not part with them, either to their parents or to any other their friends, for any money. Liuy writeth, that they did offer vp in triumph, the ſpoiles of dead bodies, and the head being cut off from the body, in their temple, which is held in greateſt reuerence amongſt them. Afterward, the head being cleanſed, as their maner is, they gild the skull, and that they eſteeme for an holy veſſell, wherein they drinke at ſolemne feaſts and ſacrifices. And this is the cup of the Prieſts and rulers of the temple. Whereupon Silius writeth thus: *At Celta vacui capitis circumlare Sueti Oſſa (nefas) auro & menſis ea pocula ſeruant.* But this vile cuſtome do the Celtes obſerue. The heads from carcaſe of their foes to pull: Which ſet in gold moſt curiouſly they carue, And in ſteed of cuppes doe quaffe in dead mens ſcull. Of the ordering of their Horſe battell which they call *Trimarciſia*, read Pauſanias in his Phocica. Likewiſe of their *Silodunes*, as Athenæus, or *Soldures*, (ſouldiers) as Cæſar termeth them, reade theſe aforenamed authours, and, if you pleaſe, ad vnto them thoſe things which Leo the Emperour hath written in his eighteenth booke *De Bellico apparatu*, in the eighty and eight ſection. Now it remaineth that we ſpeake ſomething alſo of their common maner of liuing. Throughout all Gallia, (ſaith Cæſar) there be but two ſorts of men, that are made account of, and had in any great eſtimation; the one are the *Druides*, the other are their *Knights*. Theſe knights (of the Druides we haue ſpoken at large in our mappe of Gallia deſcribed by Cæſar) when need is and when any warre chanceth, giue themſelues altogether to feats of armes. And among them, as any man is of greateſt birth and ability, ſo hath he about him more ſeruants and retainers. The Druides are occupied about holy things: they haue the charge of publike and priuate ſacrifices; and do interpret and diſcuſſe matters of religion &c. For the communalty is kept vnder in maner like ſlaues: and the noble men may lawfully deale with them in all points as with their ſlaues. They do not ſuffer their ſons to come in their preſence openly, vntill ſuch time as being men growen, they be able to ſupply the roomes of ſouldiers: and they count it a ſhame, that the ſonne as long as he is aboy, ſhould be ſeene abroad in his fathers company. Looke how much money the men do receiue with their wiues in name of their dowry, they make an eſtimate of their owne goods and lay ſo much in valew thereunto: all the which is occupied together in one ſtocke, and the increaſe thereof is reſerued, and which of them ſoeuer ouerliueth other, the ſtocke with the encreaſe of the former yeares falleth to the ſuruiuer. The men haue ouer their wiues, like as ouer their children, authority of life and death, &c. Thus much wee haue collected out of the ſixth booke of Cæſars commentaries, where thou maiſt reade of many other things to this purpoſe, well worth the obſeruation. Diodorus Siculus affirmeth that their women are very goodly perſonages, and for bigneſſe of bone and ſtrength, little inferiour to the men: they are very fruitfull and good nources, or, as Strabo reporteth very good breeders and bringers vp of children. They, as Plutarch in the eigth booke of his Sympoſion, writeth, did vſually bring, when they went to the bath to waſh themſelues, together with their children and little ones, the skillet and pappe wherewith they vſed to feed them. A notable example of their worth and valour, thou ſhalt find in his booke of vertues, where hee ſheweth that it grew into a cuſtome amongſt them, that both for matters at home in time of peace, and abroad in time of warre, they vſed the counſell and aduiſe of their wiues, and whatſoeuer was done it was partly done by their appointment. Polyænus alſo in his ſeuenth booke reporteth the very ſame thing of them. Notwithſtanding that their women are moſt beautifull, yet, as Athenæus and Diodorus do both affirme, they are much giuen to buggery and to loue boies beyond all meaſure. But whether this be true or not I cannot tell. I would rather beleeue that it was not generally affirmed of all the Gauls; but rather ſpecially of thoſe which did inhabite that part of the countrey which was called Gallia Braccata, where the Maſſilyans, a people deſcended from the Greekes, did dwell, whoſe wantonneſſe, and effeminate maners, thoſe adagies or prouerbes cited by Suidas, *Maſſiliam venis*, and *Maſſiliam nauiges* do manifeſtly reproue for this fault. Hither alſo I do referre that which I haue read in the ninth booke of Clemens his Recognitions, ſpoken as I ſuppoſe vpon this very ſame occaſion: There was an ancient law or cuſtome among the Gauls, ſaith he, which did ordaine that to a new married man boies ſhould be giuen openly and in the ſight of all the company, which was accounted no maner of ſhame or diſhoneſty amongſt them. And I verily thinke that Strabo ſpake of this their vſage, in theſe his words: It was held for no maner of vnſeemely thing amongſt them, if they did commit buggery with yong men of one or two and twenty yeares old. Of the Celtæ alſo this ſaying of Stobæus is not to be omitted: where he writeth, that it was a more hainous crime & offence amongſt thē more ſeuerely puniſhed, if one did kil a ſtranger, than if one ſhould kill one of his owne countrey men: for this was but baniſhment, the other was death. But was not this thinke you a law only againſt ſuch murthers as were committed in via Heraclea? Their apparrell they did ordinarily weare, as Strabo teſtifieth, was a kind of caſſocke ſomewhat like the Spaniſh cloake (*Saga* it is called of the Latines) of which Virgil in theſe words maketh mention, *virgatis lucent ſagulis*: Trimme they ſhine in ſtrip'd rugs: They were wouen of a courſe kind of wooll, and were called in their language *Lenæ*, (yet the iudicious Caſaubone in his learned commentaries vpon this place of Strabo, thinketh that the place is corrupt, and that we ought rather to reade *Chlenæ*, than *Lenæ*) They did alſo weare breeches, (*braccæ*, they call them) ſet out and bumbaſted, or looſe, as Lucane ſaith. In ſteed of coates they vſed a ſlit ſleeued garment which came downe to their twiſt and buttockes: and as Martiall ſaith *Dimidiaſq; nates Gallica palla tegit*: A curtalled pall the Gauls did weare, that ſcarce would hide their taile. This kind of garment is ſtill in vſe heere in the Low countries, made in the very

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selfe same forme and fashion and is called in our language a *Pallatrocke*; for *Rocke* with the Flemings, is asmuch as *Vestis* in Latine, a weed, or vesture. Aristotle in the seuenth booke of his Politickes, in my iudgement, speaketh of this kind of garment, when he saith that the Gauls did weare a kind of short gabbardine. The forenamed Martiall doth speake of a kind of weed vsed amongst the Gauls which he calleth *Bardocuculluſ Santonicus*, The hooded cloake of Xantoigne. But Pliny beside these, maketh mention of another kind of vesture vsuall amongst them, in these his words: Wooll of it selfe, driuen together and wrought in maner of a felt, doth make a kind of cloath: and if in the making of it, you do worke it with vineger, it will be so stiffe and solide that you shall not be able to pierce it with the stroake of a sword: this I thinke was first inuented by the Frenchmen. The same authour reporteth that these people did first make that cloth that is damasked with scutcheons or lozege-work. In Isidorus, out of Plautus these words are cited, *Linnæ cooperta est textrino Gallia.* For the sese of which I refer to the author himselfe, for the copies of Isidorus are here very corrupt. Diodorus Siculus saith that they did vse to weare rings vpon their fingers: yet Pliny reporteth that they wore them only vpon the middle finger. Cæsar testifieth that they tooke pleasure in oxen, and such kind of labouring beasts. Now in like maner we will speake somewhat of their diet and maner of liuing. They vsed in their seruices earthen vessels, very thicke and strong, and goodlily set out with flowres. At supper they generally all of them sit, not vpon stooles, but on the ground vpon woolues skinnes or dogges skinnes spread vpon the same. Strabo saith that at their meat they sit vpon beds or palliades lying vpon the ground. They are serued at their tables with little boies. Hard by them is the fire, where the pots with boiled meats hang seething, and spits full of roast meat are continually going, as Diodorus reporteth. Their meats for the most part are porke and bacon; yea and sometime they eate anie other kind of flesh whatsoeuer, and that oft times is dressed with milke, as Strabo hath left recorded. But Athenæus words, which hee citeth out of Posidonius, are worth the noting: The Celtæ make their drinkings vpon tables of wood, with a little hay strowed vnderneath; these tables be not very high from the ground. They haue bread, (which, as Pliny writeth, they make light with leauen) but of it they haue no great quantity: their meat is a great deale of flesh sodde in water, broiled vpon the coales, or roast vpon spits. This, when it is brought to the boord, they take vp whole in both their hands, and like rauening lions doe teare it with their teeth: but if there be any of it so tough that they cannot easily gnaw it, that they cut in smaller pieces with a little knife. Their bankets they vse to furnish with all kind of fish, both fresh-fish, sea-fish, and shel-fish, whatsoeuer kind, I meane, that either the fresh riuers, or brackish seas do affoord. These they broile and dresse with salt, vineger and cummin seed, which things also they vse to put into their pots. If many do meet at one table together, they sit round in maner of a circle. The best man alwaies sitteth in the middest: him I terme the best man, that either for martiall prowesse, nobility, or wealth doth excell the rest. The seruitoures, skinkers, or such as do waite at the boord, do carrie drinke to the table in pots like pitchers, either of potters mettall, or else of cleane siluer. Of the same mettall are their dishes and platters, in which they serue in their meat. Yet some of them haue them of brasse: other some in steed of platters do vse baskets, made of twigs or osiers. The wealthier sort do drinke wine brought from Italy, or from the country neere about Marseilles, and that for the most part is of the pure grape, yet someume they allay it or brew it with a little water: *dercoma*, they call it. They suppe it vp by a little and little out of the same cuppe, being euery foot tipping and bibbing. A boy carrieth about the pot in both his hands. But Pliny testifieth that they made a kind of drink, of steeped corne, so strong that it would make a man drunke. Diodorus Siculus writeth that they had a kind of drinke, which they call *Zythum*, (we now cal it *Ale*, the Britans as Dioscorides testifieth called it *Curmi*, or *Corm* as now the Welchmen pronounce the word.) Item the same authour saith that they made another kind of drink of the water wherein they had washed or sod hony combes, (this now we call *Mead*:) yea and Ammianus Marcellinus saith that they did make and inuent euery day many new kinds of drinke in despite of wine, to counterfet it so neere as they could. I reade also in Diodorus Siculus that they did vse to eate mans flesh. But whether is this to be vnderstood of their enemies flesh only, and of such as they ouercome in battell? For that they did thus at the field fought at Thermopylæ, Pausanias doth flatly affirme. Or, whether do you thinke that he so spake of them in regard that they sacrificed men vnto their gods? For this was done, as Pliny reporteth, in such sort, that it was somwhat like as if they had gnawen them. Notwithstanding in Sextus Rufus we reade of the Scordisci Galli, that they vsed to drinke mans bloud, out of the skuls of their enemies which they had conquered in the field. Moreouer Diodorus writeth that they vsed to bid strangers & trauellers to their tables, & after supper or dinner then to ask what they are, wherfore they come, whence they are, and whether they will. They vsed also when they had filled their bellies, falling into talk vpon any argument as occasion should offer it self, to fal out, and so to rise and challenge one another into the fields, no whit respecting their liues or limmes: and that in thus manner, as Posidonius in Athenæus reporteth: They being armed, saith he, challenge one another to fight aloofe, clashing onely the points of their swords, neuer comming neere there by the length of their weapons, as if they were afraid to hurt one another: yet notwithstanding sometime it falleth out that one of them is hurt; and then except the standers by doe part them, and keepe them a sunder, they will not giue ouer till it hath cost one of them his life: whereupon peraduenture Horace said, *Non pauentis funera Galliæ*, And desperate France that fear'th no death. In old time also it was an ancient custome amongst them, that when the quarters and ioints of mutton were set vpon the table, the strongest and tallest man of them would take the legge, which if so be any other would challenge as due to him, and would offer to take it out of his hand, it must cost one of them his life. Others do take vp in the theater gold, or siluer, or a certaine number of hogges-heads of wine: and assoone as they haue bound themselues with an oath that they will endure that, for which they had receiued these gifts: then taking them, and distributing them vnto their most inward and deareſt friends, they stretch themselues out straight vpon their backes, and lay them downe vpon their shields, one standing by that is to stabbe them in their throat and cut off their necke with a sword. They lie downe to sleepe on grasse or rushes strowed vpon the ground, as Polybius testifieth: or vpon deares skinnes, as Diodorus recordeth. In the thirteenth booke of Athenæus, where you shall find these words, in my iudgement, spoken of Braccata Gallia, (They lie vpon skins betweene two Ganimedes:) For I am verily perswaded, and I thinke all wise men with me, that he meant the Grecians of Marseilles, and not the true and ancient Gauls: whose maner it was, as before we haue noted out of Iulian the Emperour, that they vsed that act only for the procreation of children. Their houses and habitations, saith Cæsar, for the most part were in woods, or vpon the bankes of brookes and riuers, thereby to shelter themselues from the violence of the Sunne, and heat of Sommer: and those, Vitruuius writeth, were made and couered ouer with oken shingles, or else with straw. Strabo affirmeth that they are built in a maner round, of planks and hardles, couered with a great roofe, made taper-wise or sugar loafe fashion: this roofe, as Pliny writeth, was of stubble. Their gates, if we may beleeue Nicolaus in Stobæus, did continually stand open. Iulianus the Emperour, in his Misopogonus, relateth a tale, whereby we gather that they had the vse of hot-houses or stoues, such as still to this day are vsed in some places of this countrie. Villages they haue, as Polybius noteth, without any wals or rampart for defence against the assault of the enemies: For Trogus reporteth that they learned of them of Marseilles, to enclose their townes with wals and ramparts. The maner of building and fashion of which wals thou maist vnderstand out of the seuenth booke of Cæsars commentaries: where moreouer thou shalt find this that followeth: when any great or notable matter falleth out they giue notice of it through the fields and countries by lowd cries or proclamations one vnto another, and so still forwards, like vnto our hue and cries, vntill it stay at the outmost border of the kingdome. Ammianus in his fiue and twentieth booke saith that they gaue themselues much to swimming. In hunting, as I gather out of Cornelius Celsus, they were woont to strike the deere with a venomed arrow. Item Aulus Gellius out of Pliny citeth these words of the same argument: The Gauls when they went on hunting, were woont to dippe their arrow heads in the iuice of hellebore, verily beleeuing that the flesh of such deere as were stroken and killed with them, was farre more tender than otherwise it would be: but by reason of the venome of the hellebore, they say they did vse to cut off round about, a great deale of the flesh where the arrow went in. Item Pliny also maketh mention of the hearb *limeum*, wherewith they made a kind of ointment, which they call *venenum ceruarium*, Hart-poison, with which in hunting they do besmeare their arrowes. Aristotle in his *Admiranda*, sheweth that amongst the Celtæ there is a kind of poison found, called by them *Toxicum*, (the Latine interpreter did read *Xenicum*, that is, strange) which infecteth and killeth so speedily, that the hunters of that country when they haue stricken a deere with an arrow dipped in the iuice of this herb, they runne with all speed, and do presently cut out all that flesh neere round about where the arrow went in, lest the venome spreading it selfe further and further, the whole deere should putrifie and so be marred and good for nothing &c. Pliny maketh me beleeue that this confection or poison was made of the yeugh-tree (*taxus*, they call it) where hee saith that those poisons, which we now call *toxica*, wherewith they did besmere their arrowes, were sometimes called *taxica*. Of the poison and venemous nature of the yeugh-tree, we haue entreated before. But there was a tree which grew amongst the Celtæ much like vnto a figge-tree, whose fruit that it bare, was fashioned like vnto the chapter of the Corinthiacke pillar. This fruit being cutte doth yeeld a iuice, wherein if any man shall dippe his arrowes, whatsoeuer hee shall strike therewith, will presently die of that wound, as Strabo affirmeth from the report of others. That the Gauls did not feare the danger of Earth-quakes, Aristotle and Plutarch do plainlie testifie. But whether it be true or false, I dare not affirme. Another notable example (except one should thinke it to be a feined and forged tale) of great boldnesse or rather of desperate rashnesse, I find in Ælianus his *varia historia*, which is thus: They do account it, saith he, so fowle and shamefull a thing to flie or runne away, that oft times they will make no hast to get from vnder houses that they see are ready to fall vpon their heads, nay they will hardly out of those houses that are on fire, so that many times they be burnt to ashes in the flame. Many of them also will stand still vntill the waues and tide of the sea do runne quite ouer them. Moreouer some of them will cast themselues into the sea in their armour, and with their swords drawne, and shaking of their speares, daren the tide, as if they could either fraie or wound the same. Let the credulous Iew beleeue this, if he will, I beleeue neuer a word of it, although I know that Stobæus, and before him Nicolaus, did verily beleeue it all to be true. Heere I do by experience find, that saying of Pliny to be very true, that There is hardly any greater disparagement to the truth, than when a false tale is told by a graue authour. But may not one thinke, that I may requite one tale with another, that this was that sight, which Lucian in his Apologia writeth, that his friend Sabinus went as farre as the West ocean to see? Their funerals according to their maner and state are very gorgeous and costly: all things that the dead men in their life time did especially loue and affect, yea euen such liuing creatures as they best esteemed, were cast into the fire and burnt: and not long since, within the memory of our forefathers, euen their seruants and followers, whom they loued extraordinarily well, when all ceremonies of the funerall were done, were cast into the fire and burnt together with their Masters or Mistresses; thus Cæsar reporteth of them. To this Pomponius Mela addeth, That with the dead they burne and burie in the ground all things that they commonly vsed when they were aliue: their accoumpts and debts were deferred till doomes day. Some there were of them which would willingly cast themselues into the fires and graues of their friends, verily perswading themselues that they should still liue together with them: Item Diodorus Siculus reporteth, that some of them would cast into the fire where their friends deceased were burnt to ashes, their letters, verily beleeuing that they would reade them there: For that opinion of Pythagoras, of the immortality of the soule, had taken footing and deepe root amongst them: being perswaded that afterward, the bodies being dead, in processe of time they should againe returne into other bodies. Listen also what Valerius Maximus saith of this matter: It was an ancient custome saith he, amongst the Gauls, as old records do verifie, vsually to lend money in this world, to be paid againe in the world to come. Which the forenamed authour termeth *Philosophiam fœneratoriam*, A couetous or miserly kind of Philosophie, practised then by some vsurers. But can you tell where now a man may borrow an hundred pounds, vpon good security, till that day? I doubt whether there be any pale-faced cut-throat vsurer, glorious smooth-tongued gold-smith, crafty mocke-lawyer Scriuener, or any rag-merchant broker, in this our city, that was euer Pythagoras scholler. This Iewish sect are all, I thinke by their practise, of the opinion of the Sadduces, who thought and taught that there was no resurrection of the soule to be expected after this life. It is no wonder or strange matter to thinke that the Gauls were of this opinion, if so bee that be true, that one Alexander in Clemens Alexandrinus doth tell of, namely, that Pythagoras did trauell into France. Tertullian out of Nicander doth write that they vsed to lie abroad all night vpon the graues and tombes of valiant men: and there to expect the answeare of some oracle. I care not an halfe penny for that opinion of the great Oratour Tully, in that his oration which he made for Marcus Fonteius, where he writeth that The Gauls are hardly addicted to follow any religion at all: For Liuy, although in other things he be partiall and dealeth hardly with this nation, yet he plainly affirmeth that they be not very backeward in religion: And Cæsar, in his seuenth booke of the warres of France, who throughly well knew this people, saith, that they were much giuen to religion, and seruice of some god or other. Item he saith, That they did especially worship god Mercury, of whom there were amongst them many images and statues, they affirming him to be the authour and inuentour of all arts and sciences: him also they hold to be their guide and leader in all iourneies and waies through which they are to trauell: him they supposed to haue a great power and stroke in all maner of trafficke and gainfull trade for money: to him they offered mans flesh in sacrifice, as Minutius Felix writeth. Besides him they did also worship Apollo, Mars, Iupiter and Minerua. Of these their gods they held the very same opinion, that

that other nations of the world did: viz. That Apollo being praied vnto, did driue away all diſeaſes. Minerua firſt taught the grounds of all arts and occupations: Iupiter, did rule and moderate the motion of the heauens: Mars, was preſident and guardian of the warres: That the Celtæ did honour Iupiter, whoſe image or ſtatue was a moſt goodly tall oake, Maximus Tyrius doth plainly teſtifie. Of Mercury heare what Pliny in the ſeuenth chapter of his fowre and thirtieth doth write: Zenodorus, ſaith he, in our time did in the city Clermont or Auvergne (*Aruernia*, the ancients called it) make the greateſt and moſt gorgeous ſtatue that euer was made in the world: who there for tenne yeares together working vpon the ſtatue of Mercury, had for his hire H S. C C C C. that is, as ſome men reade it, fowre hundred thouſand ſeſtertioes; which do amount in our money to 3333. pounds, ſixe ſhillings and eight pence. Strabo doth teſtifie that Diana, the Epheſian Goddeſſe, had a temple at Marſeils. Item, Polyænus witneſſeth, that the French-greekes (*Gallo-graci*) did worſhip Diana: which Plutarch, in his booke of the Fortitude of women, doth auouch to be true. But beſide this Diana, they worſhip another by them ſirnamed *Arduenna*, as is verified by an ancient inſcription in marble, of which we ſhall ſpeake more anone. This goddeſſe by all probability ſeemeth to haue beene worſhipped in the forreſt Arduenna. For although it be there written DEANAE ARDVENNAE, yet I thinke there is no man meanly ſeene and trauelled in ancient inſcriptions, that is ignorant that by it is meant *Dianæ Arduennæ*: For the ancient Romanes did oft times vſe *I*, for *E*, and contrariwiſe *E*, for *I*, as the learned can beare me witneſſe. And in honour of her was this forreſt Arduenna conſecrated and made holy, or rather as I thinke heere was ſome temple erected and dedicated to her ſeruice, built either by the ancient Gauls, ſo deuout and religiouſly giuen, as before is ſhewed, or, if you like that better, by the Romanes themſelues, as in the greateſt and moſt renowmed foreſt or wood within the compaſſe of their whole Empire, a place moſt worthy and beſt beſeeming this goddeſſe. And what maruell I pray you? being, I ſay, a place moſt fit and conuenient for this goddeſſe Diana, to inhabite and make her abode in? For ſhe is called of all ancient heathen writers *Venatrix*, *Nemoralis*, *Nemorum & ſyluarum Dea*, *virgo & cuſtos*; The goddeſſe of hunting, the goddeſſe of the woods, chaſes and foreſts; and the maiden keeper of the ſame: Lactantius, Lucane and Minutius Felix do affirme that they had three gods which they in their language called *Eſus*, or *Heſus*, *Teutates*, and *Taranus*: But the learned, for the moſt part, by them do vnderſtand Mars, Mercury and Iupiter: See M. Camdens Britannia. In Auſonius there is mention made of a god of theirs which they named *Belenus*: whom Herodian, by the iudgement of the learned Iulius Scaliger, calleth *Belis*: And whether this be the ſame with *Tibilenus*, whereof Tertullian maketh mention, Petrus Pithæus in his Aduerſaria doth moſt learnedly diſpute; and doth there interprete it to be the ſame that Apollo is to the Greekes. Moreouer *Abellio* was one of their gods, as the forenamed Scaliger, at the ſame place, out of an ancient inſcription, doth teach vs. The ſame authour alſo maketh mention of *Onuana*, a goddeſſe of theirs. Saint Auſten, in his bookes of the city of God, doth affirme that they had certaine vncleane ſpirits or diuels, called by them *Duſij*, in the catalogue and number of their gods. But whether they did worſhip the god *Serapis*, (the ſame peraduenture with Pluto) the aboue-mentioned P. Pithæus, out of certaine words, of the ſixteenth booke of Ammianus Marcellinus his hiſtory, doth in the third chapter of his Aduerſaria, at large and learnedly diſcourſe: to whom I referre thee for farther ſatisfaction. Out of Florus alſo we learne that they worſhipped *Vulcane* for a god: who writeth that they did promiſe to giue him the armour and weapons of the Romanes their enemies. Athenæus ſaith that they turned their faces toward the right-hand when they did their ſeruice to their gods. Of this matter, Plinie in the ſecond chapter of his eight and twentieth booke, writeth thus: In worſhipping of the gods wee offer to kiſſe the right hand, and withall we wind and ſway about the whole body: which the Gauls did hold to be more religious, if it were done toward the left hand. To theſe they did offer in their ſacrifices, men and other things, but eſpecially vnto Mars, as Cæſar teſtifieth, who thus writeth of them: To him, (namely to Mars) when they haue fought any battell, for the moſt part they do bequeath thoſe things that they haue wonne in the field: thoſe beaſts and liuing creatures that they conquere and take they kill and offer them for ſacrifice: all other things whatſoeuer they bring into one place: In diuers cities, in certaine holy and conſecrated places, you may ſee great heapes of theſe things: and you ſhall hardly euer find any man ſo backward in religion or ſo vngodly, that either will hide and conceale ſuch things as he hath gotten in the field, or that will dare to take away ought that hath beene once conſecrated and laid vp in thoſe ſacred and religious places: and if ſo be that any man be either ſo prophane, or hardly that dareth take ought away, he is to bee puniſhed, by their lawes, with moſt cruell tortures. Diodorus Siculus reporteth the very like of them, They doe keepe, in the chappels and temples of their gods, ſaith he, great ſtore of gold, which hath from time to time beene offered to them, lying ſcattering heere and there in euery corner: and yet no one man for his life, (ſuch is their great ſuperſtition) dareth bee ſo bold as to touch one piece of it. But Cæſar goeth on forward in the ſame diſcourſe: They, ſaith he, which are ſicke or much diſeaſed, and ſuch as are in any great danger, or are to follow the warres, for their ſacrifices do either kill and offer other men, or elſe doe vow hauing obtained their purpoſe to ſacrifice themſelues: and in theſe their ceremonies they doe vſe the aduiſe, direction and aſſiſtance of the Druides: And this they doe for this reaſon: namely, for that they doe verily beleeue that for the life of man preſerued, the immortall gods can no way be ſatisfied and pleaſed but with the life and bloud of man: And therefore for that purpoſe they haue certaine ſacrifices appointed to be publickly ſolemnized and done. Others haue certaine images of an huge and mighty bigneſſe: whoſe limmes and parts of the body, being made of oſiers wreathen and roddled one within another, they fill full of liue men; theſe images being ſet on fire, the men within them are ſmoothered and at length with them burnt and vtterly conſumed to aſhes. The death and puniſhment of ſuch as are apprehended for murther, or felony, or any other odious crime, they thinke to be much more pleaſing to the gods, than the death and ſacrifice of other men: but when there do want a ſufficient number of ſuch wicked men to furniſh this tragedy, then honeſt guiltleſſe men muſt be forced to play a part, and to vndergoe that puniſhment that they neuer deſerued. Thus farre Cæſar. The ſame almoſt, but much different in words, Strabo doth write of them: Some, ſaith hee, in their diuine ceremonies they ſhoot through with arrowes, or elſe doe hang them vp by the neckes till they be dead: and then making an huge coloſſus or ſtacke of hay, and ſticking vpright a long pole in the midſt of it, they burne altogether, ſheepe and all kind of beaſts and cattell, yea and reaſonable creatures, men and women. Item Diodorus Siculus writeth of this matter thus: Condemned men, which they keepe for the ſpace of fiue yeares together continually bound to a ſtake, at length together with other goods and cattels they ſacrifice and burne in an huge bonne-fire. Minutius Felix alſo doth teſtifie, that to their god Mercurie they did vſe to ſacrifice men. Tertullian in Apologetico, ſaith, that *Maior ætas*, *Mercurio proſecatur*, The ancienter ſort are hewed in pieces and ſacrificed to Mercury. So, that, it had beene much better for the Gauls, as Plutarch in his booke of Superſtition, writeth, that they had neuer had any maner of knowledge of the gods at all, then to haue beleeued that they might no otherwiſe be pleaſed and ſatisfied, then with the liues and bloud of mortall men: and to thinke that this is the beſt and only ſolemne ſacrifice and oblation that euer was vſed by any. Solinus alſo plainly affirmeth that this kind of ſacrifice and deteſtable cuſtome, was no maner of worſhip and ſeruice pleaſing to the gods, but rather a great iniurie and wrong done to religion, much offending them. This cuſtome of killing of men, was not vſed only when they offered ſacrifices to their gods, but euen in their diuinations and ſorceries. For they tooke thoſe men that were appointed for the ſacrifice or ceremonies, and ſtriking them vpon the backe, by the panting of their bodies, they did geſſe and diuine of the euent of that action intended, as Strabo doth witneſſe of them. When they do deliberate or conſult of any great matter, they do obſerue, ſaith Diodorus, a woonderfull and ſtrange kind of cuſtome and ceremonious ſuperſtition. For going about to kill and ſacrifice a man they ſtrike him vpon the midriffe with a ſword. But without the aduice and preſence of one of their Druides, they may not offer any maner of ſacrifice at all. And although that theſe butcherings and maſſacres of men were forbidden by Tiberius Cæſar, as Pliny teſtifieth, yet Euſebius in his fourth booke de Præpar. Euang. doth greatly lament that they were ſtill practiſed in his time, who liued, as all men know, in the daies of Conſtantine the Great. It is recorded by Pliny, that theſe people did vſe, in their ſorceries, coniurations and anſwering to demands in maner of propheſying, the hearb verueine. And thus much of the three Galliaes in generall. Of which thou maiſt reade many other things in Cæſar, Liuy, Ammianus, Strabo, Diodorus, Polybius and Athenæus. Something alſo might haue beene ſaid of euery part particularly, if ſo bee that the ſmalneſſe of this ſheet, had beene capable of ſo large a diſcourſe: as alſo much might haue beene ſaid of Gallia Narbonenſis, the fourth part, which was a prouince of the Romanes, much differing from the other three in nature of ſoile, temperature of the aire, and quality of the inhabitants and people; which was, as Pomponius Mela writeth, better manured, inhabited, and more fertile, and therefore was alſo a farre more pleaſant and goodly countrie than any of the reſt. But of this we haue ſpoken in another place, apart by it ſelfe. Behold the inſcription, which we ſpake of before, and promiſed to acquaint thee withall. DIS. MANIBVS. Q. CAESIVS. Q. F. CLAVD. ATTILIANVS. SACERDOS. DEANAE. ARDVINNAE. FECIT. SIBI. ET. SVIS. HAERED. IN. FR. P. XII. IN AGR. P. XV. IIII. ID. OCTOB. IMP. CAES. FLAVIO. DOMITIANO. VIII. ET. C. VALERIO. MESSALINO. Cos. This marble ſtone was found with this inſcription in the high way called Decia Salaria, by a place called the Seuen Bathes, (*Septem Balneæ*) and from thence conueighed to Marcilianum, as Iulius Iacobonius, in his Adioinder to the commentaries of Baptiſt Fontey written of the ancient family and ſtocke of the Gæſij, citeth out of P. Ligorius. DIANA ARDOINNA alſo is mentioned in a certaine old inſcription, in that vvorthy worke of Smetius, which he hath written and intituled *De Inſcriptionibus antiquis*, in the eighth number of the two and twentieth leafe. Of other inſcriptions, coines, ſtatues, & ſuch like monuments of the Gauls, or ſuch as any way may illuſtrate the hiſtory of this country, if thou beeſt deſirous of further inſtruction, we do counſell thee to haue recourſe vnto the ſaid Smetius, Fuluius Vrſinus, and others that haue of purpoſe written of that argument.

IVLIVS CÆSARS
GALLIA:
That is,
FRANCE, as it ſtood in
Iulius Cæſars *time*.

O I intitle this Mappe: For it is merely Cæſars, *that is, portraitured and drawen only by that which he hath layd downe in his Commentaries: we haue not added one word or any one place out of any other author: neither haue we, to our knowledge, omi'ted any place there mentioned by him: Thus much I thought good to aduertiſe thee of, gentle Reader, leſt in vaine thou ſhould ſt in this Map ſeeke for thoſe things which other ancient writers haue written of* Gallia. *Of the nature of the country & people there inhabiting, I will not in like maner, which otherwiſe I vſe to do, adde to theſe any one word out of any other writer: becauſe euery one that liſteth may do this out of* Cæſar *alone, which is an authour very common, and to be found ordinarily in euery ſcholars ſtudy. For why ſhould I do this out of others, when as the Map is only framed out of him? But inſted of this I thinke it not amiſſe here to compoſe this diſcourſe following of the* Druides, *ſelected out of all ancient hiſtorians.*

Cæſar *in his ſixth booke of the warres of* France *hath left recorded, that in* France *there were two ſorts of men which were in eſtimation and credit aboue the common ſort: One of theſe, ſayth he, were the* DRVIDES, *the other were the* KNIGHTS, (Equites.) Strabo *nameth theſe three, the* Bardi, Vates *(Prophets) and* Druides: *like as* Lucane *doth in theſe verſes,* Laudibus in longum VATES dimittitis ævum: Plurima ſecuri fudiſtis carmina BARDI: Et vos Barbaricos ritus moremq; ſinistrum Sacrorum DRVIDAE &c. *You* Vates *graue, of worthy men long tales do tell: For rymes and verſe you careleſſe* Bardi *eke do beare the bell. Of barbarous rites in things diuine you holy* Druides *write &c.* Ammianus Marcellinus *affirmeth the ſame, but that thoſe which* Lucane *calleth* Vates, *he nameth* Eubages. Diodorus Siculus *maketh mention of the* Bardi *&* Druides *only; but the latter ſort he calleth* Saronides, *by another & diuers name, yet of the ſame ſenſe and ſignification.* Pliny *ſeemeth often times to terme them generally by one name* Magi. Lucianus *in* Hercules Ogmios *calleth them* Philoſophers. *So much of the name: now ſomewhat of the perſons themſelues. The* KNIGHTS, (equites) *ſayth* Cæſar, *when need requireth, and any occaſion of warre falleth out, do all go to warfare: and euery one of them, as he is of greater birth or reuenues, ſo he hath a greater retinue and number of ſeruants attendant vpon him. Other honour and dignity than this they know none. The* BARDI *are Poets, as* Athenæus *and* Strabo *ioyntly teſtifie, and did vſually ſing ſongs and hymnes made in the commendations of famous and worthy men. They are muſicall Poets, which do ſing to the harpe or other inſtruments of muſicke, ſongs to the praiſe and commendations of ſome, and to the diſpraiſe and diſgrace of others.* Feſtus Pompeius *alſo affirmeth that theſe men did vſually ſing ballads made in commendations of the valiant acts of worthy men; and withall he ſaith that* Bardus, *in the Gauls language, ſignifieth a Singer.* Marcellinus *of theſe Poets ſpeaketh on this maner: The* Bardi *did vſe to ſing to the harpe, in very ſweet & pleaſant tunes, ſongs compoſed in heroicall verſe, of the valiant acts of martiall men. In* Strabo *I obſerue that theſe are called* Vates, *(Prophets) and did vſe to offer ſacrifice, and to ſtudy naturall philoſophy.* Ammianus *(who termeth them* Eubages) *writeth thus of them: Theſe men ſearched deeply into the ſecrets of Nature, and laboured to lay them open and plaine. The learned* Petrus Pithœus *thinketh that all theſe words,* Bardi, Vates, Eubages, Semnothei, *and* Saronides, *are but ſynonymes of the* Druides. *And for that I ſee whatſoeuer of diuers writers are attributed to all theſe ſeuerally, doe agree to that one of the Druides only, (as is very apparent by that which followeth) I am eaſily drawen to be of his opinion.*

The DRVIDES *therefore or* Druidæ, *(for in good authours I finde it thus diuerſly written) were, as* Diodorus *ſaith, Philoſophers and Diuines.* Cæſar *ſayth that their diſcipline and maner of learning was firſt found out and inuented in* England, *which alſo* Tacitus *in the* 14 *booke of his Annals ſheweth and auoucheth to be true, and withall affirmeth that from thence it was tranſlated into* France, *and that they that deſired to be more skilfull in the ſame, for the moſt part went thither to ſchoole to be better inſtructed. But let vs deſcribe them out of* Cæſars *owne words, for no man hath done it more plainly, no man knew them better: They are preſent at diuine ſeruice, they prouide the ſacrifices both publike and priuate, they expound the articles of their religion and do ſhew the vſe of their ceremonies: To theſe great troups of youth, of all ſorts, do flocke from all quarters, to be inſtructed in any matter of learning: theſe men are greatly eſteemed and honoured of all men; for they doe end and determine almoſt all maner of controuerſies, both priuate and publike: whatſoeuer is committed amiſſe againſt right and reaſon, whether it be of any murther that is done, or of any quarrell ariſing about any title of inheritance, ſucceſſion or bounds of land betweene neighbour and neighbour, they do decide the controuerſie; they do ſet and appoint all rewards and boones for ſuch as haue deſerued well of the ſtate, and likewiſe puniſhments for ſuch as are malefactours, and haue in ought offended the law. If there be any man whatſoeuer, whether it be one priuate man, or a whole multitude and ſociety, that will not ſtand to their arbitrement, they preſently ſuſpended him from their ſacrifices: this puniſhment amongſt them is eſteemed the greateſt that may be inflicted vpon any man. They vſe not to follow the warres, neither do they pay cuſtomes and ſubſidies as other men do. They are freed and priuiledged from the warres, and from any impoſition and taske whatſoeuer. Whereupon (moued thereto by ſo many great inducements, liberties and immunities) many of their owne heads do go to them to ſchoole, others are ſent thither by their parents and kinſfolke: there they are ſaid to learne & con by heart an infinite number of verſes; ſo that ſome of them do ſtay at ſchoole twenty yeres at leaſt, before they can attaine to the height of that knowledge. 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This is the firſt thing that they would beat into their ſcholars heads, namely, That the ſoules of men are immortall; that they do not die together with the body, but that after death they do paſſe from one to another: and this they thinke to be a great inducement (by neglecting the feare of death) to moue their minds to follow vertue and true magnanimity. Moreouer they diſpute of, and teach to the yong frie, their ſcholars, many things of the ſtarres and their motion; of the compaſſe and greatneſſe of the world and earthly globe; of the nature of all things vnder the cope of heauen; and of the might and power of the immortall gods. 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Theſe, and alſo the other, haue determined, that the ſoule of man, and the heauens or world, are both immortall: yet ſo as that the time ſhall come, that ſometime the fire and ſometime the water ſhall haue the victory and vpper hand.* Of *Diodorus Siculus take this obſeruation of them: They do moreouer vſe ſoothſayers, which, ſaith he, amongſt them, foretelling things to come by diuination and ſacrifices, are of great eſtimation and account, all the vulgar ſort and common people being at their obedience and command. When they conſult of any great matters, they do obſerue a very wonderfull and ſtrange courſe: for they, for that purpoſe killing a man, do ſtrike him with a ſword vpon the midriffe; and by his fall tearing and ſcattering of the parts of his body, and running of the blood, by a certaine old experiment and obſeruation, do know what will fall out hereafter. It is an ancient cuſtome duely kept amongſt them, that no ſacrifice may be done without the preſence of a Philoſopher: for they doe thinke that ſacrifice ought only to be done by ſuch as well know the nature of heauenly things: as if theſe were indeed the true and beſt interpreters of the heauenly language vſed of the gods themſelues: and by their interceſſion and mediation they deeme all good things to be ſought and demanded at Gods hand. By their aduice and counſell, they do all things that are done, either in warr or time of peace. 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IVLIVS CÆSARS
GALLIA:
That is,
FRANCE, as it ſtood in
Iulius Cæſars *time*.

O I intitle this Mappe: For it is merely Cæſars, *that is, portraitured and drawen only by that which he hath layd downe in his Commentaries: we haue not added one word or any one place out of any other author: neither haue we, to our knowledge, omitted any place there mentioned by him: Thus much I thought good to aduertiſe thee of, gentle Reader, leſt in vaine thou ſhouldſt in this Map ſeeke for thoſe things which other ancient writers haue written of* Gallia. *Of the nature of the country & people there inhabiting, I will not in like maner, which otherwiſe I vſe to do, adde to theſe any one word out of any other writer: becauſe euery one that liſteth may do this out of* Cæſar *alone, which is an authour very common, and to be found ordinarily in euery ſcholars ſtudy. For why ſhould I do this out of others, when as the Map is only framed out of him? But inſted of this I thinke it not amiſſe here to compoſe this diſcourſe following of the* Druides, *ſelected out of all ancient hiſtorians.*

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GALLIA VETVS,

Ad Iulij Cæsaris commentaria ex Conatibus geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.

1590.

BRI=TANNIAE PARS.

Londinum

Galli apud Cæsarem nominati & descripti.

IN BELGICA,

Atrebas
Commius.

Eburones
Ambiorix
Cattivulcus.

Bellovaci
Corbeus
Vertiscus.

Nervij
Boduognatus
Vertico.

Treviri
Induciomarus
Cingetorix.

Suessiones
Divitiacus
Galba.

Remi
Antebrogius
Iccius.

IN CELTICA,

Aedui
Caturillus
Cotus
Convictolitanus
Dumnorix
Diviciacus
Eporedix
Liscus
Litavicus
Surus
Vedeliacus
Virdumarus.

Helvetij
Orgetorix
Verodoctus
Numenius
Divicus.

Sequani
Castticus
Catamantales.

Senones
Cavarinus
Moritasgus
Acco
Drapes.

Andes
Dumnacus.

Lemovix
Sedulius.

Carnutes
Tasgetius
Cotuatus
Conetodunus
Guturvatus.

Vnellus
Viridovix.

Cadurcus
Laterius.

Averni
Virgingetorix
Celtillus
Gobanitio
Vergasillaunus
Critognatus
Epasnactus.

Aulercus
Camulogenus.

Nitiobriges
Ollovico
Theutomatus.

Helvij
Caburus
Chil. Donatauris.

IN AQVITANIA,

Piso
Adcantuanus.

OCCIDENS.

SEPTEMTRIO.

OCEANVS BRITANNICVS.

GERMANIA BEL=

Caletes.

Bellocassij, sive Velocassi.

Sequana fluvius.

Ambibari. Lexobij.

Aulerci, qui Eburouices.

Ambili=ates. Sesunij.

Parisij.

Lutetia

Osisini. ARMORI= Lemovices.

CAE, Sive MARITIMÆ CIVITA= TES.

Curiosolites.

Aulerci, qui Diablintres.

Rhedones.

Veneti.

Cadetes.

Venetia.

Ligeris fluvius.

Aulerci, qui Cenomani.

Vnelli.

Carnutes
Druidum sedes.

Turones.

Andes.

Ligeris fluvius.

Noviodunum

Avaricum.

Bituriges.

Nannetes.

Pic=tones.

=TAE, SI=VE

Gergobina.

Santones.

Lemovices.

Lemovicum

Gergovia

GAL=

OCEANVS AQVITA=NICVS.

Petrocorij.

Garumni.

A=

Cadurci.

Cocosates.

Vocates.

Vxellodu=num.

Helvij.

Heleuteri.

=QVI=

Garites.

Tarbelli.

=TA=

Tolosa.

PRO

Preciani.

Tarusates.

Tarusatum opidum

Auſci.

Cantabri.

Bigerriones.

=NI=

Sibutzates.

Sontiates.

HIS=PANI=AE PARS.

Pyrenæi montes.

Narbona.

Sontiatum opidum.

REVERENDISSIMO IN CHRISTO PATRI, DOMINO D. LAEVINO TORRENTIO, EPISCOPO ANTVERPIENSI, APVD AMBIVARITOS, EIVS VIRTVTIS CVLTOR ABRAH. ORTELIVS REG. MAIEST. GEOGRAPHVS DEVOTISSIME DEDICAB.

1. 2. 3. 4. Opp. de Venetorum, &c. Cæsar. describit, at nulla apparent.

Venetorum Sinus.

MARIS GE= MANICI PA=

Portus Morinorum.

Morini.

Catuaci.

Atrebates.

Veroman=dui.

Ambiani.

Bellovaci.

Parisij.

Lutetia

Metiosedum

Melodunum

Agendicum.

Ligeris fluvius.

Noviodunum

Avaricum.

Bituriges.

Gergobina.

Elaver fluvius.

Lemovices.

Lemovicum

Gergovia

Aruer=

Petrocorij.

Cadurci.

Geburna mons.

Helvij.

Vxellodu=num.

Heleuteri.

PRO=

Tolosa.

=ma=

=rum.

Vo=

Narbona.

Sontiatum opidum.

MERIDIES.

Rhenus flu.
Batavorum insula.
Vacalos flu.
Mosa fluvius.
Paemani.
Ambivariti.
napij.
Grudij.
Leuaci.
Gordu
ni.
Advatici.
Pleu
mosij.
Me
Cicerons castra.
Aduaticor. op.
Vatuca.
Eburones.
Centrones.
ni.
Catuaci.
trebates.
Caere
si.
Segni.
Nemeto cerna.
Sabis flu.
Condru
si.
Essui.
dui.
mbiani.
Samarobrina.
Noviodunum.
Bellovaci.
Suessio
nes.
Bibrax
Durocortum.
Bratuf
pantium.
Axona flu.
Remi.
Parisij.
Matrona flu.
Meldæ.
Melodunum.
Agendi
cum.
Senones.
Genabum.
Vellaunodunum.
Noviodunum.
Mandu
bij.
ituriges.
Aedui, Sive
Bibracte.
Gergobina.
Aedua civitas.
Boia.
Ambarri.
Boij.
ices.
Gergovia.
Aruerni.
Matisconā.
Ligeris fluvius.
Vienna.
Helvij.
eri.
Rhuteni.
Gabali.
Areço
mici.
Nitiobri
ges.
Volcæ.
Arelate.
Massilia.
Tauroenta.
Sicam
bri.
Cum Imp. Reg. et cancellariæ Brabantiæ privilegio decennali.
GERMA
NIAE
MAGNÆ
PARS.
ARDVEN
SILV
Mediomatrices
Treviri.
Tulingi.
Leuci.
Tribo
ces.
Harudes.
Nan
tuates.
Tigurinus Pagus.
Heluetij.
Lepontij.
Verbigenus Pagus.
Latobrigi.
Sedu
ni.
Vera
gri.
Octodurus.
Centro
nes.
Allobroges.
Garoceli.
Vocontij.
Aulerci
Branno
uices.
Caturiges.
Ambua
reti.
Branno
uij.
Albici.
Massilia.
Tauroenta.
Harudes.
Rauraci.
Rhenus flu.
a Magetrobia.
Vogesus mons.
Arar fluvius.
Vesontio.
Alexia.
Sequa
ni.
Ager Se
quanus totius Galliæ optimus.
Verbigenus Pagus.
Sedu
ni.
Vera
gri.
Geneva.
Murus a Cæsare factus.
Cabilonum.
Sebusiani.
Rhodanus fluvius
Ligeris fluvius.
Vienna.
Rhodanus fluvius
Sequana fluvius
Matrona flu.
Mosa fluvius
Mosa fluvius
Scaldis flu.
Sabis flu.
Axona flu.
Elaver fluvius
Arar flu.
Ligeris fluvius
Rhodanus fluvius
Rhenus flu.
Rhenus flu.
Rhodanus fluvius
Rhodanus fluvius
Rhodanus fluvius

come, and Mars doth reuerence the Muſes. Thus far Diodorus Siculus Now let vs in like maner liſten to Dion Pruſæus, who thus reporteth of them: The Celtæ haue their Druides, a ſort of men amongſt them much giuen to diuination and the ſtudy of Philoſophy, without whoſe aduice and counſell it is not lawfull for their kings to doe ought, yea or once to goe about to conſult what is beſt to be done: ſo that if a man ſhould indeed ſpeake that which is trueth, they rule as kings, and beare all the ſway: when as their kings are but the ſeruants, miniſters, or executioners of their will and pleaſure, although otherwiſe they ſit in golden thrones, dwell in great and ſtately houſes, and dayly fare moſt daintily, and eat and drinke of the beſt that may be bought for money. Here alſo it is not amiſſe to alledge that of the Poet Lucane: Et vos barbaricos ritus moremq; miniſtrum Sacrorum Druidæ poſitis repetiſtis ab armis. Solis noſſe Deos, & cœli numina vobis, Aut ſolis neſcire datum. nemora alta remotis Incolitis lucis, vobis auctoribus vmbræ Non tacitas Erebi ſedes, Ditiſque profundi Pallida regna petunt, &c. Ouer all theſe Druides, as Cæſar teſtifieth, there is one that is placed as chiefe, and hath a command and authority ouer the reſt: after his death, if any man amongſt them excelleth the reſt for his worth and vertue, he is by and by choſen to ſucceed in his place: but if there be many that are of equall value and dignity, then he is elected by the greater number of voices of the Druides aſſembled together for that purpoſe. Sometime the controuerſie is ſuch as they fall to blowes about, and that ſouereignty is tried by dint of ſword. They, once a yeere, vpon a certaine time, in the confines of Chartraine or Chartres (Carnutes) (neere the riuer Leire, if one may giue any credit to the comedy called Querulus, which goeth vnder the name of Plautus) which is accounted to be the middle prouince of all France, do meet and keepe court as it were in a place conſecrated to that purpoſe: hither do come all ſuch as haue any controuerſies from all quarters round about: euery man referring his cauſe to their hearing, and being content to ſtand to their arbitrement and cenſure. (In Chartraine to this day, a certeine memoriall & note of the name Druides doth ſeeme to remaine, in a place called Dreux.) Gabriel Simeon in his Cæſar newly reuiued, (Cæſar renouatus, a worke of his ſo intitled) writeth that he hath ſeene, in a foreſt of this traict, a mention of an olde plot of the palace of the Druides. And thus much of theſe Druides, whoſe arte magicke and cuſtome of killing of men, Plny writeth did continue euen vnto his time, and withall addeth that it was abrogated, and they forbidden to vſe it any more, by proclamation from Tiberius Cæſar. Suetonius in Claudius affirmeth that it was firſt inhabited by Auguſtus, yet not generally, but to the citizens: and was at length vtterly taken away by the ſayd Claudius: which alſo Seneca in his treatiſe intituled Claudij ludus, doth auouch to be true. Yet notwithſtanding the name of the Druides was not then cleane extinct, as Tacitus, in the fourth booke of his Hiſtorie, plainly ſheweth: where he writeth, that by the burning of the Capitoll, which hapned in the reigne of Veſpatian, the Druides in vaine made men beleeue was ſignified that the poſſeſſion and command of the whole world ſhould now come vnto the nations inhabiting beyond the Alps. Ælius Lampridius writeth, that Alexander Seuerus the Emperour going to warre againſt the Galli, a woman Druide cried out in the Gauls language with a loud voice, Thou goeſt into the field, but looke not to get the victory, truſt not thy ſouldiers, they will faile thee. Neither was ſhe deceiued, for in thoſe warres he was ſlaine. Flauius Vopiſcus reporteth, that Aurelianus asked counſell of the women Druides of France about his Empire, whether it ſhould remaine vnto his poſterity, or not. The ſame authour teſtifieth, that when Diocletianus was yet but a priuate ſouldier, it was at Tongeren foretolde him by a Druide woman, that he ſhould one day be Emperour of the whole world. Neither is there after him any mention of them in any hiſtory, to my remembrance, except one ſhould ſtraine that of Euſebius in his fourth booke De Præpar. (for he liued in the time of Conſtantine the Great and Conſtance his ſonne) where he writeth that the Celtæ euen to his time, did ſacrifice men vpon their altars. Pliny noteth this of the Druides, that there is nothing which they do eſteeme more holy than miſſelto, (which they call dryos hyphear) and ſo likewiſe they account of the tree vpon which it groweth, eſpecially if it be an oke: They chooſe, ſayth he, groues of theſe trees apart by themſelues, neither do they any diuine ſeruice or ſacrifice without a branch of this tree: ſo that they may very well be thought to be called Druidæ, of the Greeke word δρῦς, an oke, as one would ſay, Oke-prieſts. And indeed whatſoeuer groweth vpon theſe trees, they do verily beleeue it to be ſent downe from heauen; and that it is a manifeſt ſigne that God hath choſen this tree, and ſanctified it to himſelfe. They call it in their language All-heale. The ſacrifices and bankets being duely prepared and ſet ready vnder this tree, they bring two white bulles, whoſe hornes were neuer bound before. The Prieſt putting on a white garment, getteth vp into the tree ordeined for that ſeruice, and with a golden hooke pruneth and loppeth off all the boughs. Theſe are caught in a white veſture, like a ſouldiers caſſocke, before they come to the ground. Next after this they kill the buls prepared for the ſacrifice, and withall make their prayers to God that he would bleſſe that his gift to the good of euery one that he there did vouchſafe to giue it. They are perſuaded that what beaſt ſoeuer, though otherwiſe barren, ſhall drinke of a potion made of it, ſhall preſently become fruitfull: and that it is a moſt ſoueraigne antidote againſt all maner of poiſon whatſoeuer. The ſame authour in the 3. chap. of his 29. booke, telleth a ſtrange tale of a ſerpents egge, which he affirmeth he ſaw experimented and prooued before his face: I my ſelfe, ſayth he, haue ſeene one of theſe egges, which was about the bigneſſe of a prety round apple, couered with a griſtly or cartilaginous ſhell, indented with many concauities like vnto the hollow places wherein the legs of the fiſh called a polypus do reſt: This is the armes or cogniſance of the Druides. It is wonderfully commended of them to be a great and ſecret experiment againſt all maner of contentions and brawles, procuring him that beareth it the vpper hand, as alſo the fauour and eaſie acceſſe to princes and great ſtates, &c. Item, he recordeth that the Druides did firſt manifeſt vnto the world that the herbe Sauin had an eſpeciall vertue againſt all dangers & pernicious accidents which ordinarily betide mortall men. Moreouer, they gather, with the left hand faſting, neuer looking behinde them, an herbe which they call Samolus, and affirme it, as he teſtifieth, to be a ſoueraigne remedy againſt all diſeaſes of hogs or ſwine. The ſame authour ſpeaketh thus of another herbe called Selago: like vnto this herbe ſauine is that which they call ſelago: it muſt not be cut vp with any knife or inſtrument of iron, but muſt be gathered with the right hand wrapped in the skirt of his coat, which muſt be rent off with the left hand, as if he came to ſteale it: he that doth this feat muſt be clad in a white garment, barefooted, but ſo as his feet be very cleane waſhed and cleered from all filth: he muſt firſt offer ſacrifice with bread and wine, before he gather it: laſtly, it muſt be caried home in a new napkin. This herbe thus gathered the Druidæ of the Gauls do hold to be a great preſeruatiue and defenſatory againſt all dangerous accidents and occurrences that vſually happen to mortall men: moreouer they affirme that the fume thereof is good againſt all diſeaſes of the eies. Such is the woonderfull ſuperſtition of many nations in the world, and that for the moſt part in friuolous and fooliſh things, as the ſame Pliny witneſſeth at the 44. chapter of his 26. booke. He that is deſirous to know more about the etymologie of the name of the Druides, let him repaire to Goropius his Gallica, where he fetcheth this name from a Dutch word, and proueth that it ſignifieth a teacher of truth, or a wiſeman continually buſied in the diligent ſearch of the ſame. Pomponius Mela alſo maketh them to be Magiſtros ſapientiæ, teachers and informers of others in Philoſophy and all maner of humane wiſdome. I could be content to ſay that the word ſhould ſignifie a Diuine or ſtudent in the knowledge of God and heauenly things, (as Diodorus Siculus calleth them) for that I do ſee that Druthin, in the old Germaine tongue, doth ſignifie God: and that in Otfrides goſpels, a booke imprinted and to be had in diuers mens ſtudies, eſpecially ſuch as are louers of antiquities: and beſides that I know that the Iſlanders, a people which ſpeake the Germaine tongue, although in a dialect farre different in many things from that which now is commonly ſpoken in High-Germany, (which alſo is incident to the Danes, and inhabitants of Norwey and Swedland, with other countries nere neighbours and bordeing vpon the Dutch) do yet to this day call God, by the name of Druthin. Diogenes Laertius alſo ſeemeth to fauour this opinion, who, out of the authority of Ariſtotle, writeth that they were termed Semnothei, that is, religious and holy men, ſuch as wholly gaue themſelues to the worſhip and ſeruice of God. In that laborious and learned worke of my ſingular good friend M. William Camden, which he wrote of the antiquities of England, and intituled by the name of Britannia, I reade that one Albricus hath written that the Saxons did call a magus Dry, (by a word that ſignifieth in that language as much as a Diuine or Philoſopher) and indeed Pliny calleth theſe Druides, Magi, that is, wiſe men, as the word is often vſed and expounded by the interpreters of the ſecond chapter of S. Matthewes goſpell. For that they were not ſo denominated of the oke, he himſelfe doth in a maner confeſſe; when he addeth in the ſame place, that they ſeeme to be deriued from a Greeke word ſignifying an oke or miſſelto. (Now there is no man that knoweth not, that to ſeeme to be ſo, and to be ſo indeed, are two diuers things.) Againe, how can they haue their denomination of the Greeke word δρῦς, when as Cæſar, a very ſufficient witneſſe, teſtifieth plainly, that their arte and diſcipline was firſt inuented in England; where neuer any colony of the Greeks, for ought I know, was ſeated: for that voyage of Vlyſſes, (and ſo of his comming into this iland) is counted for a fable, and no true ſtory, of all men of ſound iudgement and diſcretion in this kinde of learning. Neither will I euer with Eratoſthenes be made to beleeue the ſame, vntill ſome man or other ſhall ſhew me him that ſewed together his bagge full of windes. And that the Germane tongue was ſpoken here, there is no man can deny, but he that thinketh that the authority of Cæſar and Tacitus is of no great validity. For Cæſar hath flatly in the ſame place left recorded, that out of Belgium (The Low-countries, where he alſo affirmeth that the Germani Cisrhenani dwelt) certaine colonies paſſed ouer ſea into this ile, and ſeated themſelues here. He auoucheth that Caledonia (a great part of this ile) was inhabited of a people which came thither from Germany. And becauſe there is nothing more ſacred, in the iudgement of theſe Druidæ, than the Oke and Miſſelto, as we haue ſhewed out of Pliny; and for that that Iupiter was here of them repreſented in the forme of a mighty high oke, as Maximus Tyrius teacheth vs; I do ſuppoſe that Diodorus called them by another name, or els of the ſame ſignification, although improperly, Saronides, (except euen in this place alſo we are to read Druidæ: which we haue at large handled in the ſecond edition of our Theſaurus) I know that Annius, out of his forged Beroſus, doth write that theſe Druides were called by thoſe diuers and ſundry names, of Druius, Barrus, Sarron, certaine kings of the ancient Gauls. But as for theſe men, let them defend their credit themſelues: I know it is ſhrewdly cracked. Some there are that do thinke that this by-word, Au Gui l'an neuf: With miſſelto commeth in the new yeere: which to this day euery yeere, vpon the laſt of December, is commonly vſed openly to be ſung in France, came from them. peraduenture of this of Ouid, Ad viſcum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare ſolebant. which are at large handled by Goropius in his Gallica, Vinetus vpon Aſonius, and Vigenereus vpon Cæſars Commentaries. Conradus Celtes, Irenicus, Althamer, and Auentine, do witneſſe with me that theſe Druides, being driuen hence by Tiberius and Claudius Emperours of Rome, went beyond the Rhein, and ſeated themſelues in High Germany; and here hence amongſt them euen to this day remaineth that ſame kinde of night-bug, commonly called the Philoſophicall ſhoe, or as they terme it Druttenfuſſ. And it is in forme (as the learned Ioachimus Camerarius the yonger hath ſignified vnto me by his letters) fine cornered, like vnto the emblem and hieroglyphicke of Hygeia, or, good health. This they engraue vpon their cradles, ſuppoſing that by that meanes the yoong infants are ſafely garded from the fairies, hobgoblins, and night-walking ſpirits. Conradus Celtes deſcribeth certaine ancient ſtone images at the foot of the Pine-bearing mountaine (Vichtelberg they commonly call it, in the midſt and center of all Germany) which as he ſayth he ſaw in a certaine Abbey there. Theſe he thinketh to reſemble very liuelily the true counterfet of theſe Druides. They were in number ſix, ſayth he, ſet in the wall at the church dore, ſeuen foot high a piece, barefooted, and bareheaded, ech of them had on a Spaniſh cloake with a hood, and a ſcrip: a long beard downe as low as his girdle, and about his noſtrils parted and ſhod this way and that way: ech of them in his hand had a booke and a walking ſtaffe: they were of countenance ſad and grim: their heads leaned ſomewhat toward one ſhoulder, hauing their eyes ſtedfaſtly fixed vpon the ground. That deſcription of Iames Scepper, which he maketh of them, in his Corography of Germany, in my iudgement is fond and fooliſh: for he adorneth their necks, wreſts, and fingers, with gold chaines, bracelets, and rings: moreouer to theſe he addeth a paire of buskins, ſuch as the ancient Philoſophers were ſayd to weare, with party-coloured garments. From whence he had this deſcription I know not: for Pliny doth plainly affirme that they wore white garments; as we haue ſhewed before: and Strabo in his ſeuenth booke, (where he calleth them by the name of Vates, Prophets) deſcribeth them in white veſtures, with fine linnen frocks put ouer them, faſtened together with a button, girt with a braſen girdle, and bare footed.

The LOW COVNTRIES.

THe word *Belgium*, which *Cæſar*, in his Commentaries of the warres of *France*, vſeth more than once or twiſe hath long and much troubled the Readers. For ſome of them do thinke that *Cæſar* by it meant a city, which ſome, (of whoſe number are *Guicciardine* and *Marlianus*) do interpret it to be Beauois in *France*; others Bauays in *Henault*; of this later ſort are *B. Vigenereus*, and our owne Chronicles. The learned *Goropius* thinketh that the *Bellouaci*, a people of this prouince were vnderſtood by it. Some there are which thinke that *Cæſar* vſed *Belgium*, for *Belgica*: as *Liuy* doth *Samnium*, for the countrie of the Samnites; of this opinion was *Glareanus*. *Iohn Rhellicane* ſaith that it conteined a part of *Gallia Belgica*, but which part it ſhould be, he doth not name. *H. Leodius* would haue it to be that part which is about *Henault*, where the ſaid Bauays now ſtandeth. But omitting theſe opinions, let vs heare what *Cæſar* himſelfe ſpeaketh of this his *Belgium*. Hee in his 5. booke, where he ſpeaketh of the diſtributing of the Legions in *Belgia*, hath theſe words: *Of the which one he committed to* Quintus Fabius *the Legate, to be led againſt the* Morini: *another to* Quintus Cicero, *againſt the* Neruij: *the third to* Titus Roſcius, *againſt the* Eſſui: *the fourth he commanded to winter, with* Titus Labienus, *in* Rhemes, *in the confines of* Triers: *three he placed in* Belgium: *ouer theſe he ſet as commanders* Marcus Craſſus *the Treaſurer, and* Lucius Munatius Plancus, *and* Caius Trebonius *the Legates: one legion, which he had taken vp hard beyond the* Po, *with fiue cohorts, he ſent againſt the Eburones.* And a little aboue in the ſame booke, where he ſpeaketh of *Britannia*, you ſhall find theſe wordes: *The ſea coaſt (of* Britaine *he meaneth) is inhabited of thoſe which by reaſon of pillage and warre, went from* Belgium *thither: all which for the moſt part are called by the names of thoſe cities where they were bred and borne.* Heere firſt it appeareth very plainly that *Cæſar* vnder the name of *Belgium* comprehendeth not only one city, but many: then, that he vnderſtandeth not by it all *Gallia Belgica*: ſeeing that he nameth the *Morini*, *Neruij*, *Eſſui*, *Rheni*, and *Eburones*, all which nations, he himſelfe and other good writers, do aſcribe to *Gallia Belgica*. Therefore it is more cleare than the noone day that *Belgium* is a part of *Belgica*: but what part it ſhould be that is not ſo cleare. That it is not about *Bauacum* (Bauais) in *Henault*, as *Leodius* would haue it, it is manifeſt in that, that this is ſituate amongſt the *Neruij*, which *Cæſar* himſelfe doth exclude out of *Belgium*. Neither can I be perſwaded that it was neere the *Bellouaci*, but rather that it was that part of *Belgica*, which is more neere the ſea, and lieth vp higher toward the North: namely, where about the three great riuers the *Rhein*, *Maeſe* and *Scheldt* do meet and fall into the maine ocean: theſe do affoord an eaſie paſſage and fall into the ſea, and from thence a ſhort cut into *Britaine*. Moreouer it is more likely that they ſhould paſſe the ſea, which were acquainted and vſed to it, and were ſeated vpon this ſhore and bankes of theſe riuers, then thoſe which dwelt vp higher into the country, to whom the ſea was more fearefull and terrible. They therefore that went from *Belgium*, into *Brittaine*, did only change coaſt for coaſt.

Of the originall and reaſon of the word *Belgium* and *Belgica*, the opinions of ſundrie writers are diuers. Some there are which deriue it of Belgen or Welgen, a word of our owne, which ſignifieth a *ſtranger*. Another man of great learning and iudgement fetcheth it from Belgen or Balgen, ſignifying *to be angrie, to fight*. Our Chronicles do thinke it ſo named of *Belgis*, the chiefe city of this prouince. Neither do they agree in the placing and ſeating of it: for one of them placeth it at *Bauais*, a towne in *Henault*: the other at Veltfirk a village about *Oudenard*. They which thinke it ſo named of the city *Belgis* (which notwithſtanding is no where elſe read of in any good authour, either Geographer or Hiſtorian) they haue *Iſidore*, in the 4. chapter of the 15. booke of his *Origines*, for their patrone, where he thus ſpeaketh: *Belgis is a city of Gallia, whereof Gallica the prouince tooke the name.* The ſame hath *Heſychius*, the Grecian before him, in his Lexicon: Βελγαῖος ἀπὸ πόλεως Βέλγης. that is, *Belgy was ſo named of the city Belges*: as alſo *Honorius* in his counterfeit of the world. *Iuſtine* in his 24. booke citeth out of *Trogus Pompeius* one *Belgius* (*Pauſanias* nameth him *Bolgius*) a captaine of the Gauls, from whom it is like they tooke their name, if you will beleeue *Beroſus* that chaungling. For he writeth *Beligicos (ſiue Belgicos) appellari à Beligio (aut Belgio) Celtarum rege*: The *Beligici* or *Belgici*, were ſo named of *Beligius* (or *Belgius*) a king of the *Celtes*. Of the city *Belgis* we haue written in our Geographicall Treaſury. Well, let vs leaue theſe to the cenſure of the learned, and ſo proceed to certaine teſtimonies of ancient writers, which we thinke wilbe both pleaſant and profitable to the ſtudent of Chorography.

Cæſar, in his 1. booke of the warres of *France*, thus ſpeaketh: *All* Gallia *is diuided into 3. parts: of the which the* Belgæ *do inhabite one: the* Aquitani *another: the third, thoſe which in their language are called* Celtæ, *but in the Latine* Galli: Againe, within a few lines after: *Of all theſe the* Belgæ *are moſt ſtout and hardy: becauſe that being further off from the quaint behauiour and maners of the prouince: and for that they haue no traffick with merchants, or ſuch as do bring in thoſe things which effeminate mens mindes: againe becauſe they are next neighbours to the Germanes, which dwell beyond the* Rhein: *with whom they make warre continually.* Item, in the ſame page he thus deſcribeth the ſituation of their country: *The* Belgæ *do dwell in the skirts of* Gallia: *they do belong to that part which is within the riuer* Rhein: *they are vpon the North and Eaſt ſides of it.* The ſame authour in his 2. booke hath theſe words: *Cæſar found that many of the* Belgæ *came from the Germanes, which long ſince paſſed ouer the* Rhein *and ſeated themſelues there by reaſon of the great fertility of the place: and that they had driuen out the Gauls, which formerly had dwelled there: and that theſe were the onely men, which in the daies of our fathers, all* Gallia *being ſore troubled, kept the Teutones and Cimbres from entering within the liſts of their territories: whereupon it came to paſſe, that the memoriall and record of theſe their famous acts haue made them to take much vpon them, and to be highly conceited of their great ſtomacks and skill in martiall affaires.* Suet. in Tib. 9. *In the German war he ſent ouer 40000. voluntaries into* Gallia. Again in the 8. booke of Cæſ. Com. *The* Belgæ, *whoſe valour was great.* Strabo in the 4. booke of his Geography ſaith: *The* Belgæ *weare caſſockes or cloakes, their haire long, and ſide breeches about their loines. In ſteed of coates or ierkins they vſe a kind of ſleeued garment ſit, hanging down to their twiſt, or as low as their buttockes. Their woollis very courſe and rough, yet is it cut off cloſe to the skinne: of that they weaue their courſe thick caſſocks, which they call* Lænas, *rugges or mantles. Their weapons accordingly, are long ſwords hanging down along by their right ſide, a long target, lances anſwerable, and a iauelin* (meriſor materis, *as ſome read*) *a kind of ſhort pike with a barbed head: ſome vſe bowes and ſlinges: others haue a ſtaffe like a dart, which they do not caſt with a loop or thong, (as our Iriſh do) but with the hand only; yea and that further than one can well ſhoot an arrow: this they eſpecially vſe in hunting and fowling. They do all for the moſt part, euen to this day, vſe to lie vpon the ground; they dine and ſuppe ſitting in their beds. Their meat generally is made of milke and all kind of fleſh, eſpecially porke, both freſh and powdered. Their hogs do liue abroad in the fields night and day: theſe for bigneſſe, ſtrength and ſwiftneſſe of foot do ſurpaſſe thoſe of other countries; and if a man be not vſed to them they are as dangerous to meet withall as with a rauening woolfe. They build their houſes with boords, planks and hardles, couered ouer with a very great roofe. They haue ſo many and great herds of cattle and hogs, that they do not only ſerue* Rome *with thoſe fornamed caſſocks or rugs, powdered beefe and bacon, but alſo many other places of* Italy. *The moſt of their cities and commonwealths are gouerned by the Nobility and gentry: in former times the common people vſed yearely to chooſe one Prince, and one Generall captaine for the wars. They are for the moſt part ſubiect to the behеſts of the Romans. They haue a kind of cuſtome in their councels proper and peculiar to themſelues: for if any man do interrupt or trouble another by loud ſpeaking, or by making any tumult, the ſergeant commeth to him with a naked knife in his hand and threatneth him if he hold not his peace: this he doth the ſecond and third time: if then he will not be quiet, he cutteth off ſo much of his caſſocke, that the reſt may be good for nothing. This is a common thing to them with many other barbarous nations, that the ſeruices or offices of men and women are ordered clean contrary to the cuſtomes & maners which heere we vſe.* Item, in another place. *The Gauls the neerer they are to the North and to the Sea, ſo much the more hardy and valiant they are. They do eſpecially commend the* Belgæ, *who are diuided into 15. nations (in* Cæſar *I find 11. mentioned) ſo that the* Belgæ *alone ſuſteined the aſſault of the Germans, Cimbers and Teutones. What an infinite number of men they were able to make, may here hence be gathered, that long ſince there were muſtered of the* Belgæ, *only of able men fit for the war, 300000. (this number* Cæſar *in the beginning of the 2. booke of the wars of* France, *encreaſeth by 27000. more)* Item, *ſome there are which diuide the Gauls into 3 nations: namely, the* Aquitani, Belgæ *and* Celtæ. Item, *The* Belgæ *do poſſeſſe the places neere the Sea, euen as low as the mouth of the* Rhein: Dio. Sic. in his 6. booke. *A nation for the moſt part ſituat in thoſe places toward the North: it is a cold country, ſo that in winter time in ſteed of water, it is all couered ouer with deep ſnow. The ice alſo in this country, is ſo great and thicke, that their riuers are frozen ſo hard that they may go ouer them; and that not only ſome few in a company together, but euen whole armies with horſes, carts and cariage.* Plutarch in the life of Cæſar. *But after that news came that the* Belgæ, *the moſt mighty and warlike nation of the Gauls, which poſſeſſed the third part of all* Gallia, *had gathered together many thouſands of armed men, purpoſing to make head, he goeth againſt them with all poſſible ſpeed,* &c. Appianus in his hiſtory of France. Cæſar *ſpeeding himſelfe againſt the* Belgæ, *at the foord and paſſage ouer a certain riuer ſlew ſo many of them, that the heaps of dead bodies ſerued for a bridge.* Ammian. in the 15 booke of his hiſtory. *Of all the Gauls the ancients did account the* Belgæ *to be moſt valiant & ſtout, for that they were remote from thoſe that liued more courtlike and tenderly, neither were they corrupted and made effeminate with forren delicates and foolish toies, but had long been exerciſed in wars & quarels againſt thoſe Germans which dwelt beyond the* Rhein: Dion in his 55 booke. *The* Batui *are excellent horſemen.* Again in his 39 booke. *The* Morini *and* Menapij *dwell not in townes and cities, but in cottages and mountaines enclоſed about with very thicke woods.* He meaneth Arduenna (Arden) that huge foreſt which then was more vaſt than now it is) Florus in his 3. booke. *The next was a far more cruell battell, for then they fought for their liberty.* Pliny in the 22. c. of his 26. booke. *In the prouince of* Belgica *they cut a kind of white ſtone with a ſaw (as they do wood yea and more eaſily) to make ſlates and tiles for couerings for their houſes, not only flat and plain, but alſo hollow and crooked to ſerue both for roofe-tiles, & gutter-tiles: yea and when they liſt, for thoſe kind of couerings which they call* pauonacea, *like the peacocks taile: theſe alſo are ſuch as may be cut or ſawed.* Again in the 36. c. of his 16 book. *The* Belgæ *do ſtamp the tuft or beard of this kind of reed, and laying it between the meeting of the ioints and plankes of their ſhips do calke them as ſure as with pitch and rozen.* Item in the 22 c. of his 10. booke, *he writeth that from the country of the* Morini *geeſe did come on their feet as far as* Rome. In 1. c. of his 12. booke he ſaith that *The plane tree was come now as far as the* Morini, *into a tributary ſoile: that theſe nations might pay cuſtome euen for the ſhade.* In the 25 c. of the 15. book. *In* Belgia *and vpon the banks of the* Rhein, *the Portugal cherries are moſt eſteemed* In the 14. c. of the ſame booke, where he ſpeaketh of diuers kind of apples: *which for that they haue no kernels, are called of the* Belgæ, ſpadonia poma, *ſpayd apples.* In the 5 c. of his 19 booke: *Gelduba is the caſtle called that is built vpon the* Rhein, *where grow the beſt ſkirwyrts or white parſneps.* In the 8 c. of his 17 booke. *Of all forren nations that I know the* Vbij, *whoſe ſoile is very fertile, when they plow their ground, do dig vp any ſort of earth ſo that it be at leaſt 3 foot deep: and ſpreading ouer it a ſandy kind of earth a foot thick, do battle and harten their lands as others do with dongue or marle.* Marcus Varro in the 9 c. of his 1. book of Husbandrie. *In* Gallia *beyond the Alpes, vp higher into the country about the* Rhein, *I came to certain countries, where neither vines, nor oliues nor apples did grow, where they compaſſed their grounds with a kind of white chalke digged out of the earth.* Virgil in the 1. booke of his Georgickes. *Belgica vel molli melius feret eſſe da collo.* Lucan in his 1. booke. *Et docilis reſtor roſtrati Belga cohortis.* Martial. in his Xenia. *Cantaverna mihi ſit, vel maſſa lucebit, De Menapis lauti de petaſone vorent.*

BELGII VETERIS TYPVS.

Ex Conatibus Geographicis Abrahami Ortelij.

HAC LITTERARVM FORMA, VETVSTIORA PINXIMVS.
Quæ paulò erant recentiora, his notauimus.
Nulla autem antiquitate illustria, hoc charactere.
Recentissima verò, hîc vernaculò ab alijs distinximus.

BRITANNIAE INSVLAE PARS

OCEANVS { ATLANTICVS, *Ptol.*
GERMANICVS, *Ptol.*
SEPTENTRIONAL, *Plin.*
CERBICVS, *Claudian.*
BRITANNICVS, *Dion, & Plin.*

BRITANNICVS OCEANVS.

BELGAE *Cæsari.*

Littus Saxonicum.

TAMESIS *Flu.*

COVNOS.

CANTIVS *Prom.*

DVRO

SEP.
OC. OR.
MER.

FLEVVM Or. RHENI OSTIVM.

FRISIA
BONES
STVR
BA:
TA:
VI
CANINE:
FATES.
A
Alcmar
Amstelredam
CINTI:
tanni:
ciani.
LVGDVNVM caput Germaniæ.
CASTRA LEGIONVM
Germaniæ
TRAIECTVM
VTRE
CATTI.
Pilardtim: BA:
TAV
FOSSA CORBVLONIS.
Mœrivi fossa.
Mœrivi arx
Dordracum
MOSA Fluvius.
TOXA
MAT:
TIA:
CI.
HERCVLIS MAGVSANI Fanum.
Fossa Ottonis
SCALDIS flu.
AMBIVARITI.
ARBORI
ANDOVERPAR.
TOXANDRIVM
Semera flu.
BE
LEVACI.
DIABLINTRES.
Sarcinium
CE
ADVATICI.
PERVICI CVM.
NERVII.
GEMINIACVM.
Brachbatum
Bruxella
CICERONIS Castra.
Oude: nacrde
VIROVIACVM.
TORNACVM. Moritania.
VODGORIACVM.
PONS SCALDIS.
Mons
AD FINES
Haginoia.
Fanum Martis
Namurcum.
CONDR
Austrebantum
Scarpe flu.
VALENTINIANAE.
BAGACVM Nerviorum. BELGIVM dicunt.
Malbodium
LABIENI Castra.
Carbonaria silua.
DVRONVM.
VERBINVM.
Maasie: rcq
EPO
MOSA Flu.
TRODVENSIS
GEVDII.
Isangrini.
GORDVNI.
Gandauum.
Legia flu.
Menapiscus pa:
NI.
PLEVMOSII.
CORTE CEN.
RIA: SES.
Ypre
Bloe: tini.
CASTELLVM Morinorum.
CASTOLOGI Plinij forte.
S. Audo: mari.
MINARIACVM.
TERVVANNA
Insula
BONONIA.
OROMA SACI.
BASSI forte Plinij.
NIMETACVM.
CATVACI, nisi locus Cæsaris mendosus.
ATREBATES.
Nobilia cum.
ORIGIACVM.
HEDENA.
Pontus regio.
CAMERACVM.
VEROMANDVI.
GESSOR: PAGVS.

Prisca vetustatis Belgæ monumenta reclusit
Ortelius, priscas dum legit historias.
Collige prima soli natalis semina Belga,
Et de quo veteri sis novus ipse vide.
Eusebius Camb.

22 23 24 25 26

GERMANIAE

CAVCI MINORES.

CAVCI MAIORES.

BVSACTERI MAIORES.

BVSACTERI Minores, Ptolemæi. et BRVCTERI Tacito.

TENCTERI.

CRVPTORICIS villa.

BADVHENNAE Lucus.

FRISIABONES.

STVRII.

FRANCI.

SALII.

MARSATII.

CANINEFATES.

CHAMAVI, qui et Elpranci.

CAVCHI Plinij.

TRAIECTVM Antonini. VTRICESIVM Ammiani. Vltraburgum Sigeberti.

BATAVODVRVM.

GRINNES.

VADA.

ARENACVM.

TEVTOBVRGVM.

VSIPETES.

TEVTOBVRGENSIS Silua.

Berckela flu.

ARAE Barbarorum.

ALISO Flu.

ALISO.

FOSSA DRVSIANA.

RHENVS Flu.

VETERA.

LVPIA Flu.

CAESIA Silua.

Dispargum.

TRAIANA Colonia.

NOVAESIVM.

SVNICI.

DVRNOMAGVM.

Diuitense monimentum.

ARA Vbiorum.

VBII Agrippinenses.

CAESARIS Pons.

BONNA.

TOLBIACVM.

VACALLINEVS pagus.

AREBVRIVM.

ANTONACVM.

CONFLVENTES.

TALLIATES.

VINCVM.

ADRANA Taciti forte.

BVCINOBANTES.

TRAIANI Monumentum.

MOLNVS Flu.

Francofurtum.

DRVSI MONIMENTVM.

Ingelheim.

MOGVNTIACVM.

NGIVM

Crucinacum.

RHENVS Flu.

Pars.

BIRCRANIS Insula.

Emden

BANARMANIS.

FLEVM Castellum.

SIATVTANDA.

Sorkum

Insula, cuius Cæsar meminit vbi ouis viciitant.

Lambacum

DRVS Flu.

Crucningen

Dionis.

AE

FLEVI Lacus.

FLEVO.

VAVIS Flu.

DRVSIANA Fossa.

TANFANAE Templum.

MARSI.

VELICER Flu. sorte.

TVBANTI.

ANSIBARII.

Amsterdam

Lekmar

TAVIA

VETVS

CORBVLONIS.

MAVRICIVM.

VAHALIS Flu.

Neomagum. Chios

BATAVODVRVM Ptol.

CARVO.

Silua Lucis

HERENATIVM.

BVRGINATIVM.

TRICESIMÆ vel VLPIA LEGIO XXX.

Pontana regio

CALO LEGIO IX

ASCIBVRGIVM Axiovicorum.

GELDVBA.

SICAMBRI huc ab Augusto ex Germania traducti.

Rura flu.

HERCVLIS Castra.

GVGERNI.

THEVDVRVM.

RVMANHEA.

TIBERIACVM.

CORIOVALLVM.

IVLIACVM.

AGRIPPINA Colonia Vbior.

MARCODVRVM.

Falconis Castrum.

Vegetatum

Aquæ Grani.

Insula EBVRONIA

Capri mons

Leodium

PERVICIACVM.

IVHONVM.

CAERESI.

CONDRVSII.

SEGNI.

Andagium.

Belsonancum.

SVRA Flu.

ANDETHANNA.

OROLAVNVM.

ARBORICHAE.

TVNGRI.

TOXANDRI.

PAEMANI.

CASTELLVM Menapiorum.

Horna.

Hasbania.

Quarta.

TOXANDRIVM.

BETASII.

BLINTRES.

CENTRONES.

Sarcinium

FONS Tungrorum Plin.

Cisiadra flu.

Herbalii

Sabis flu.

Namurcum.

Ourt flu.

Lesca flu.

Mosa Flu.

Mosella Flu.

Rura flu.

Erbris Flu.

Nava flu.

Saravus flu.

Gelbis Flu.

Pronea Flu.

Alisontia Flu.

Vahalis Flu.

Rhenus Flu.

Moselle flu.

Augusta Trevirorum.

Castra Sarræ.

Divodvrvm

MEDIOMATRICES.

Metis

1594.

Cum privilegio Imperiali et Belgico ad decennium.

S.P.Q.A.
PATRIAM ANTIQVITATI A SE RESTITVTAM DEDICABAT LVB. MER.
ABRAHAMVS ORTELIVS CIVIS.

27 28 29 30 31 32 33

GERMANIE.

I Thinke there is no man, ſtudious of ancient hiſtorie, that is ignorant, that this countrey was called of the moſt ancient writers, eſpecially the Gracians, CELTICA, *and the people therof* CELTI *or* CELTAE. *From whence the word* Celt *doth remaine amongſt them; whereby they yet do vſually call one another in their familiar ſpeech and communication. Some there are which thinke them to be called by* Ioſephus ASCHANARI, *whenas notwithſtanding he ſayth that theſe are interpreted of the Gracians to be the* Rheginí: *better perhaps and more truly,* Rheini, *as it were the borderers vpon the* Rhene, *who alſo of Stephanus are called* ῥηνοι. *Tacitus reporteth that the word* GERMANIA *had not beene long vſed, and to be but lately heard of. The ſame authour addeth, that this name was inuented by themſelues. Wherefore I do more eaſily aſſent to them, which deriue the originall of this word from the etymon of the countrey it ſelfe, than from the Latines. For it is much more likely that a nation ſhould impoſe a name vpon it ſelfe deriued from that language which it vnderſtood, than from a forren and ſtrange tongue whereof it was altogether ignorant. I thinke therefore they erre which thinke this name to be made* à germine, *that is, of buds or yong ſprouts; by reaſon of the great fertilitie and plenty of all things here growing. Of this opinion are Feſtus and Iſidorus. Thoſe alſo which deriue the name from the Latine word* germanus *ſignifying a* brother, *as Strabo doth, as who would ſay, brethren to the Gauls or French men, from whom, as he ſayth, they little differ, in my conceit are as farre wide from the trueth. Our countrey man, as Rhenanus and others doe thinke it to be compounded of* gar *and* man, *to wit,* garman, *that is,* all man *or* manlike. *Our Goropius of* ger *and* man *(comming neerer to the writing or letter) of* ger:en, *which ſignifieth* to gather, *as ſcraping together a booty or pray. And the ſame man in another place deriueth it of* ger, *which, ſaith he, amongſt our anceſters ſignifieth* warre: *which I ſee alſo pleaſeth Iuſtus Lipſius beſt. I know that* gerre *(or rather* guerre) *in the latter French tongue ſignifieth* warre; *but whether it ſignifieth ſo in our ancient Germane tongue, I know not. I doe eaſily beleeue that this nation firſt wrote and named it ſelfe* Werman, *of* wer, *with* e *long, a mere Germane word, which ſignifieth any weapon whereby we ſmite or offend our enemie. From hence* weren *ſignifieth to defend himſelfe againſt the enemie: and we call euery man fit to beare armes,* weerman *or* weerbaerman, *(that is, a warlike man.) Inſomuch that they all called themſelues* wermanos, *or,* wermannos, *that is, warlike men. And Ceſar and Tacitus, beſides others, are moſt ſufficient witneſſes, that this name doth altogether agree with the nature and diſpoſition of this nation. As alſo Dionyſius Afer, who ſurnameth theſe Martialiſts or warlike men* εὐμενεῖς. *But the cauſe is plaine why theſe do call and write themſelues* Germanes; *becauſe they, wanting the digamma or* W, *inſtead of it haue ſubſtituted the* G. *which alſo we ſee elſwhere done of them in the like caſe: as, for Wilhelmus, they write Gulielmus; for Waltherus, Galtherus; for Walfridus, Gulfridus, &c. So alſo it is likely that for* Walli, *they wrote and pronounced* Galli. *For euen we Germanes, on this ſide Rhene, retaining the ancient language, doe yet name theſe* Galli *by no other name than* Walen. *The* Galli *alſo themſelues romanizing (the libertie and ancient tongue being loſt) doe vnto this very day imitate this change of letters. Theſe few words out of many are for an example: for they vſually both write and pronounce,* vin *for* wyn, Gueſp *for* Weſp, Gand *for* Wandt, Gucdde *for* Weedt, *by which they meane Wine, a Waſp, a Gloue, and Woad. So alſo I finde in a manuſcript* Guandali *for* Wandali. *If any man ſhall obiect that Strabo, Dionyſius Afer, Ptolemaus, and ſome other Gracians, who knew the digamma Æolicum, that is, the* W, *haue notwithſtanding written it with a ſingle* V, *I anſwer, that this nation was known to theſe men in times paſt only vnder the name of Celtæ, and that this word* Germane *was firſt vſed of Ceſar or the other Latines in their writings: from whom the Gracians, imitating this writing, haue tranſlated this word into their language. But if any man deſireth to reade more of the etymology and reaſon of the word* Germane, *let him peruſe H. Iunius his Batauia in the one and twentieth chapter. There are ſome hiſtorians that doe verily beleeue that all the* Germanes *were in latter times called* Alemanes, *Vopiſcus ſo perſuading them in the life of Proculus. Yet it is manifeſt out of Aelius Spartianus (who reporteth that Antoninus Caracalla the Romane Emperour, both nations by him being ſubdued, tooke him the ſurname of them both, and was intituled both by the name of* GERMANICVS *and* ALEMANNICVS) *that theſe were two diuers nations. Moreouer, this ſame thing is to be ſeene in the marble inſcriptions of the Emperours, Valens, Valentinian, and Gratian: as alſo in the titles of Iuſtinian the Emperour. Againe, Ammianus in his 26 booke writeth, that the Almanes brake thorow the borders of Germanie, whereby it is as clere as the noone day that they were diuers. But that was the name of one family or people, this of the whole ſtocke or nation. Notwithſtanding, although this Alemannie of Stephanus, Ammianus, and other writers of that age was accounted only a part of Germanie, namely of that which lieth about the riuer Aleman (commonly called* Altmul) *yet all men of other countries, ignorant of the Germane tongue, do vſe the word Alemanie for all Germanie, and by Alemanes, do meane all the Germanes. But the inhabitants at this day name themſelues* Teutſchen, Tuiſiones: *whether of god* Tuiſius, *ſonne of the earth, of whom Tacitus maketh mention, or of* Tuiſco, *Noë his ſonne, of whom Pſeudoberoſius ſpeaketh; I leaue to the iudgement of the learned reader, for to me it is vncertaine. And thus much of the name. Ouid writing to Liuia, doth grace it with a very heroicall ſurname and honourable titles, when he calleth it* ORBEM GERMANVM, ORBEM NOVVM, & ORBEM IGNOTVM: The Germane world, The new world, *and* The vnknowen world. *Ptolemey ſurnameth it* THE GREAT. *Pliny in the third booke of his Epiſtles vnto his friend Macer, calleth it* LATISSIMAM, A moſt wide and ſpacious countrey. *Learne the forme of it out of Dionyſius and Priſcian his interpreter, or as ſome call him, Rhemnius, in his periegeſis in this verſe:* Hæc tergo ſimilis taurino dicitur eſſe: *In forme, they ſay, it's ſomewhat like vnto a large buffe hide. (but falſly: for this is truly ſpoken of Spaine, as Arid. Papius, before me, hath well obſerued.) The ſituation and limits of this countrey are diuers and ſundry wayes deſcribed, according to the diuerſitie and alteration of times. Plutarch in Marius, doth extend it from the Exterior or Outmoſt ſea, and the Northern parts, to the riſing of the Sunne neere the fenne Mœotis* [Mar delle Zabbache] *where it toucheth the Ponticke Scythia. Pomponius Mela alſo, and Pſeudoberoſius, do confine it with Sarmatia Europœa. And Martian ſtretcheth it from Hiſter* [Donawe] *to the Ocean, euen vp as high as the deſerts of Sarmatia: (But the word* Armeniæ *is falſly read for* Sarmatiæ, *that I may with Pintian, by the way correct this fault in this authour.) Dionyſius Apher alſo placeth the Germanes at the fenne Mœotis. Tea and P. Diacono in his firſt chapter, vnder the name of Germanie, comprehendeth alſo all Scandie or Scone in Denmarke, where he deſcribeth that denne or caue neere the Scricfinners, in which ſeuen men ſlept. And this I thinke to be that Exteriour Germanie which Euſebius in his ſixt booke* De Præpar. Euang. *deſcribeth toward the North. Iſidore therefore rightly placeth the Riphæan mountaines at the head of Germanie. Others haue made the ſea, the Alpes, Viſtula (the riuer* Wixell) *and the Rheine, to be the limits of the ſame. But Tacitus taketh from it whatſoeuer is betweene Donawe and the Alpes. For he confineth it within theſe limits: namely, the Rhene, Donawe, the Dacia's (*Tranſſyluania *and* Walachia) *and the Sarmatia's,* (Ruſſia) *with whom alſo Ptolemey the prince of Geographers conſenteth. But Strabo and Pomponius do notwithſtanding extend it euen to the very Alpes, and ſo by theſe mountaines do diuide it from Italy, as it were by a certeine naturall rampart or bulwarke. And this is yet at this day the true and naturall Germanie: which on the North ſide is circumſcribed with the ſea, on the South with the Alpes, on the Weſt with the Rhene, and on the Eaſt with Viſtula* (Wixell) *or Odera. Moreouer, Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dion do diuide this true Germanie into the* VPPER *and* LOWER: *they call that the* VPPER GERMANIE *which is neerer the fountaines or head of the Rhene; that the* LOWER *which reacheth from thence to the Ocean. But beyond the Rhene alſo, namely in* Belgia, *Ptolemey hath other two Germanies, to wit, a* SVPERIOR *and* INFERIOR. *To whom agreeth Marcellinus, who nameth this the* SECOND, *that the* FIRST. *But I do not iudge theſe to pertaine to the true Germanie: but that it was ſo improperly called of the Germanes, who, as Dion witneſſeth, afterward poſſeſſed it, and fixed their ſeats there. And firſt of the* Tungri, *who as Tacitus writeth, firſt of all other paſſed ouer the Rhene. Item we read in Ceſar of certaine* Belgæ, *ſprung from the Germanes. Hence it is that he witneſſeth that the* Neruij, Aduatici, Atrebates, Ambiani, Morini, Menapij, Caletes, Verocaſſes, Veromandui, Catuaci, Condruſi, Eburones, Cæreſi, Pæmani, Segni, *were generally* GERMANI TRANSRHENANI, the Germans beyond Rhene. *Tacitus ſaith that the* Vangiones, Triboci, *and* Nemetes *were called Germanes. Suetonius recordeth that* Tiberius *the Emperour placed fortie thouſand Germanes in France neere the banke of the Rhene. Eutropius writeth that there were of them foure hundred thouſand. Item by the teſtimony of Pliny we are made to beleeue that the Germane nation did dwell euen as high as the riuer Scaldis* (the Sceldt.) *And that at this day the Germans are ſeated beyond Scaldis, vp as high as the ſtraits of the Ocean, the language which they vſe, doth manifeſtly proue. So that Dion in his 53 booke hath truely related, that they haue ſpread themſelues as farre as the Britiſh ocean, vp to the citie Bononia or* Boloigne: *which Zoſimus calleth a citie of Lower Germanie.*

But let vs omit theſe things, and returne to the deſcription of the true and ancient Germanie, which we haue ſet forth in this table. Seneca reporteth, that there is a continuall Winter, vnpleaſant aire, and barren ſoile. Pomponius writeth that it is troubled with many riuers, rough and vneuen by reaſon of many mountaines, and for the moſt part not to be trauelled or paſſed thorow, by reaſon of the great woods and fennes. Frontinus affirmeth the ſame, where he writeth, that the Germans were woont to aſſault the Romans out of theſe places, as out of obſcure couerts, and thither ſafely to retire themſelues againe. Tacitus ſayth that it is euery where beſpread and couered with hideous woods, and loathſome and ſtincking fennes, the land or countrey is vnpleaſant, the aire is ſharpe, it is hard to be plowed, and ill fauoured to beheld. It is moiſter towards the Gallie (France;) *windier towards Noricum* (Bayern) *and the Pannonie.* (Auſtria and Hungary.) *The cauſe I adde, becauſe here the Alpes are oppoſite, which entertaining the boiſterous Northern winde, do by their extraordinary height beat it backe againe, and ſo redoubleth the violence of the bliſt. (The copy here is ſound & good, although a great ſcholar doth thinke it faulty.) There, becauſe the ocean is neerer, Ouid and Horatius call it hideous, cruell and ſauage. Manilius ſayth, that it is fit only for wilde beaſts: which indeed is wholly occupied by the Hercynian forreſt, being not inferior to any for greatneſſe and fame (as Pliny reporteth.) For this Hercynian wood, (which Eratoſthenes, Apollonius and Ptolemeus, being Grecians, name* orcynium) *of all others by farre the greateſt, is threeſcore dayes iourney in length, as Mela ſayth. Which, ſeeing that no man hath more diligently deſcribed this wood than Ceſar, we will here ſet downe his words, which are theſe: The breadth of this Hercynian wood is nine long dayes iourney ouer. It beginneth from the borders of the Helueti. ns and Nemeti, and Rauraci, and ſo running along directly by the riuer Donawe, it commeth vp cloſe by the confines of the Dacia's. From hence it windeth Northward, or toward the left hand, leauing the courſe of the riuer, and by reaſon of the huge greatneſſe of the ſame, toucheth the bounds of many nations. Neither is there any man of all this Germanie, which can ſay that he hath either heard of, or gone to the end of that wood, when he had beene in it threeſcore dayes together: there is not any man that euer hath*

GERMANIAE VETERIS, *typus.*

Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij.

OCEANVS GER

CIMBRICAE Chersonesi Pars.

DANI.

SABALINGII

CODANVS Sinus

Coenoenum

Marionis altera

Treva

GAMBRIVII.

Liburnis

Marionis

TEVTONOARI.

Albis flu.

ANGRIVARII.

Phabiranum

LACCOBARDI.

SAXONES.

DVLGVBINI, et DVLGVMNII.

Idistavus campus.

ANGILI

Tulisurgium

Luppia

CHERVSCI

Argelia

Tropaea Drusi

Bucurynon

CASVARII.

NERTERE ANES.

Mosvium

SEMNONES.

Albis

Lupias flu.

Teutoburgen. Saltus

Lacibur

Aestuum

Suebus

Phaesis flu.

Aestuia

Germania Inferior, vel Secunda

Germania Superior, vel Prima.

GALLIAE PARS.

BELGICAE PARS

OCCIDENS.

MERIDIES.

SEPTENTRIO

BATAVI.

BATAVORVM Insula

CANINEFATES.

FRISII.

FRISABONES.

CHAMAVI

Rhenus flu.

Castra Romanorum

ANSIBARII.

TVSPETES.

BRVCTERI.

CHAMAE.

BASTES.

CHAVBI.

CAVCI Minores.

RANCI.

BVSACTERI Majores.

BVSACTERI Minores.

TENCTERI.

SIGAMBRI.

SVEVI.

MARSI.

TVBANTES.

Vesera flu.

Amisia flu.

Visurgis flu.

Lupias flu.

Teutoburgiensis Saltus

LONGOBARDI, et HERVLI.

CASVARI, qui CATTVARII.

CATTI.

Hercyni

SVNICI.

Alesum

Deutense monimentum.

Ara Vbiorum

GRIPPINEN.

CATTIMELIBOCI.

INGRIONES.

Bogadium

Stereontium

Pheugaris flu.

Antenacum

Novesium

Mattiacum

Confluentes

Bingium

Rhenus flu.

RHENI INTVERGI.

VANGIONES

Borbetomagus

Nemagus

Tyri mons

NEMETES.

CAPELLATIVM.

CARITNI.

Rhusiana

TECTOSAGES.

TRIBOCES.

Durlacum

VIRTINGVI.

Vbdoris

Tarodunum

VISPI.

Argentaria

Elcebus

Argentuaria

Olina

Basilia

Robur Caesaris

Aug. Rauracorum

Tarvisium

Aventicum

HELVETII.

Forum Tiberij

TVREGVM.

Vindonissa

Vicetius mons

Arula Pagi

Aar flu.

Rhenus flu.

AETVATII.

Vicus

Arnus, vel Ornus flu.

IVTVNGI.

Sabiona

PENNINVS Mons.

Tridentum

Athesis flu.

Italiae pars.

Alemannia

Lechus flu.

Licus flu.

Danubius flu.

Aestuum

Phaesis flu.

Aestuia

Suebus

Vindelicia

Rhaetia

Vallis Poenina quod et Sedunorum

Clavenna

Aug. Vindelicor. Ptol. et Antonin.

Cambodunum Ptol.

Albianum

Medullum

Inutrium

Partanum

Maiciacum

Ambra

Tridentina

Alburnus

Lacus Benacus

Mincius flu.

Benacus

Athesis flu.

Tridentum

Aestuum

Phaesis flu.

Aestuia

Suebus

Vindelicia

Rhaetia

Vallis Poenina quod et Sedunorum

Clavenna

Aug. Vindelicor. Ptol. et Antonin.

Cambodunum Ptol.

Albianum

Medullum

Inutrium

Partanum

Maiciacum

Ambra

Tridentina

Alburnus

Lacus Benacus

Mincius flu.

Benacus

Athesis flu.

Tridentum

Aeluri	*Iaravaci*
Alcetienſes	*Landi*
Ames	*Luij, niſi ſint Ligij*
Ampſani	*Marſigni, niſi ſint Marſigni*
Araviſci	*Mugillones*
Attuarij niſi ſint Anſuarij	*Nuſipi, niſi ſint Vſipetes*
Aviones	*Poenina caſtra*
Ballonoti	*Quadriburgium*
Butones niſi ſint Gutones	*Reudigni*
Calydona	*Ribiſca*
Caracates	*Scinthi*
Carini	*Sibini*
Cathilci	*Solcinium*
Caulci	*Suardones, niſi ſint Pharodeni*
Chaubi	*Subatij*
Cinesia	*Toentij*
Cubij, niſi ſint Vbij	*Vadomarius*
Foeti	*Varini*
Foſi	*Venaxamodurum*
Guarni	*Zumi*
Harmi	

Locorum vocabula circa Caroli Magni tempora primum nata, inter vetuſta non numero: ea itaq; nec in ipſa tabula neque hic ſeorſum nominare viſum fuit.

DVBIAE POSITIONIS QVÆDAM.

25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

SEPTEMTRIO.

34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

SVEVICVM MARE, Tacito quod et AMALCHIVM Plinio.

RVGII.

VLMERVGI.

SIDENI.

HERMIONES.

PHARODENI.

LEMOVII.

TEVTONES.

AVARPI.

VIRVNI.

VITAE.

ILINGAE.

CALVCONES.

ASCIBVRGIVS Mons.

ELYSII.

EVDOSES.

BATINI.

SVDITI Montes Ptolem.

HERMVNDVRI.

COLDVLI.

GOTHINI.

VARISTI.

BOIEMVM, et BAEMI.

GABRETA Silua.

RHVNICA TES.

VINDELICIA.

VIRVCINATES

CLAVTI NATII, Aris et CATENATES.

NORICVM RIPENSE.

Boiorum

NORICVM.

AMBILICI.

ALAVNI.

HENETI.

HEILLI.

Venedicus Sinus, qui et Clysipeatis.

AESTYI.

Chronus flu.

VENEDI.

Gedanum

AELVAEONES. sunt HILLEVIONES Plinij.

AGAZZARI.

RVTICLII.

INGAEVONES.

Scurgum.

Ascaubis.

BVRGVNDIONES qui BVGVNTAE Ptolemaeo.

NAHARVALI.

Sctidava.

LVTI OMANI.

Vistula flu. Ptolemaeo, Vistula Plinio, Eridanus antiquorum teste Herodoto.

BVLANES.

nemus.

et Orcynium

quod

silua

LONGI DIDVNI.

HELVECONAE.

ARII.

Calisia

Budorigum

Leucaristus

LVTI BVRGII.

Arsonium

OSI.

Carrodunum

SIDONES.

AVARENI.

COGNI.

Asanca

Segonia

ARSIETAE.

Parienna

Arsicua

Ferrirodinae.

Sarmatici montes

IAZYGES.

TERACA.

TRIAE.

Carpates mons

DACIAE Pars.

Sarmatiae Europaeae pars.

ORIENS.

Cum Privilegio Imperiali, Regio, et Belgico, ad decenn. 1587.

DN. IACOBO MONAVIO SILESIO PATRICIO VRATISLAVIENSI, VIRO ET ERVDITIONE ET HVMANITATE ORNATISSIMO, ABRAHAMVS ORTELIVS HOC MVTVAE AMICITIAE MONVMENTVM LIBENS DONABAT DEDICABATQVE.

MARMANNI.

RACATAE.

CYTNI.

AZALI.

PANNONIA SVPERIOR.

PANNONIA INFERIOR.

AMANTENI.

BIDRANI.

BII.

IASSII.

SAVARIA.

COLETIANI.

LATOBICI.

CARENTANI.

NARCIANI.

CARNI.

HISTRIA.

ILLYRIAE PARS.

HADRIATICI SINVS intimus recessus

Venetia

MERIDIES.

hath heard in what place it beginneth, &c. Plinie hath these words of the same wood: The hugenesse of the okes of the Hercynian wood, neuer lopt or cut since the world was made, doth almost for their immortality exceed all other miracles. That I may omit other things which would not be beleeued; it is manifest, that the little hilles are eleuated by the mutuall encounter or crossing of the roots one within another: but where the earth is hollow and not fast, there they rise with arches euen vp to the boughs, and striuing as it were among themselues, are crooked like broad gates, that whole troups of horsemen may go vnderneath them. Suidas out of Iulian describeth the roughnesse hereof: If any man, sayth he, shall consider the vnpassable Tempe of Thessalie, or the narrow straights of Thermopyle, or the great and steepe hie mountaine Taurus, it is nothing to this; they are not so difficult and hard to doe, as to passe thorow this Hercynian wood. And thus much of this groue or forest, inaccessible, as Florus writeth of it. Nay, but Plinie addeth that the other part of Germanie is also full of woods. Item Tacitus in the fourth of his Annals, sayth that abroad they haue forests of huge beasts, & at home herds or droues of smaller cattell. We reade in the same authour, that the ground of Germanie is sandie couered ouer with a very thin laine of turfes, yet their pastures are very commendable. Tacitus maketh it to be reasonably well stored with cattell, but impatient of fruitfull trees. Herodian reporteth, that the Germans haue few buildings of stone or bricke; and that they rather delight to abide in arbours and bowers made in thicke woods, by coupling and fastening the boughs together. They haue no habitations or houses but such as wearinesse maketh for a day. Seneca in the booke of Gods prouidence reporteth that they defend themselues from storme and tempest by the couerture of reeds or leaues. Tacitus sayth that they make caues vnder the earth, and couer them ouer with dung, and vse them for places of refuge, to which they may in danger retire themselues. From whose opinion a place in Strabo doth not farre seeme to differ: where he sayth they dwell in cottages made for one day, that so they may with more ease change their soile, and putting their household-stuffe into carts, may depart whither they best like. For Eusebius maketh them ignorant both of Geometrie and of Architectrie. So that the same Tacitus doth most truly deny that the Germanes do vsually inhabit or dwell in cities; or can abide by any meanes to ioyne house to house close together, but to haue them disioyned or seuered, as shall fall out by reason of some brooke, field, or wood. I also will adde this, that they haue anciently had few cities: for in all ancient histories of ech tongue, I see scarse one or two named before Ptolemies time. Neither since him is there any mention of them in any other writer. Capitolinus writeth of Maximinus the Emperour, that he burned three or foure hundred villages: but there is no mention of cities. Strabo (as diligent a writer as any in that kinde) remembreth only Bouiasmus, the palace or court of Maroboduus. Tacitus, to whom Germanie was best knowen, maketh mention of Matium, Arenacum, Batauodurum, and one or two castles neere the mouth of the Rheine, which any man would sooner iudge to be ascribed to France than to Germanie. In other writers, there is not one word of any cities. And thus much in generall of the situation of the soile, the forme and nature of this countrey. Now some things peculiar to it, are to be considered: and first I will speake of the riuer Rheine, that which I haue read in a certaine epistle of Iulian the Emperour to Maximus the Philosopher; his words are these: Rheine doth violently carry away bastard-infants as a reuenger of the vnchaste bed: but those that are borne in wedlocke of chaste parents, it beareth aloft vpon the top of the water, and restoreth them againe to the trembling hands of the mother: and by the preseruation of the infant doth pay as it were the true and incorrupted testimony of chaste and laudable wedlocke. Nazianzene, Nonnus in his Dionysiacks, and an ancient Greeke Epigram doe also auer this to be true. There are other also which do giue another, and in mine opinon, a truer cause of this dipping of children in the Rheine, which we will by and by relate. There is a fountaine among the Mattiaci, which, being drawen, doth boile three dayes together: and about the brinke the waters make pumeise stones, as Plinie witnesseth. The same authour describeth in Frisland, a fountaine of sweet water, whereof if one shall drinke, within two yeeres after his teeth will all fall out of his head: and that the herbe called Britannica, there found, is a present remedie against that danger. As in Nilus so in Donawe or Ister (as Suidas reporteth) there are great falles of water, like a mountaine, growing vnder the water, according to the whole breadth of the riuer, against which the streame falling doth with great & terrible noise swell backe againe; and first making a rumbling amongst the rocks, at length mounting ouer them causeth, the stearme by the violent fall being forced to turne round, whirlpooles, troublous motions, and dangerous gulfs. Strabo also maketh mention of the same. Germanie hath the best Amber (which as Tacitus writeth, they call Glese) which they gather betweene the shallow foords and the sea shores; Brasse ore, or the brassie stone, which they call Cadmia, crystall, the callais, a precious stone, which they prefer before that of Arabia, the onyx, and a white kinde of those stones commonly called Ceraunia, which if you holde in the open aire doth diminish the glittering of the starres; witnesse Plinie and Soline. Here also is found the Adamant, if Scepsius, in this same authour, doth speake the trueth; and the Topaze (except there be some fault in the copy, in the fourth and eight chapters of the seuen and thirtieth booke: for some bookes read in this place, Carmania for Germania.) Tacitus dares not denie but that Germanie hath veines both of siluer and golde: and he reporteth that Curtius Rufus dambd vp a caue in the field of Matium, to search for veines of siluer. Plinie reporteth that mines of brasse were found but the other day in Germanie. I finde in the same Tacitus that the Gothini did dayly worke in yron mines. Lycophron describeth the hog fish with foure feet in Donawe. And about the head or fountaines hereof Plinie speaketh of a kinde of blacke fishes, which being eaten are present death. The same authour mentioneth the Esox, a fish proper to the riuer Rheine: (some read Exoslem; againe, for Rheine they reade Donawe: for I know the fish Exoslis, that is, a fish that hath no maner of bones, no not the backe bone, which liueth in Donawe, as Iornandes testifieth with me, not in the Rheine: of whose clammy flesh, not vnlike to the sauour of yoong porke, we sometimes tasted at Vienna in Austria, but much against our stomacke. They call it Hausen, namely of the greatnesse, shewing it selfe in the water like little houses. Cassiodor in his twelfth booke attributeth the Carpe to Donawe. The riuer Mœnus (Aelianus calleth it Danubius) affoordeth the fish called Silurus: the best goose feathers, especially those next the body: the radish roots, as great as little children: the herbe Corruda a kinde of sperage, as Plinie testifieth; who confesseth also that he saw there an hony combe eight foot long. The same authour with Solinus and Cesar doth ascribe these beasts as proper to this place, the alcen, the buffe, the vrus, and the machlis. Cassiodor in the third booke of his Variar. chap. 50, sayth that the Alemanes oxen are more precious than those of other places, by reason of their great bodies. Cesar also in the sixt booke of the French warres mentioneth a kinde of oxe, of which he thus sayth: There is an oxe in shape and proportion like to an hart; from the midst of whose forehead there groweth betweene the eares, one horne higher than the rest, and straiter than any of those hornes which we know: from the top thereof they spread abroad like the boughs of the palme tree. There are birds in Hercynia whose feathers doe shine in the night like fire, as Plinie reporteth, or whose quilles, as Solinus sayth, doe glister and shine in the darke, yea although the night be neuer so darke and ouercast: insomuch that the men of that place do oftentimes so appoint their nightly outgoings, that they may vse them as lights for the directing and finding of their way: and hauing cast them before in the darke wayes, do see which way to go, by the marke of the glittering feathers. Of these very same speaketh Priscian, or whosoeuer els was the interpreter of Dionysius his Periegesis, Et pascit volucres mirum fulgentibus alis, Quies ducibus noctu cernuntur flexa viarum. Here liueth the golden feathered fowle, A woonder tis to tell, Whose quilles being strew'd in darkest wayes, Do guide men passing well. Plinie hath left written, that there is seene in Germany, especially in Winter the turdus or felfare. Plutarch in his lesser parallels writeth that there are two altars in Germanie, which yerely vpon a certaine day do sound like trumpets in memorie of the daughter of C. Marius sacrificed long since in that place. Now let vs speake something of the Nation. Columella sayth it is a land of most tall men: Plinie and Solinus who imitated or followed him, say that it is a rich countrey for men, full of very many big and boisterous people. Sidonius calleth the Alemans cruell and fierce: Cassiodor, a proud and innumerable nation. Pausanias in his Arcadia reporteth the same. Cesar, Arrianus, Appianus, Herodotus, Polyænus, Vegetius, and Columella do all ioyntly affirme, that they are all tall of stature and very big limm'd men. Dionysius calleth them, White Germanes: Calpurnius Flaccus, Ruddy: Tacitus, Blew eyed: Iuuenal, Yellow hair'd: others, Red hair'd. Martiall and Seneca describe them with their haire wreathed and bound vp in a knot. Tertullian in his booke De Virginibus velandis, doth highly commend their goodly locks. Appian sayth that they are very crabbed in maners, and cruelly minded. Cesar calleth them barbarous and cruell: Iosephus in the second booke of the Iewish warre, chap. 16, stout and hardy: Dionysius Afer, very warlike and martiall: Hegesippus, boisterous and inuincible: Arrian and Dionysius, souldierlike: his olde interpreter, sterne and surly: Arrianus, proud and arrogant. There is no man more couragious than a Germane, none more eager or hot to giue an onset or assault, none more desirous of warres; as Seneca, in his booke of Anger, writeth. Herodian calleth it a nation very couetous of money: Ouid, faithlesse and trecherous: Cesar, false traitours and deepe dissemblers: Paterculus, most crafty in their greatest cruelty and borne to lie. (But who can expect better commendations and report of an enemie prouoked to the full, beat backe and forced to flie with great losse and slaughter more than once or twice?) Tacitus, who liued among them, in the third booke of his histories, speaketh more vprightly, when he sayth, That the souldiers are most fierce and desperate: and that the nation delighteth much in warre, is nothing wily or crafty, but such as easily layeth open the secrets of their hearts, disclosing their mindes one to another, and such as no man may better trust vpon their credit. The same authour sayth, that Iulian the Emperour in his Misopogonos, who writeth that he hath learned by experience, that it is a nation which can not flatter, but such as loueth to liue freely and plainly with all men. Ptolemæus in the second booke of his Quadripartite teacheth that they are by nature and constitution of body temperate, and milde in condition, by reason of the qualitie of the region wherein they dwell. Thus much of their nature and qualities: now a word or two of their rites and maners. Assoone as their children are borne, they cary them to the riuer, (layed vpon a shield, sayth the Greeke epigram) as they come warme from their mothers wombe, as Galen and Aristotle in the eight booke of his Politicks, doe testifie: and there dipping them as the Smith doth his hot yrons into the colde water, do make triall both of the hardnesse of their nature, and by this meanes withall they do much strengthen the body. This is that which Claudian sayth, Nascentes explorat gurgite Rhenus. The riuer Rhene trieth those that are new borne. And this I thinke to be the more likely cause: forasmuch as the Poet attributeth the same to his Italians: for he sayth, Natos ad flumina primùm Deferimus, sæuoq; gelu duramus & vndis. The babes new borne to riuers cold, In frost and snow we bring, To harden them against all stormes, Into the midst we fling. Which is the same that Sidonius writeth of the Thracians in these words: Excipit hic natos glacies, & matris ab aluo, Artus infantum molles

molles nix Cambrica durat. *Also Val. Flac. 6. of the Scythians*, vbi tam sæuo durauimus amne, Progeniem, natosq; rudes, &c. *Suidas, in the word Lycurgus, teacheth, that this was proper to the Lacedæmonians: as also Seneca* in Suasorijs, *who moreouer sayth that the riuer Eurota doth harden tender youth, to make them able to abide the better the miseries of warfare. (This custome doth yet continue amongst the Iaponians, as Mapheius witnesseth.) Cæsar sayth they giue themselues to hardnesse from their childhood. If he were borne in Germany (sayth Seneca) he would forthwith, being but a child, know how to handle a little iauelin. Yong men, who make it but a pastime, do cast themselues naked, sayth Tacitus, among swords and dangerous speares. The yoong men doe long abstaine from venerie; and Cæsar reporteth that they esteeme it a most filthy thing to know a woman before they are twentie yeeres of age. Their marriages are seuere, they are content with one wife apiece; except a very few, which are oftener married for nobility than for lust. The husband offereth for a dowry to the wife, oxen and an horse ready bridled and sadled, with a buckler, iauelin, and sword. She is admonished by these signes of matrimony, that she commeth as a companion or consort of all labours and perils; both in peace and warre, that she is to suffer and attempt one and the same thing with her husband. Adulteries were very few, and those thus presently punished: The husband (sayth Tacitus) thrusteth his wife out of doores starke naked before her friends and kinred, with her haire quite cut off; and thus he whippeth her cleane thorow the towne: whereupon it is manifest that Sextus Empyrus lieth loudly, or at least Gent. Heruetus his interpreter, where he writeth, that it is no shame nor dishonesty amongst the Germans, but an ordinary thing, to commit incest and buggery. They giue not their mindes to husbandry, but all their life is hunting, that is their chiefe delight; yet Pliny writeth, that they vsually sowe oats, and ordinarily vse to eat no other pulse. Tacitus witnesseth, that in Winter they sit all day long by the fires side. Cæsar teacheth vs, that the greater part of their food consisteth of milke, flesh and cheese; and Appian sayth, that in pouerty and distresse they are content with greene herbs and sallets. Mela addeth, that they feed also vpon raw flesh. At dinner, as witnesseth Athenæus, they bring flesh rosted in little pieces or gobbets; and vpon it they drinke milke and wine. Their dishes are simple and plaine, as venison new killed, wildings, and cast creame. Their drinke, sayth Tacitus, is a liquor made of barley or wheat. Neither is there any nation more riotous in their Innes and dayly meetings. It is accounted a shamefull thing and a great discourtesie to driue any man out of doores, or forbid any man to come to their house: neither is it a disgrace for a man to sit tipling and drinking whole dayes and nights together. Yet this is now no woonder, seeing, as Pliny sayth, drunkennesse reigneth in euery corner of the world. I maruell that Athenæus doth not name the Germans in that his catalogue of tospots and drunken nations, or are these sober men in respect of those? The richer sort vse no loose garments, but so strait and close to their bodies, that one may tell their ribs and muscles, if they do but stirre: the rest do weare the skinnes of wilde beasts, which the exterior ocean or the vnknowen sea begetteth. The very same is witnessed by Salust, who sayth that they couer their bodies with garments of skinnes: as also by Cæsar: but he with Tacitus addeth, that a great part of their bodies are cleane naked. This is manifest out of these words of Isidore,* Rhenones *are certaine vestures or couerings for the shoulders and breast downe as low as the nauill, made like a rugge of course woll and haires, that they will keepe out a good showre of raine. Varro perhaps speaketh of these kinde of garments where he sayth, that* Rheno *is a French garment: and Seruius vpon that of Virgil 3. Georg.* Et pecudum fuluis velantur corpora setis, Rhenonibus, *Their vpper parts are clad in rugge, or Rhenones made of course wooll; iustifieth the same. For as Salust sayth in his histories, garments made of skinnes or pelts are called* Rhenones. *It seemeth in Persius to be a kinde of beast, in this verse,* Essedáque ingentes locat Cæsonia Rhenos. *Interpreters vpon this place do vnderstand by it the Germans, because, as they say, they do inhabit neere Rhene. But if it may be lawfull for this nation to take denomination from a riuer, it should be lawfull for them to be called rather Danubij, which runneth thorow their countrey, than of the Rheine, which belongeth as well to the French men as to the Germans. And that it is the name of a liuing creature, the siluer money of C. Rhenius doth in a maner perswade, in which a chariot with two wheeles is drawen of two beasts like goats. Olaus describeth the* Reynen *certaine beasts so called, which of Herbersteinius are named* Rhen. *Thus much by me concerning these beasts called* Rhenones, *let other men iudge otherwise if they please.*

Plutarch in 6. Conuiual. *writeth that they weare apparell only against frost and colde of Winter. Pomponius writeth, that the men do couer themselues with barkes of trees. And the same man with Tacitus writeth, that they all vse a cassocke for a couering, fastened together with a button or thorne, and that in their childhood they go naked, euen in the greatest colde and dead of Winter. Neither is there any other habit for women than for men, but that the women oft times do couer themselues with linnen garments. Pliny hath noted that they also sowe flax, and that the women make cloth of it; neither do they know any finer garment than that: and that they mingle it with purple. Euery mother giueth sucke to her owne childe, neither are they committed to bondmaids and nurses. We learne out of Eusebius sixth booke* de Præparat. *and out of S. Clements ninth booke* de Recog. *that they giue not themselues to childish things, or any thing which they thought to be vnprofitable, as namely, to stage-playes, painting, or musicke. Yet they haue giuen themselues to making of verses, but such as are rude and simple, as witnesseth the forenamed Iulian in the same* Misopogonos. *And this is one kinde of memoriall or Chronicle with them, as Tacitus witnesseth. Otherwise they spend their whole life in warlike and military exercises. We reade in Cæsar, that robbery is not accounted as any infamy. And Seneca sayth, they take care for nothing more than for armour and weapons. In these they are bred and borne, in these they are nourished. If their countrey haue long peace, they do voluntarily go and offer their seruice to those nations which do wage warre vpon any other, as Tacitus witnesseth. They procure their mothers, children and wiues to bring vnto them being in fight, incouragements and meat and drinke, neither do they feare to sucke and dresse their wounds. They begin the skirmish with singing, sound or clashing of their weapons, and dancings. They animate and encourage one another with shouting and loud hallowings. In battell they vse long speares and pikes, the weapons of the Alemans or* Teutones, *as Lucan in his sixth booke affirmeth. To leaue his armour behinde him in the field was accounted the greatest disgrace that might be, insomuch that many after their returne home from the warre, haue ended that infamie with an halter. Hence perhaps is that of Eusebius and S. Clement, which report, that many of the Germans do hang themselues. Dion and Herodotus say that they vsually swimme ouer riuers: for the lightnesse of their armour and the talnesse of their bodies doth lift them vp, and beare them aboue the water, as Tacitus witnesseth. Pliny teacheth that the pirats do saile in seuerall hollow trees, whereof some one doth beare thirtie men apiece. The same man sayth that there is yet a custome with them, that the conquered giue an herbe to the conquerours. Appianus Alexandrinus sayth they contemne death, by reason that they are perswaded that they shall returne to life againe. Perhaps for that cause peraduenture it is, that Tacitus speaketh thus of them: They desire no great funerals: that only is obserued, that the bodies of famous and better sort of men may be burnt with some certeine kinde of wood. They heape vpon the fire neither garments nor any sweet sauours. Euery mans armour, and some mans horse also was cast into the fire. The sepulchre is raised with turfs, &c. They haue also a certaine kinde of punishment only vsed here, as Tacitus sayth, who writeth, that they hang traitours and runnagates vpon trees, but idle and lustie fellowes (Lipsius readeth, big-limmed and lazie lubbers) they throw into puddles and fennes, casting an hardle or grate ouer them. (Cæsar in his sixt booke* de bello Gall. *makes me imbrace that reading of Lipsius, where, if I be not deceiued, he maketh them slothfull, whom they account in the number of runnawayes, cowards and traitours: neither do I see how these differ; to accuse a man for idlenesse, and to make him infamous for slothfull dulnesse.) This is that diuersitie of punishment, according to the diuersity of offences. They vse not any sacrifices: and they count them only in the number of gods (if we may beleeue Cæsar) whom they see, as the Sunne, the Moone, and Vulcan. But afterwards, as it is manifest out of Tacitus, who liued vnder Verna the Emperour, they got themselues other gods also, as Mercury, Hercules, (whom, if we may credit Lucian, they did call* Ogmion) *Mars, Isis, and the mother of the gods; beside one named Alcis. The same Tacitus addeth, that they accounted also Velleda and Aurinia amongst the number of their gods. Suidas mentioneth this, but that he readeth* Beleda *for* Velleda. *Theodosius out of Dion writeth, that the virgin* Ganna *gaue out oracles. He also heere maketh mention of the temple of* Tanfannæ. *He sayth that the* Sueui *(which is the greatest nation of all Germany) did worship the mother Earth, which (as Lipsius readeth) they call* Aërtha, *which yet is called* Aerde. *But they haue no images. Tertullian in his* Apolog. *writeth (if the reading be vncorrupt) that* Belenus *is the god of the Norici. Plutarch, and out of him Clemens Alexandrinus, teacheth that they haue certaine holy women (Tacitus calleth them* Agathias *&* Polyænus, *Fortune-tellers, Propheteſſes) who did tell of things to come by the roaring, wirlings, and circumuolutions of riuers. It is very like that Cæsar meant these same people, which he reporteth sayd to Ariouistus, that it was not lawfull for the Germans to ouercome, if they fought before the new moone. Hither are those things to be referred which Strabo speaketh of the Propheteſſes of the Cimbrians (people of Germanie) in his seuenth booke. Ælian in the second booke of his* Var. hist. *chap. 31. hath noted that they foretell things to come, euen by birds, entrals of beasts, signes, and forespeakings. Tacitus is witnesse, that they made experiment all diuinings, euen by the neying of their horses. It is manifest out of Suetonius his Domitian, that they had also Diuiners, which foretell by looking into the entrals of beasts. We reade in Tacitus, that at an appointed time they publikely sacrificed those men, and that in their consecrated groues, and by calling on the names of their gods: which I also gether out of Claudian his first booke of the praise of Stilicon, who calleth these woods, cruell by reason of their ancient relsgion. Tacitus also attributeth vnto these a certaine kinde of casting of lots. Iosephus in his eighth booke of Antiq. chap. 8. doth tell a prety tale worth the reading, of a captiue souldier, concerning their skill in diuination by birds. And thus of many things we haue selected these few particulars of Olde Germany, which hath now a new face, farre other fashions, rites and maners than at that time it had. Cæsar will affoord more to the greedy Reader, but especially Tacitus in his peculiar booke written of the Germans. Moreouer, some things thou mayest finde in a Panegyricke speech made to Aurelius Maximianus the Emperour. The Epitome of Liuie in the 104. booke, witnesseth that he wrote of the situation and maners of Germanie. Cæcilius reporteth, that Plinius Secundus his vncle wrote twentie books of the warres of Germanie. Agathias witnesseth that Asinius Quadratus did most curiously describe the estate of Germanie. But we hitherto*

want all these bookes of Pliny and Liuy. Notwithstanding there are some men of no reputation, which bragge that they haue those bookes extant by them, and do suffer them to lie hid and fight with wormes to the great iniurie and dammage to learnings common-wealth. Of this vanquished, and yet inuincible Germanie, these men tooke their names or surnames, to wit, Nero, Claudius, Drusus, (of whom Ouid thus speaketh, Et mortem & nomen Druso Germania fecit: Great Drusus was of Germane named, and there he lieth intomb'd.) Germanicus Cæsar this mans sonne, Tiberius Cæsar, C. Cæsar, Nero, Vitellius, and Domitian; as Suetonius, Dion, Tacitus, and their coines do witnesse. Item, Nerua, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Traian, M. Aurelius Antoninus, Commodus, Carocalla, Maximinus, Maximus his sonne, Gallienus, and Claudius; as their ancient coines doe plainly teach. Aurelian also, Maximilian, Valentinian, Valens and Gratian, as ancient stones and inscriptions do testifie. Lastly, Valerius Maximinus and Eusebius in his ninth booke de Histor. Eccles. do auouch the same. Insomuch that the most learned Iustus Lipsius hath rightly obserued and noted vpon the first booke of Tacitus Annals, that almost all the Emperours since Tiberius haue taken their surnames from this most warlike nation. I haue a piece of brasse money in which is the picture of M. Aurel. Antoninus, with this inscription: M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXV. on the backe side is a firre tree, neere which standeth Victorie, with a shield in which is written VIC GER. and about the verge or skirt, IMP. VI. COSS. III. It is no maruell that Germanie should be signified, by the firre tree, for it is very common and familiar to this region: and Pliny describeth the best of them all to be in the Alps; in that part or side as I coniecture which looketh toward Germany. For we haue obserued that few or none do grow, scarse in any tract of the Alps, on that side toward Italie. And this is that Germanie, with which the Romane nation waged war from the yeere six hundred and fortie after the building of Rome, Cecilius Metallus and Papirius Carbo being Consuls, euen vnto the yeere one thousand one hundred and sixtie foure: at what time it was taken of the Goths, a people of Germanie, in the reigne of Honorius the Emperour. So long was this Germanie winning, that I may so speake with Tacitus, who doth freely confesse, that it was rather triumphantly conquered, than basely vanquished. That the disposition of the countrey might the better be vnderstood, I think it not amisse to adde these few histories to the former. Of the SIMPLICITY of these people, out of Suetonius de Claudio. He being moued with the simplicitie and affiance of the Germans suffered their ambassadours to sit in chiefe roomes of the Theatre, for that being brought into the places where the comminaltie and common sort vsed to sit, they marking the Parthians and Armenians to sit amongst the Senatours, they boldly on their owne accord stepped to those higher places, affirming that their valour and condition was nothing inferiour to theirs. Here also Tacitus in his 13. Annal. speaking of the Frisian Germans, and being gone to Rome, while they wait and attend Nero's leasure, who was busied about other matters, among those things which are vsually shewed to Barbarians, they come to Pompies theatre, to see the great multitude of the people there assembled. There sitting idle (for they were delighted with playes like fooles) inquiring about the sitting in the lists, differences of states, demanding which is the gentleman, which is the Senatour, they obserued some in strange apparell in the seats of the Senatours: and asking who they should be, they vnderstood, that that honour was giuen to the ambassadours of those nations which did excell in vertue and friendship with the Romans, they cried out aloud, NO MORTALL MEN MAY BE PREFERRED BEFORE THE GERMANS FOR VALOVR AND FIDELITIE: they step aside, leaue their seats, and place themselues among the Senatours: which was well taken of all the beholders: being held for a token of their ancient spirit and courageous stomacke. Nero made them free of the citie of Rome. Of their SECVRITIE, ex Arria. 1. Alexand. Alexander asked the Celtæ (or Germans) what thing all the world most feared? thinking that the greatnesse of his power and name had pierced as farre as the Celtæ, yea and farre beyond them, that they would haue answered, that they feared him aboue all men in the world beside. But the Celtæ answered him farre otherwise than he expected: to wit, that they feared lest heauen should fall vpon them, because they liued farre from Alexander, and dwelt in places hard to come to, and that they saw him make expedition another way. Alexander calling them friends and entertaining them into the number of his friends and confederates, sent them home againe, adding this one thing, That the Celtæ are proud and arrogant fellowes. Of their CONFIDENCE IN THEIR OVVNE STRENGTH, ex Cæsar. Comment. lib. 4. The Germans sayd that they did neither first beginne warre with the Romans, neither do they refuse to answer them, if they be prouoked, and to meet them where they will assigne; because this is a custome of the Germans continued from their ancestours, to answer him whosoeuer shall proclaime war against them, and neuer to offer conditions of peace vnto their enemies. Yet to say this, that they came vnwillingly thither, being that they were cast out of house and home: if the Romans desired their friendship and amity, they might be able to stand them in stead and do them good seruice: or els let them giue them lands, or at leastwise suffer them to hold those which they haue gotten with their swords. They yeeld themselues inferiour to none, but to the Sueui only, to whom they thinke the immortall gods are not equall: otherwise in earth, there is no nation whom they can not ouercome. Of their MAGNANIMITY ex L. Flor. lib. 3. What was the pride of Ariouistus king of the Germans? When the ambassadours sayd, Come to Cæsar: he answered, But who is Cæsar? And if he will, let him come, sayth he, himselfe, what needeth he care how our Germanie doth? Doe I meddle with Romans? But these things of Ariouistus are more largely handled by Cæsar himselfe, in his 1. Comm. de Bel. Gall.

PANNONIA,
AND
ILLYRIS.

N Dion, *an authour of good credit, and who sometime, it is certaine, was Presidẽt of this country, I read that the* PANNONES *were so named for that they vsed to were sleeued coats made* ex pannis, *that is of patches or pieces of wollen cloth, cut and slashed after their manner and fashion, not vsuall in other countries. That they were so named of the Apennine mountaines,* Isidore *affirmeth he hath read in some one authour or other: but sure I thinke he dreamed when he wrot this, so vnlike it is from the trueth.* Ptolemey *restraineth* PANNONIA, *their countrey, within the riuers* Donawe *and* Saw, *and the mountaines* Cetius *and* Albanus, *making, as seemeth, these to be the true and naturall bounds of the same. The same in effect doth* Strabo, *who extended the* Pannonij *Westward vp as far as the city* Segestica, (Segesd, *the place, where it sometime stood, is yet called, as* Bonfinius *writeth*) *Northward vp as high as the riuer* Ister *or* Donawe: *Southward and Eastward as lowe as* Dalmatia *and the* Sardiæi, *a kinde of people dwelling betweene* Mœsia, Dardania *and* Dalmatia. Florus *writeth that these Pannones are entrenched and walled, as it were, within two great forrests or wildernesses and these three riuers,* Dra, Saw, *and* Donaw. Dion *saith, that they dwell and possesse all that tract of ground that is betweene* Noricum, (Bauaria, *or* Bayern) *and* Mœsia Europæa, (Seruia *and* Bosna.) Appaianus *maketh them to abut Westward vpon the Iapodes or Iapydes, a people of* Illyria *now called* Craner, *and Eastward vpon* Dardania (Bossen.) *But in this he is deceiued, that he calleth these people* Pæones: *a common errour among the Grecian historians, which* Dion *in his nine and fortieth booke did first discouer: For of the Romans, and of themselues, they are called* Pannonij. *The* Pæones *are a nation diuers from these, lying betweene mount* Rhodope *and the marine coasts of* Macedonia. Ptolemey, Strabo, Dion, Aurelius Victor, *and ancient inscriptions do diuide* Pannony *into the* HIGHER *and* LOVVER: Liber Notitiarum, *The booke of Remembrances, into the* FIRST *and* SECOND. Optatus Afer *maketh* three Pannonies: *but vntruely, seeing that those aboue named, approoued authours, doe describe but two: and the coine of the Emperour* Decius, *this countriman borne, doth mention no more.* Solinus *writeth, that this country is very plaine and champion, and as rich and fertile a soile as any other thereabout.* Appian *saith, that it is full of woods, and that it hath no cities nor townes, only the lands and fields are diuided vnto certaine farmes and families. In* Hygenus *I reade that a price and custome was imposed vpon these lands according to the fertility and goodnesse of euery aker: for there were fields of the first and second price; woods yeelding yearely great plentie of maste; woods of the meanest sort of feed and pastorage. &c. But* Iornandes *certaine ages after reporteth otherwise of this his natiue country; and affirmeth it to be beautified with many goodly cities. The people doe liue and fare as hardly as any people vnder heauen, hauing neither good ground nor good aire, nor hauing of their owne growing either oile or wine, but very little and bad, neither doe they regard to plant and set these commodities, the greatest part of the yeare being there very colde and bitter, nothing else almost but a continuall vnkinde Winter.* Dion *writeth, that they haue some Barley and Millet* [Strabo *saith, Spelt* (Zea) *and Millet*] *of which they make their bread and drinke: and withall affirmeth that he writeth not this by heare-say or relation from others, but of his owne experience and knowledge as he learned and saw at such time as he was Lieutenant there. Yet he saith they are a most stout and hardy people, but hauing nothing woorthy the name of honesty and ciuility, being generally very hasty and bloody minded, killing and slaying without any respect or feare of God or man, and that vpon euery crosse word and light occasion.* Solinus *auoucheth the same to be true, saying, that this country is very strong and well furnished with courageous and stout men.* Tibullus *in his fourth booke, saith that they are a wily and crafty people.* Statius *and* Paterculus *called them,* Feroces, *fierce and cruell. But the same author doth againe as much commend them, not only for their great loue of military discipline: but for their skill and knowledge of the Latine tongue, and for that diuers of them are learned and studious of the liberall sciences.* Ausonius *nameth them* Armiferos, *a warlike people.* Eusebius *in his tenth booke* de Præparat. Euangelica, *giueth out that these people, especially those that dwelt about* Noricum, (Bauaria, *or* Bayern) *did first finde out the vse of copper or brasse.* Herodian *saith, that they are bigge bodied, very tall, ready to fight, and to kill and slay vpon euery occasion: but of so dull a conceit and simple, that they doe not easily perceiue whether one deale or speake ought craftily and subtilly, or meane well and plainly. The Panegyrucke of* Mamertinus *nameth this* Pannony *the Empresse of all nations for valour, and, like as* Italy, *renowmed for ancient honour.* Pliny *saith that this countrey yeeldeth great plenty of mast or akornes. The same authour also, in his historie of Nature hath left recorded, as if it were a matter of some moment, that heere the herbe* saliunca, *a kinde of lauender, doth naturally grow of it owne accord.* Oppian *commendeth the Pannonian dogges, which* Nemesianus *in this verse affirmeth to be good hunters:* Nectibi Pannonicæ stirpis temnatur origo: *The hounds heere bred are not the woorst that ere I see. The Pannonian cappes made of beasts skinnes or furres, such as souldiours vse to weare,* Vegetius *in his booke of warre doth highly commend. This country afterward* Probus *the Emperour permitted to haue vines, and by the helpe of the souldiers himselfe did plant them in mount* Almus (Arpatarro) *neere* Sermium (Sirmisch) *the place where he was borne, as also vpon mount* Aureus (Meczek) *in* Mœsia superior (Seruia) *as* Sextus Aurelius Victor, *in his life, doth testifie. In* Pæonia, *a prouince heere, abbuttant vpon mount* Rhodope *toward* Macedony *in* Greece, *the soile is rich and fertile of golde, that many men haue found lumps of golde-ore of more then a pound weight. And in the confines of this country* Aristotle *in his* Admiranda *doth write, that oftentimes the earth or vpper soard being by continuall showers washed away, that kinde of golde which they call* apyrum, *(quicke-golde, if I may so call it, such as haue not touched the fire) is found without digging or any other labour. But heere againe I doe also obserue an error very frequent amongst the Greeke writers, mistaking* Pæonia *for* Pannonia: *For* Pannonia *or* Hungary *euen to this day is so rich of golde, that it is wonderfull and scarse to be beleeued of such as haue not seene it, as* Bonfinius, Broderith, *and* Ranzan *doe iointly affirme, who do all write that they haue seene very many golden twigges of vines, some as long as ones finger, others of halfe a foote long: but of the richnesse of* Pæonia *for mines of golde, I haue neuer heard nor read in any authour to my remembrance.* Diogenes Laertius, *in the life of* Pyrrhus Eliensis *hath noted, that the* Pæones *doe vse to cast the bodies of dead men into pondes or deepe pooles.* Maximus Tyrius *in his eight and thirtieth oration writeth, that the* Pæones *did worship the Sunne, and that the signe or idoll of the same, which they adored, was a little dish, put vpon the end of a long pole and set vpright. But whether this be meant of them, or of the* Pannones *(for that this authour is a Grecian) I know not, I leaue it to the consideration of the learned. The like is that place of* Ælianus *in the twelfth chapter of his seuenth booke* de Animalibus, *where he writeth a discourse of the laborious painfulnesse of the women of this countrey, well worth the reading and obseruation.* Tzetzes *also, in the three hundred and eighteenth chapter of his tenth Chiliade, nameth the* Pæones *for the* Pannones, *where he hath something perteining to this our purpose.* Antigonus *in his booke* de Mirabilibus, *writeth that in* Illyria *and* Pannonia *is that kinde of beast which they call* Monychos: Ælianus *termeth it* Monops: *Others,* Bonasus. Diaconus *in the eighth chapter of his second booke of the historie of* Lombardie *writeth that* Pannonia *breedeth great plenty of Buffes or Bugles,* (Bisontes) *and that he heard of an honest old man, that fifteene men haue beene knowen to lie together vpon one buffe hide, noting thereby the huge greatnesse of this beast. And thus much of both those* Pannonia's: *now it remaineth that in like maner we say something of* Illyris.

This country is called of Ptolemey ILLYRIS: *of* Stephanus ILLYRIA, ILLYRIAE *and* ILLYRIVM: *of Historians and Geographers* ILLYRICVM. Valerius Maximus *writeth, that one* Alexander *wrot a whole booke of the description of this country. It was so called, if we may giue credit to* Appianus Alexandrinus, *of* Illyrius *the sonne of* Polyphemus: *or* Cadmon, *as* Apollodorus *and* Stephanus *doe thinke. The bounds of this prouince are by diuers diuersly assigned. For* Ptolemey *confineth it with the Hadriaticke sea,* Istria, *the two* Pannonies, *and mount* Scardus, (Marinai, *they now call it.*) Pliny *endeth it at the city* Lissus (Alesio.) Pomponius *maketh it to begin at* Tergestum, (Trieste, *a city of* Friuli,) *and to end at the riuer* Æa, *which is neere* Apollonia, (Sissopoli, *a towne of* Macedony *in* Greece.) Martianus *extendeth it yet further, namely euen vp as high as the Ceraunian mountaines, as in like manner* Strabo *doth.* Suetonius *in the life of* Tiberius *writeth thus of the bounds of this country;* ILLYRICVM, *which lieth betweene* Italy, *and the kingdome of* Noricum; (Bayern) Thrace, *and* Macedony, *the riuer* Donawe *and the gulfe of* Venice. *And* Appian *he maketh it yet more large, stretching it out in length from the head of the riuer* Ister, (Donawe *euen vnto the Ponticke sea,* (Mar Maiore.) Sextus Rufus *who liued in the time of* Valentinian *the Roman Emperour comprehendeth vnder the name of* Illyricum *these seuenteene prouinces: Those two of the* Norici, *the two* Pannonies, Valetia, Sauia, Dalmatia, Mœsia, *the two* Dacia's, Macedonia, Thessalia, Achaia, *the two* Epiri, Præualis *and* Creta. *Thus much of the name and limits of this country out of diuers authours.*

We

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua.

Dño Ludovico Hal: lero ab Hallerstein, Stemmate, eruditione, & animi candore, verè nobili, Ab. Ortelius hoc amicitiæ mnemosynon dedicabat.

Ara lapidea

Septemtrio.

GERMANIAE PARS.

PANNO

NIA SVPERI

Azali. Cytni. Bij. Iasi. Coletiani. PARS.

Arabisci. PANNO Amantes, et Amanteni. Carpi. Batones. Osseriates. Serretes. NIA IN

Motemum. Aquæ. Rhebus. Scarabantia. Saucum. Quadrata, et Quadratum. Ala Nova. Bessiana. Wadum. Salle, Sala, Pisa. Mursella. Helicamum. Pretorium. Arrabona. Stridonis. Strido. Climacum. Bolentium. Cemandri. Metulum. Noviodunum. Pretorium Latovicorum. Sacer campus. IAPODES. ZELIA. Dantona. Latobici. Segeste, et Scissia insula. Syscia. Medaria. Bibium. Cola: pia: ni. Taurisci. Vindonissa. Serrapilli. Ercuniates. FER

VALERIA ET PANNONIA

FORVM IVLII. Aquileia. Romatinus portus. ISTRIA, quæ et HYLLIS. Castili. Hyllis. Tergestina. Lapydes. Velcera. Senia. Mesiana. Menesiana. Aquæ Bassianæ. Iulium. Andates. MACONIA SVLARIS. Lopsi. Ortopla. Varcia: ni. Collentini. Varuba. Derrij. Taruinum. Taurinum. Taruinum. Taruinum. Taru

PANNONIAE, ET ILLYRICI VETERIS TABVLA.

Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij Antverpiani.

Carpodaci.

IAZY-

GES

ME-

Lacus felix.

Acincum, et Aquincum.

Danubius flu.

Ad Septas Caſtellas.

Lasulones

Gorrio, sive Hercul.

Lysonium

Iovia

Ivollum

Altinum

FERIOR, SI-

Pons Marsuetinus, qui et Sociorum.

Limisa

Serota

Mursella

BATHA-NATII via.

VE SE-

Sopiana

Iasi.

Drauus flu.

Quinque ecclesiæ

Anamascia

Sandrizetes et Andizetij.

Teutoburgium.

Marciana

PANNONIA BVBALIA.

Straviana

Scordisci.

Vellamus flu.

Magrinum.

Tibiscum

Pecsinium

PANNONIA CIBALIENSIS.

Certissa, et Certisa.

Leucomum

Breuci.

PANNONIA SAVIA.

Ceraunij.

Marsovia

Almus mons.

Acquincum legio.

Salis

Martis

PANNONIA AMANTINA.

SIRMIENS. VEL

Amanti-ni Sex. Rufi.

Sirmium

Bassianis, et Bassiana

Aureus mons, quem vineis consevit Probus imperator.

Vlmos

Hispaneta

Basianis

Savus flu.

Perisadienses.

Daorisi, et Daursij.

Vardei, qui et Ardei, et forte Varalij.

Aequum Ptol.

Dalminium

Enderudini.

DAL-

Narinsij.

Enderum

Sardiotę.

Siparum

Piraei.

Onæi.

Parthini.

Siculotæ.

Rhisso, et Rhizinium

Docleatæ.

Chinna

Thermidaua

Clausula flu.

Bulua, et Butua.

Diocleæ

Bulimei.

Piruſtæ.

Scodra

Labeates.

Drilo flu.

Scirtones.

Eminacum.

Epicarus

Mathis flu.

Calliæ.

Chelidonij.

Lissus

Dalmaticum Mare.

Lacus Lychnitis

Clausula flu.

Labeatis lacus

DACIAE PARS.

MOESIAE SVPERIORIS PARS.

Dardaniae pars.

MACEDONIAE PARS.

TANASTAE.

Oriens.

Meridies.

We in this Mappe haue expreſſed only Ptolemey's Illyricum, *which hee diuideth into two parts, namely into* LIBVRNIA *and* DALMATIA. Liuy *in his fyue and fortieth booke, according to the people and inhabitants of the ſame, diuideth it into three parts: of the nature of which prouince* Strabo *writeth in this maner: All the ſea coaſt of* Illyricum *is well furniſhed with fit and commodious hauens: both the maine land, I meane, and the ilands neere adioyning to the ſame. The ſoile is very fertile of all maner of fruits and rich commodities, eſpecially of oliues and ſtrong wines. The countrey that is ſituate about this, is wholy mountainous, colde, and couered with ſnowe; ſo that vines are heere very rare, either in the high grounds or plaines and vallies. Whereupon* Propertius *not altogether vnfitly called it* Gelida Illyria, *Bleake and frozen* Illyria: Appian *nameth the people* Incolas bellicoſiſſimos, *a moſt warlike and courageous people.* Liuy *ſaith that they are a very hardy nation both by ſea and land:* Florus *and* Strabo *maketh them cruell and bloudy men, and much giuen to robbe and ſteale.* Iulian *the Emperor in his diſcourſe* de Cæſaribus, *teſtifieth plainly that they are one of the ſtouteſt and valianteſt nations of all* Europe. Vegetius *recordeth that there were alwaies reſident in* Illyria *two legions called* Martiobarbuli: *theſe* Diocletian *and* Maximinian *Emperours of* Rome *named afterward* Iouiani, *and* Herculei: *and they were preferred before all other legions whatſoeuer.* Illyricis ſudant equitatibus alæ; *as* Claudian *reporteth in the commendations of* Serena. Lampridius *maketh them well ſeene and renowmed for their skill in ſoothſaying, and diuining of euents to come, when he writeth, that* Alexander Seuerus *excelled this nation in that skill.* Iſogonus *in* Pliny *writeth that there be a kinde of men amongſt theſe which doe bewitch with their eies, and doe kill ſuch as they doe beholde and looke vpon any long while together: eſpecially ſuch of them as haue fierce eies, like thoſe which are moued with anger, and theſe kind of people haue two ſights in ech eye.* Ælianus *ſaith that they are great wine bibbers, and, as* Athenæus *reporteth, very much giuen to drunkenneſſe. Of the maidens and wines of this countrey ſee* Varro *in the ſixteenth chapter of his ſecond booke.* Claudian *in his ſecond panegyricke to* Stilico *ſignifieth that they were permitted about the raigne of the latter Emperours, to haue vines, where he thus writeth:* Exectis inculta dabant quas ſecula ſyluis, Reſtituit terras, & opacum vitibus Iſtrum Conſerit. *Which was done, as ſeemeth, about the time of the Emperour* Probus. *In* Ammianus Marcellinus *I finde mention made of* Sabaia, *the drinke of the poorer ſort of people, which they made of barley or wheat turned into a liquour or kinde of woort.* Clemens Alexandrinus *in his firſt booke of his Stromaton, hath recorded that theſe people firſt found out that weapon which the Romans called* Pelta, *a kinde of ſhield or target. The kine heere euery yeare doe bring two or three calues a piece, and ſome foure; yea ſome fiue or more at once: and doe giue ſo much milke at a meale, that euery day one cowe yeeldeth more then a large gallon. Againe, the hennes doe not lay only once a day, but ſome two or three egges a peece euery day,* as Ariſtotle *in his* Admiranda *plainly affirmeth.* Ælianus *writeth that he had heard by report from others, that their goats heere are whole footed, not clouen as in other places.* Pliny *recordeth that heere groweth the beſt* Gentian, *a kinde of butterwoort, or hearbe, whoſe root is of great vertue and requeſt in phyſicall vſes. The ſame authour commendeth the cockles of* Illyria *for their extraordinarie greatneſſe.* Athenæus *teſtifieth that heere in the high countrey far from the ſea, groweth the beſt and goodlieſt Lychnis, or Roſe campaine.* Ouid *in his ſecond booke* de Arte Amandi, *doth much commend the Illyrian pitch.* Theophraſtus, Cornelius Celſus, Ouid, *and* Dionyſius Vticenſis, *doe mention the Illyrian flower-de-luce, an hearbe, beſide his beauty, of ſoueraigne vſe in Phyſicke: the beſt of which, and that which is of greateſt eſtimation, as* Pliny *writeth, groweth in the wildes and woods about the riuers* Drilo (Drino, *or* Lodrino) *and* Narona, *now called* Narcuta. *In* Illyria, *if one may beleeue* Feſtus, *in the word* Hippius, *euery ninth yeare they were woont to throw foure horſes into the ſea, as a ſacrifice to* Neptune, *great commander of the ſame.* Dionyſius Vticenſis *and* Cælius Apitius *doe ſpeake of* oleum Liburnicum, *a kind of oile made heere. The ſame authour telleth vs of a cold ſpring or well in* Illyria, *ouer which if a man ſhall ſpread any clothes they will burne, and at length be cleane conſumed. And thus much generally of* Illyria: *now it remaineth that we ſpeake a word or two of* Liburnia *and* Dalmatia, *the ſeuerall parts of the ſame: whoſe beginning and ending, as* Florus *thinketh, is at the riuer* Titius, (Cercha, *or* Poliſcha:) *or at the city* Scardona (Scardo) *ſituate vpon the banke of that riuer, as* Ptolemey, Dioſcorides, Galen *and* Pliny *do thinke.* Liburnia *is renowmed for thoſe kinde of ſhippes which heere were firſt made and vſed, and therefore were named* Naues Liburnicæ: *they ſeeme to haue beene like vnto our pinnaces or foiſts, light and ſwift of ſaile, and therefore were good for pirates and ſea-robbers: and* Vegetius *in his booke of warre writeth that they were held to be the beſt kinde of ſhippes for ſeruice and fight vpon the ſea, and therefore in warre to be preferred before any other kinde of ſhipping whatſoeuer: this alſo* Appian *doth confirme, who ſaith that for lightneſſe and ſwiftneſſe they did farre ſurpaſſe any other. And* Zoſimus *writeth that they were as quicke of ſaile as thoſe gallies that were forced and rowed with fifty oares: but in this he is deceiued, that he thinketh them to haue beene ſo named of a certaine city in* Italy. Apitius *telleth vs, as we ſaid before, of a Liburnian oile, vſed, as ſeemeth, about ſome ſeruices in the kitchin. Of the iron mines in* Dalmatia, *ſee* Caſſiodore *in his third booke* Variarum, *dedicated to* Symeon. *Theſe verſes of* Statius *in his* Siluæ, *doe ſhew that it hath alſo ſome veines of golde:* Quando te dulci Latio remittent Dalmatæ montes, Vbi Dite viſo Pallidus foſſor redit, erutoq; Concolor auro. *So doth the poet* Martiall *in the threeſcore and eighteenth Epigram of his tenth booke vnto* Macer, *in theſe words:* Ibis littoreas Macer Salonas: Felix auriferæ colone terræ: *yet* Strabo *plainly teſtifieth that they vſed no maner of mony or coines either of ſiluer or golde. Moreouer, he affirmeth that euery eighth yeere they make a new diuiſion of their lands. There are in* Dalmatia, *as* Cicero *to* Vatinius *writeth, twenty ancient townes, which alſo haue gotten vnto them more than threeſcore other townes. The rape roote and perſnep do grow of their owne accord about* Dalmatia, *without ſetting, ſowing or manuring, as* Athenæus *in his ninth booke Deipnoſophiſton, out of the authoritie of* Poſidonius, *affirmeth. For ſo* Delachampius *tranſlateth the Greeke word* ἄλμαπα, *not vſed of any other writer to my knowledge.* Ariſtotle *in his often cited* Admiranda, *giueth vs to vnderſtand that the* Taulantij, *a people of* Dalmatia, *did vſe of hony to make a kinde of wine: for taking the hony-combes and powring water vpon them, they preſſe and wring out the liquor, which they preſently ſeethe in a great kettle and caldron, vntill the one halfe of it be conſumed, then they put it into earthen veſſels and ſo let it ſtand for a certaine time: laſtly, they tunne it vp into barrels or treene veſſels, and ſo they keepe it for a long time, vntill it get the true and perfect taſte of a ſtrong kinde of wine. The ſame authour in the ſame place writeth, that amongſt the* Ardiæi, *a people of* Dalmatia, *in the confines neere to the* Autariatæ, *there is a great mountaine, and neere to that a great a valley, out of which water runneth in great abundance; yet not at all times, but in the ſpring time only: which in the day time they powre into a veſſell, and keepe it cloſe within the houſe, at night they ſet it abroad in the open aire vncouered: which being done for ſix daies together, at laſt it congealeth, and becommeth as fine ſalt as may poſſibly be ſeene.* Pliny *in the skirts of* Dalmatia *placeth a caue which he calleth* Senta, *with a wide deepe mouth, into which if one ſhall caſt any thing though neuer ſo light, and in a day neuer ſo calme, preſently there riſeth a ſtorme like to a whirlewind. Hither peraduenture belongeth that fable of the two rocks of which* Dionyſius Afer *ſpeaketh. In the ſame countrey there is a hole called* Diana's *caue, in which, if one may beleeue* Phlegon Trallianus, *there are many dead bodies, the ribbes of which are more then ſixteene eles long a piece. Giue him the whetſtone. Thus farre of this countrie and the people of the ſame, collected out of the moſt ancient authours that are extant and haue come to our hands. Latter writers haue named this* Illyria, SLAVONIA, *and the people or inhabitants of the ſame,* SLAVONES, Slauonians: *by which name, being reclaimed from the barbarous inciuility of other nations, and by holy baptiſme incorporated into the body of Chriſts Church, in the time of* Baſilius *Emperour of* Conſtantinople, *and his ſonne* Leo, *who ſucceeded him in that Empire, they are deſcribed in the eighteenth chapter of that his booke* de Bellico apparatu, *where he thus ſetteth out their nature and manner of life: It is a populous nation, able to indure all maner of miſeries; heat, colde, raine, nakedneſſe, want of meat, drinke and other ſuch like neceſſary things, they can eaſily abide. They were woont to be humane & courteous to ſtrangers: which hoſpitality they do very diligently mainetaine and keepe euen to this day: for they alwaies vſed to ſhew themſelues gentle and kinde to trauellers and ſtrangers, to entertaine them friendly and courteouſly, and to goe with them and conduct them from place to place, to defend and keepe them ſafe and ſound from all hurt and danger. So that if a traueller were wronged by the negligence of his hoſt, they preſently made warre vpon him, as againſt a publike enemy. For they held it for a great argument of fidelity, if the wrong done to a ſtranger were righted or any kinde of way reuenged. Moreouer, this alſo doth ſhew them to be humaine, in that they do not binde their captiues to a perpetuall ſeruitude, but rather they detained and kept them with them as captiues, and preſcribed them a certaine ſet time of their ſeruitude, after which being expired, paying a certaine fine or peece of mony, they might if they pleaſed returne home to their owne countrie againe: or, if they thought good, ſtay ſtill amongſt them as friends and freemen. Their women are ſaid to be very modeſt aboue thoſe of other countries: for many of them doe take the death of their huſbands ſo heauily, that they will die with them, and one way or other make an end of their liues with them: for they cannot abide to liue as widowes alone after their huſbands death, and to marry the ſecond time that is counted a foule ſhame. Their ordinary fare is millet: they are very temperate and ſparing in their diet. Other toiles of huſbandry they cannot away withall: for they loue to liue more freely and gentlemanlike: by no meanes they will be drawen with great labour and trauell to prepare great and ſumptuous banquets and dainties, and then when they haue done, to eat and drinke them vp. In warre they arme themſelues with two iauelings or darts a peece. Some of them alſo do cary great ſhields which they call* Thyrei: *for they do vſe wooden bowes and ſhafts, whoſe heads they dip in a very ſtrong poiſon: for whoſoeuer he be that is wounded, except he preſently drinke treacle or ſome other holſome & ſoueraigne antidote, or ſhall by and by cut off all the place which is wounded, that it run no further, the whole body will ſurely rot and periſh. They doe delight to flie to ſteepe and craggie places, not eaſily to be aſſaulted or come vnto, and there to abide and dwell. Thus far* Leo *the Emperour. Of* HISTRIA, *which alſo is contained in this Mappe, thou haſt a large and fine deſcription in the twelft booke of* Caſſiodore *his* Variarum, *directed to the lieutenants and gouernours of this countrey: where in reſpect of the great fertility and ſtore of fruits that it yeeldeth, he nameth it* Rauennæ Campaniam, *Campany of* Rauenna, *and the ſtorehouſe of the Emperiall city.*

ITALY.

THey which vſe to compare the ſituation of countries to other things do liken *Italy* to an oken leafe, as *Pliny*, *Solinus* and *Rutilius* haue done: or to an iuy leafe, as *Euſtathius*. The later writers do more truly liken it to a mans legge. One in our time hath deſcribed all *Europe* in the form of a maiden, in whoſe right arme *Italy* is portraitured: and not vnfitly, in my opinion, if one do exactly conſider the nature of the country and famous acts done in the ſame: for euen as the ſtrength of the body doth for the moſt part ſhew his force and ability in this member: ſo this prouince in times paſt declared to the world by this his arme, of what power all *Europe* the whole body is likely to be.

That *Italy* hath had diuers inhabitants, partly Barbarians and partly Grecians, it is manifeſt out of the ancient records both of Latines and Greekes. For at the firſt it was inhabited by the *Aborigines*, *Siculi*, *Pelaſgi*, *Arcades*, *Epei*, *Troiani*, *Morgetes*, *Auſones* and *Oenotri*. And therefore it was called by diuers and ſundry names: as, AVSCNIA, OENOTRIA, of the people and nations poſſeſſing it: IANICVLA, of *Ianus*: SATVRNIA, of *Saturne*: and laſtly, ITALIA (which it ſtill retaineth) of *Italus* their King, or as *Varro* witneſſeth of buls or oxen: for the ancient Gretians did in thoſe daies call buls, ἰτάλους: and becauſe that this country did breed and maintaine many goodly buls, it was of them called *Italia*: or, (as others affirme, which more regard poeticall fables) for that *Hercules* from *Sicilia* hither followed a worthy bull, which was named *Italus*. Of the Greekes alſo it was named HESPERIA, of *Heſperus*, the ſonne of *Atlas*: or, which pleaſeth others better, of *Heſperus* the euening ſtarre: whereof alſo in old time *Spaine* was called *Heſperia*. For, for the ſame reaſon that *Italy* was ſometime of the Grecians called *Heſperia*, was *Spaine* of the Latines called *Heſperia*. Yet for diſtinction ſake, *Virgil*, in the firſt and ſeuen bookes of his Æneiads, calleth *Italy*, *Heſperiam Magnam*, Great *Heſperia*. But it was alſo by others named by other names. For I ſee that of *Macrobius*, *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus*, *Marcus Cato*, *Iſaac Tzetzes &c.* it was called APENINA, ARGESSA, CAMESENA, TVRSENIA, SALEVMBRONA and TAVRINA. *Stephanus* writeth that it was called CHONIA and BRETTIA. A part alſo of it was called by writers of good note MAGNA GRAECIA, *Great Greece*, of the Grecians that ſometime dwelt in it. They report, as *Aelianus* writeth, that there haue dwelt heere ſo many and ſundrie nations (more than in any other country of the world) by reaſon eſpecially, that all times and ſeaſons of the yeare are very mild and temperate: againe, for that the goodneſſe of the ſoile is excellent, well watered, and very fertile of all maner of fruites, and yeeldeth great ſtore of paſtorage: *Item*, becauſe it is croſſed with many riuers, and hath the ſea very commodious lying round about it, and the ſea coaſt on all ſides open, and cut into ſundrie baies, inlets, creekes and hauens, ſeruing very fitly for the entertainment and harborough of goodly tall ſhippes. Laſtly, the extraordinary kindneſſe and humanity of the people inhabiting it, hath been a great meanes to draw others to ſeat themſelues heere. The Italians were euer, as *Iulius Firmicus* witneſſeth, very famous for their princely curteſie and gentlemanlike behauiour.

AEthicus calleth this country *Heauenly Italy*, and *The Queen of the World*; *Rutilius*, *Rerum dominam*, The miſtreſſe of all Nations: *Dion Pruſæus*, *The moſt bleſſed and happie country of all* Europe: *Halicarnaſſæus* in his firſt booke, ſaith, that for many reaſons, *It is the beſt country of the whole World*. *Strabo* ſaith, *That none may ſufficiently expreſſe in wordes the due commendations of this country, according to the worth of the ſame*. But I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet out the praiſes of this country by this one commendation of *Pliny*, wherewith he concludeth that his famous worke which he wrote of the hiſtory of Nature. *In the whole World*, ſaith he, *the cope of heauen*, Italy *is the moſt beautifull country, and of all things it doth poſſeſſe the ſouereignty: it is another nurce and mother of the World, for men, women, captaines, ſouldiers, ſeruants, famous arts and occupations, worthy wittes and inuentions, commodious ſituation, wholeſomeneſſe and temperature of the aire, eaſie acceſſe of all nations, many ſafe hauens, kind blaſts of windes, ſufficient good water, pleaſant and healthfull woods, goodly hils and mountaines, great ſtore of deere and wild beaſts, and thoſe harmeleſſe, fertility of ſoile, and multitude of people. Whatſoeuer is neceſſarily required for the maintenance of man and beaſt is heere to be found, and no where better. Corne, Wine, Oliues, Wooll, Linnen, Woollen and Bullockes. Neither did I euer ſee better horſes, or more eſteemed at the runnings or horſe-races, than thoſe bred in our owne country. For mettals, as Gold, Siluer, Copper and Iron, (ſo long as they pleaſed to ſearch for them) it was inferiour vnto none, all which it ſtill retaineth in her wombe. Now it yeeldeth all maner of liquors of ſundrie force and vertue, together with all ſorts of graine and pleaſant toothſome fruites*. Thus farre *Pliny*. You may adde to theſe, if you pleaſe, that which the ſame authour writeth in the fifth chapter of his third booke: *Item*, that of *Polybius* in his ſecond booke: of *Varro* in the ſecond chapter of his firſt booke of Huſbandrie: of *Strabo* neere the end of his ſixth booke: and laſtly of *Virgil* in diuers places. *Si factum certa mundum ratione fatemur, Conſiliumquè Dei machina tanta fuit:* If that we ſhall confeſſe that heauen by heauenly skill was raiſ'd, And in the ſame the maſſie globe by due proportion paiſ'd: as *Rutilius* in his ſecond booke ſpeaketh of *Italy*.

Octauianus Auguſtus, Emperour of *Rome*, as *Pliny* teſtifieth, diuided this country into eleuen ſhires: *Conſtantine* the Great, as *Rubeus*, in his ſecond booke of the hiſtory of *Rauenna*, ſaith, into ſeuenteen. Or, into eighteen, as I read in the one and twentieth chapter of the ſecond booke of *Diaconus* his hiſtory of *Lombardy*. *AElianus* writeth that it was beautified in his time, with 1197. cities. This is that ſame countrie, which, when word was brought of the riſing of the Gauls, at what time as *L. AEmilius Paulus* and *Caius Attilius Regulus*, were Conſuls, of it ſelfe, without any forren aid, yea and without the help of thoſe which dwelt beyond the *Po*, muſtered 80000. horſemen, and 700000. footmen. *Polybius* ſaith, that in the time of *Hannibal*, the trained-men of this countrie were 700000. fotmen, and 70000. horſemen.

Pliny maketh theſe Ilands to belong to *Italy*: *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, *Oglaſa*, (*Monte di Chriſto*, or *Ianuti*) *Planaria*, *Vrgon*, (*Gorgona*) *Capraria AEgilium*, (*Gilio*) *Dianium*, *Mœnaria*, (*Melora*) *Columbaria*, *Venaria*, (*Chia*, or *Elba*) *Planaſia*, (*Planoſa*) *Aſtura*, (*Stora*) *Palmaria*, (*Palmarola*) *Sinonia*, *Pontia*, *Pandataria*, (*Palmaia*) *Prochyta*, (*Proſida*) *AEnaria*, (*Iſchia*) *Megaris*, (*Ouo*) *Caprea* (*Capri*, or *Campanella*) *Leucothea*, (*Licoſo*) *Cunicularia*, (*Sanguenares*, or two ilands, one called *Bizze*, the other *Speragia*) *Herculis inſula* (*Aſinaria*) *Enoſis*, (*S. Pierro*) *Ficaria*, (*Serpentaria*) *Belerides*, (*Tauro*, and *Vacca*) *Callodes*, *Heralutra*, *Leucatia*, *Pontia*, (*Ponzo*) *Iſcia*, *Ithaceſia*, (*Praca*, *Braces*, and *Turrecula*) and *Vlyſſis ſpelunca*. To theſe I adde the *AEolia* (*Merleia*) *Parthenope*, (*Palmoſa* or *Betente*) *Diomedea*, (*de Trimite*) *Calypſon*, and *Doſcoron*, together with the *Electrides*, which I find recited and named in *Pomponius Mela* and *Antoninus*.

29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38

AL: PE.

HELV ETII.

RHAETI.

ASSERI ATES.

TAVRISCI.

BREVNI.

BECHV NI.

Re gio XI.

ISAR CI.

gio IX.

VE NETI.

CENTRO NES.

ORO BII.

gio X.

LIBVI.

COENO MA NI.

INSV BRES.

MACRI CAM PI.

LE PONTII.

TAVRINI.

LY BICI.

BOI.

SVETRII.

TOGA

Re gio VIII.

FLA MINIA

GALLIA

GAL LIÆ PA RS.

LI GVRIA.

ST O NI.

EVGANAEI.

CARNI,

HIS: TRIA.

Tergestinus sinus

Polaticus sinus.

SEMNO NES.

VMBRI.

TVS

CIA.

LATIVM Regio I.

SABINI

MARE LIGVSTICUM.

MARE TYRRHENUM, SIVE

Mariana

CORSICA.

Aleria

Titanis portus

SARDINIAE PARS.

Olbia

Feroma

Orcidens.

S C

EX NVMMO AERE

ITALIA

ITALIAE VETERIS SPECIMEN.

Septentrio.

ILLY=

IAPODES.

Tarfatica

Liburnicus sinus.

Polaticus sinus.

Iadera

LIBVR=
NIA.

Salona

=RICVM.

DALMATIA.

Epidaurus

Asserium

MACEDO=
NIA.

Rhizoni=
cus sinus.

Dyrrachium

Oriens.

EPI=
RVS.

Pharus insula

Pagum

Ocnus

Re=
gio
PICE=NVM.
Septempeda
Asculum
Firmum
Hadria
Matrinus fl.
Aternus fl.
Piscaria
Ortona
Diomedea insula
Nursia
SABINI.
PELIG=
ARSI.
Interamnia
Sulmo
Alfidena
LATIVM.
Regio
I.
Carsiola
Fucinus lacus
Marruvium
Anfidena
Interamnia
Teanum
Soesa
CAM=
PANI.
Capua
Nola
Atella
Abellinum
Vesuvius
Nuceria
Vlci
Compsa
HIR=
PINI.
Fretum
Salernum
Potentia
Silaris fl.
Regio
III.
Blanda
CENTINI.
Velia
Pestanus sinus.
Re=
gio
III.
APVLI=
DAVNII.
Arpi
Sipontum
Frigis sinus.
Re=
APVLI PEVCETII.
Canusium
Herdonia
Celia
Gallesus fl.
Acherontia
Sybaris
gio
II.
CA=
LABRIA.
SALEN=
TINI.
Hydruntum
Tarentinus sinus.
LVCANI.
MAG=
NA
GRAECIA.
Thurium
Crotona
Locri
Lacinium promon.
Caulonia
Scylletium promon.
Rhegium
Leucopetra promon.
Messana
SICILIAE PARS.
Aeoliæ insulæ.
Hippomates sinus
Phenicusa
Dicearchia
Lipara
Erycusa
Vulcanus insula
MARE IO=
NIVM.
Cum Privilegio
Imp. Reg. et Cancellariæ Bra-
bantiæ decennali, evulgabat
Abrahamus Ortelius.
MARE SVPERVM.
MARE INFERVM.
AEOLVM AERIVM.

37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 46
45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38

ITALY of the GAVLS.

His part of *Italy* in times paſt was called *Gallia*. For the old writers did extend the borders of *Gallia* from the ocean ſea eaſtward euen to the riuer *Rubicon (Runcone* or *Rugoſo)* Therefore the Alpes running through the middeſt of it diuideth it into two parts : this they call TRANSALPINA, and *Gallia vlterior*, *Gallia* beyond the Alpes, or the further *Gallia* : this which we haue heere ſet out in this mappe, CISALPINA, *Subalpina* and *Citerior*, *Gallia* on this ſide the Alpes, vnder the Alpes, or the hither *Gallia*. *Auſonius* nameth it *Gallia the Old*; ſo doth *Solinus*, where he writeth that the *Vmbri* are an ancient iſſue and branch ſprong from the old Gauls. *Liuy* in his 45. booke nameth it *Gallia*, without any addition. And for that all this part, in proceſſe of time was comprehended vnder the name of *Italy* : therefore of *Appian* in his *Annibalica*, it is called by a fit name, to diſtinguiſh it from that other part, ITALIA GALLICA. The booke of records of the Prouinces nameth it, ITALIA MEDITERRANEA *Midland Italy*. In this part was alſo conteined that prouince, which was called GALLIA TOGATA. Moreouer this was named ARIMINIVM, as you may read in the 28. booke of *Liuies* Decades, except the place be corrupt. *Silius Italicus*, in his 9. booke, calleth the people of this place, *Celtes, dwelling vpon the riuer Eridanus* or *Po*. In this circuite of ground (which *Tacitus* nameth the moſt flouriſning ſide of *Italy*) are the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleuenth ſhires of *Italy*, according to the diuiſion of *Auguſtus*. This ſelfe ſame tract is of the riuer *Padus (Po)* which watereth it, and diuideth it in the middeſt, diuided into two parts, namely, GALLIA TRANSPADANA and CISPADANA, *Gallia beyond the Po*, and *Gallia on this ſide the Po*. This later, *Ciſpadana* alone, in *Ptolemey* doth conteine that which otherwiſe was called *Togata*. Vnder this diuiſion were the *Ligures* comprehended : who, as we haue obſerued in ancient writers, long ſince dwelt vp as high as the riuer *Po*. If there be any credit to be giuen to the *Origines*, a booke which commonly goeth vnder the name of *Cato*, this ſame prouince was alſo called ÆMILIA, FELSINA, AVRELIA and BIANORA. *Polybius* ſaith, that the forme of this whole tract of *Gallia*, is triangular or three cornered : whoſe toppe or *vertex*, as the Geometricians call it, is made by the meeting of the Alpes and Apenninus, that mountaine that runneth through the middeſt of *Italy* from one end to the other. The baſe or ground line, is the Hadriaticke ſea *(Golfo di Venetia)*. Moreouer he addeth that in it are the greateſt champion plaines and moſt fertile fields of all *Europe*. It is euery where full of woods, good paſtorage for the feeding of cattell, and well watered with many pleaſant brookes and riuers, and hath had in it twelue great and goodly cities, ſo built and ſeated that they had all things neceſſary either for the enriching of themſelues conueniently, or maintenance and prouiſion for to liue gallantly, as *Plutarch* doth witneſſe in the life of *Camillus*. The ſame alſo *Pliny* doth affirme, who in like maner ſaith that it is three cornered : and as in *Delta*, a prouince of *Egypt*, the riuer *Nilus* : ſo heere *Po*, doth emptie it ſelfe and falleth into the ocean ſea. Which riuer *Po*, as *Strabo* ſaith, doth water this plaine, maketh it fertile, and alſo diſtinguiſheth it by many moſt fruitfull hils, into diuers and ſundrie parts. This is that riuer which antiquity called *Eridanus*, famous for the poeticall or fabulous ſtory of *Phaëton*. *Virgil* calleth it, *The king of Riuers*. *Claudian* giueth it the title of *Oloriferus*, the ſwanne-bearing ſtreame. *Pliny* nameth it *Auriferum*, the golden ſtreame, and moreouer ſaith, that for cleareneſſe it is not inferiour to any riuer whatſoeuer. It iſſueth out of the boſome of *Veſulus*, *(Veſo)* the higheſt hill of all the Alpes : where firſt ariſing out of many ſmall fountaines, it draweth to head, then hiding it ſelfe or running vnderneath the ground for many furlongs together, at laſt riſeth againe not farre from *Forum-Vibij* or *Vibi Forum*. From thence (many huge lakes emptying themſelues into it) accompanied with thirty other riuers, it vnladeth it ſelfe by manie mouthes into the Hadriaticke bay or Gulfe of *Venice* : into which it falleth ſo ſwiftly and with ſuch violence, that forcing backe the billowes and tide, it keepeth his own channell in the ſea, and, as *Pomponius* ſpeaketh, maketh the waters freſh and potable amid the brackiſh ſurges of the ſame. *Pliny* writeth, that in the Ligurian language it was named *Bodincus*, that is, *(as Scepſius* there doth interpret it) Bottomleſſe. In theſe quarters, amongſt others, the Gauls did ſometimes dwell, who firſt of all mortall men made war vpon the Romanes, tooke the city of *Rome*, ſacked and burnt it, the Capitoll onely being preſerued vntouched. This is that part of *Italy*, which, as *Pliny* writeth to his familiar friend *Iunius Mauricus*, retaineth euen to this day much of that ancient frugality and good husbandrie of our anceſtours. In the fifth booke of *Straboes* Geographie, and in the ſecond booke of *Polybius* hiſtory you haue an excellent and large deſcription of this country. Of *Venice*, a ſhire of this prouince, read *Caſſiodore* in the foure and twentieth ſection of his twelfth booke. *Bonauentura Caſtilloneus* and *Gaudentius Merula*, borne heere, in this our age haue much graced and painted out this part in their learned writings, and ſeuerall tracts written of the ſame. They which are delighted with tales and fables, let them repaire to *Ariſtotle*, who, in his booke intituled *Admiranda*, hath certaine things of the *Electrides*, (a few ſmall ilands ſuppoſed by the ancients to be in this Gulfe, but falſly as we haue ſhewed before) and of Dawes or Choughs which do ſtocke vp the ſeed new ſowen. Of theſe alſo *Theopompus* ſpeaketh in the ſixteenth chapter of the ſeuenteenth booke of *Aelian de Animalibus*.

Of LIGVRIA, heere ſome thing might well be ſaid, if ſo be that this mappe did containe it all : but becauſe a piece of it only is heere expreſſed (for in time paſt as good authours do record, it extended his borders beyond *Marſeilles* and the riuer *Eridanus*, or *Po*) therefore of it we will ſurceaſe to ſpeake much in this place. Only I will ſet downe an ancient inſcription cut in a plate of braſſe, found in this prouince long ſince, for that it conteineth many names of places of the precinct of *Genua*, mentioned in this mappe and no where elſe read in any authour whatſoeuer. And for that the antiquity of it (although I ſuſpect that alſo) is the greateſt matter to be admired, I will only ſet it downe in the ſame maner as it was deliuered by *Ortelius*. Thus it is expreſſed word for word by *Stunica* :

Q. M. Minutieis Q. F. Rufeis de controuerſieis inter Genuateis & Veiturios in re præſente cognouerunt ; & coram inter eos controuerſias compoſeiuerunt : & qua lege agrum poſſiderent, & qua fineis fierent, dixſerunt eos fineis facere, terminoſque ſtatui iouſerunt : vbei ea facta eſſent, Romam coram venire iouſerunt. Roma coram ſententiam ex Senati conſulto dixerunt, eidib. Decemb. L. Cæcilio. Q. F. Q. Muutio. Q. F. Cos. Qua ager priuatus Caſteli Veituriorum eſt, quem agrum eos vendere hæredemq; ſequi licet : is ager vectigal nei ſiet. Langatium fineis agri priuati ab riuo infimo qui oritur ab fontei in Manuicelo ad flouium Edem, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde flouio ſuſo vorſum in flouium Lemurim. Inde flouio Lemuri ſuſum vſq; ad

ITALIA GALLICA, SIVE GALLIA CISALPINA.

Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.

Cum priuilegio decennali, Imp. Belgicæ, et Brabantiæ.

1590.

Venerando Dño D. Francisco Superantio Veneto, pietate ac sanguine nobili, auctor lubens merito denabat, dedicabatque.

29 30 31

Septemtr

INCERTI SITVS LOCA.

Acara, Ampelus, Aprona, Aug
Barderate, Barra, Cæltna, Carcan
rea quod Potentia, Cottia, Diacu
terpium, Forum Clodij, Iramine,
Passicium, Pellaon, Quadratæ,
magum, Templum, Vcetia

SARVNE-
TES.

Curia

Rhenus flu.

VENNONETES.

POENÆ A

ADVI

BRIXENTES

GALLIAE TRANSAL-PINAE

VIBE RI

TA VRISCI.

CATORIGES.

BREVNI Plin.

Berinsona.

Athesis flu. Plutarcho, vt nonnullis videtur.

Athesis flu.

Summus Lar.

Addua flu.

ASSERIATES.

VOLTVRRENA Vallis.

RHA-ETI.

ISARCI.

CAMVNI.

Bretina

Vannia

Carvacu

BECHVNI.

Annonium

Lacus Larius

Tragedia villa

Tragedia villa

Lacus Verbanus

Verbanus lacus

Lemanus lacus.

VERAGRI.

Rhodanus flu.

CENTRONES.

Axima.

Forum Claudij.

Ocelotutius.

Bergusium

Arpitinum

Tarentasia

GRAIAE Alpes

Ad caput huius fluminis describit Ptolemæus Pomi num la cum.

AG ONES.

Crymonis tugum.

OSCI.

OROBII.

Bergomum

Addua flu.

Ostrilla

Augusta Prætoria colonia.

LIPON-TII.

Insubria

Licini Rorum

Magustacum.

Pons Aurelius

Bardum ticus.

VNDECIM

Vitricium.

LAMBRANI.

Monetunates.

Melpum.

Achera

INS-

BOII.

Mediolanum.

Eporedia colonia.

LEBVI.

Sessites flu.

Duria flu.

Nouarin.

Vergemi rium.

Cottiæ fines.

Forum Iuliense rum.

Castorum lacus.

Cremona colonia.

Addua flu.

Padus flu. qui et

Ocelum.

Segusium

Duria flu.

VERTACOMARI.

LAEVI.

Ticinum colonia.

Vercellæ.

Laumellum

Ictomulum

Strabonis sorte.

Raudi campi.

Clastidium

Vicumiæ emporium.

Roncalia.

Florentia

Fidentia

Augusta Taurinorum colonia.

PLIBICI, et LEBETII.

Forum Fulvij, quod et Valentinum

ANDRI.

Iria

Ielleia

Placentia colonia.

Fossa à Sauro d

Velleiarium.

SEGVSIANI.

TAVRINI.

Padus flu.

ANANES.

MARICI.

Augusta Vagiennorum

Pollentia colonia

Asta colonia

Bondicomagus, quod et Industria.

Iulia Dertona, colonia.

Cassium

Camillomagum.

ÆGONES.

Brigantium

Vintium.

NERVSII.

Pado fons.

Vibi forum.

GALL

Tanarus flu.

Vibi fossa

Druentius flu.

Salinæ

SVETRII.

Alba Pompeia colonia.

Li-

gures.

Antilia

Posumia via

Aquæ Statiellorum.

Caristum.

Liberna

Bobium

Bardonis mons

VAGIENNI LIGVRES.

Sanitium

BRENTII.

Alpes et Apenninus hic coniunguntur: teste Strabone.

Veitury

ALPES MARITIMAE.

Ligustini montes.

GV-

Pollupice

Vada Sabatia

Canalitanum.

Porcifera flu.

Phereti-ani.

Suismontium mon

RIA.

Costa Ballena

Merula flu.

LI-

VEDIANTII.

Lumona.

TEMILII.

Albingaunum

Langates

Arrior flu.

Delphini portus.

Entella flu.

Albium Intemelium

Gallinaria insula.

Portus Maurici

Portus Monoeci

MARE LIGVSTICVM; VEL MEDI-TERRANEI MARIS PARS

Meridi

GERMANIAE PARS.

eptemtrio.

ITVS LOCA.
Aprona, Auginus,
Æstna, Carcantia, Car:
Cottia, Diacuista, Epi:
odij, Iramne, Ordia,
, Quadratæ, Rigo:
plum, Vcetia.

NORICI.

CARNI.

Caruancas mons.

VINDELICI.

Ocra mons

IVLIAE Alpes, VENETAE aliquibus

POENAE Alpes

SARVNA: TES.

Belunum colonia.

Cepasiæ

FOR: VM IV LII.

Piris mons.

Liquentia flu.

Tilaventum minus flu.

Tarrus flu.

Forum Iulij

Natiso flu.

Aquileia colonia

Timauus flu.

Brigidus flu.

Datium.

IXENTES.

Endidium.

VENNONES.

FOCVNATES.

Feltria

Varamus flu.

Anaxius flu. qui et Plavis.

Ceneda

FERTI NI.

COGIENSES.

Romatinus portus.

Stonos

Opitergium colonia.

STONI.

TRIDENTINI.

Taruisani montes.

Liquentia portus.

SSERIATES.

Athesis flu.

Minerus flu.

Tridentum

Ausugum

Transisium

Silis flu.

Heraclea.

ETI.

NAVNES.

HENETI, Qui et VENETI. et VE: NE: TIA.

HADRIATI: CI, SIVE SV: PERI MARIS INTIMVS RE: CESSVS.

CAMVNI.

Palatium

Medoacus flu.

Brentonicum

ALVT RAENSES.

Euganei mon tes

TRI PILI VM: NI.

Erinnus flu.

MEDOA CI.

Vicetia colonia.

EVGANEI

Patauium colonia.

Agonus.

Appi fons

ELECTRIN

Medoacus flu.

Electrides insulas ante Padum, a priscis descriptas, fabulosas fecit Strabo.

Brixia colonia.

Vobernum

Verona colonia.

Ateste colonia

Acelum colonia.

Sirmio, Catulli patria.

LIBVI.

NO MA NI.

Athesis flu.

Adrias, Atrianus, Mare.

Mantua colonia

Atriano

Ancianum

SYM: BRII.

Hostilia

Tartarus flu. sive Philistina sossiones.

Varianus virus

Padus flu.

Padus flu. qui et Eridanus

Ferraria

TRIGA:

Eridanus flu.

Papinus m.

Colouaria

Macri: Cam: pi.

Regium Lepidi colonia.

Sirminus virus

Rauennæ pa: ludes.

Spina

SENON

Padus Sagenus, et Spinetus flu.

Forum Allieni

Forum Cornelij

Butrium

Clatterna.

Forum Truentinorum

Bassenis flu.

Caesena

Sarsina, Plauti patria.

SEXTA.

Bardonis mons.

Nucaria.

Letus mons.

Suismontium mons.

APENNINVS MONS.

Florentia

Ad Pistorias

APVANI LIGVRES.

Luca

Luna

TVS CIÆ PARS.

Arnus flu.

Pisæ

Meridies

INCOGNITÆ POSITIONIS POPVLI.

Casmonates	Lapicini
Celelates	Magelli
Cerdiceates	Otesini
Eyburiates	Padinates
Flamonienses, qui Vannienses, et Culici.	Quarquerni
Foretani	Treienses
Frimates	Varyani
Garuli	Veliates, cognomine Vesteri
Hercates	Veneni
Ilvates	Vergunni
	Vibelli.

10 20 30 40 50

Scala miliarium.

ad riuem Comberane. Inde riuo Comberanea ſurſum vſq; ad connalem Caeptimam, ibi termini duo ſtant circum viam Poſtumiam. Ex eis terminis recta regione in riuo Veindupale. Ex riuo Vendupale in flouium Neuiaſcam. Inde dorſum flouio Neuiaſca in flouium Procoberam. Inde flouio Procobora deorſum vſq; ad riuom Vinelaſcam infumum: ibei terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum riuo recto Vinelaſca: ibei terminus ſtat propter viam Poſtumiam. Inde alter trans viam Poſtumiam terminus ſtat. Ex eo termino quei ſtat trans viam Poſtumiam recta regione in fontem in Manicelum. inde deorſum riuo quei oritur ab fonte in Manicelo ad terminum quiei ſtat ad flouium Edem agri poplici quod Langenſes poſident: hiſce finis videntur eſſe: vbi confluont Edus & Procobera ibei terminus ſtat. Inde Ede flouio ſurſuorſum in montem Lemurino infumo: ibei terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum vorſum iugo recto monte Lemurino: ibei terminus ſtat. Inde ſuſum iugo recto Lemurino: ibei terminus ſtat in monte Procauo. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in montem Lemurinum ſummum, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in caſtelum quei vocitatuſt Alianus, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in montem Louentionem, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in montem Apeninum quei vocatur Eoplo, ibi terminus ſtat. Inde Apeninum iugo recto in montem Tuledonem: ibi terminus ſtat Inde deorſum iugo recto in flouiom Veraglaſcam, in montem Berigenam infumo: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto in montem Prenicum: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde dorſum iugo recto in flouium Tutelaſcam: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde ſurſum iugo recto Bluſtiemelo in montem Claxelum: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde deorſum in fontem Lebriemelum: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde recto riuo Eniſeca in flouium Procoberam: ibi terminus ſtat. Inde deorſum in flouiom Porcoberam vbei conſlouont floui Edus & Probobera, ibei terminus ſtat. Quem agrum poplicum iudicamus eſſe: eum agrum Caſtelanos Langenſes Viturios poſidere fruiq; videtur oportere: pro eo agro vectigal Langenſes Veituris in poplicum Genuam dent in annos ſingulos VIC. N. CCCC. *Sei langenſes eam pequniam non dabunt neq; ſatisfacient arbitratuu Genuatium, quod per Genuenſes mora non fiat quo ſetius eam pequniam acipiant: tum quod in eo agro natum erit frumenti partem vicenumam, vini partem ſextam Langenſes in poplicum Genuam dare debento in annos ſingulos. Quei intra eos fineis agrum poſedet, Genuas aut Viturius quei eorum poſedeit. K. Sextil. L. Caicilio. Q. Muutio. Coſ. eos ita poſidere colereque liceat, eus quei poſidebunt vectigal Langenſibus proportione dent: ita vti ceteri Langenſes quei eorum in eo agro agrum poſidebunt fruenturque. Pratereain eo agro ni quis poſideto, niſi de maiore parte Langenſium Veiturioru ſententia: dum ne alium intromittat niſi Genuatem aut Veiturium colendi cauſa. Quei eorum de maiore parte Langenſium Veiturium ſententia ita non parebit: is eum agrum nei habeto niue fruimino. Quei ager compaſcuos erit: in eo agro quo minus pecuaſcere Genuates Veturioſque liceat, ita vti in cetero agro Genuati compaſcuo ne quis prohibeto: niue quis vim facito: neiue prohibeto quo minus ex eo agro ligna materiamque ſumant vtanturque. Vectigal anni primi K. Ianuaris ſecundis Veturus Langenſes in poplicum Genuam dare debento. Quod ante K. Ianuaris primas Langenſes fructi ſunt eruntque vectigal inuitei dare nei debento. Prata quæ fuerunt proxuma fœniſicei. L. Caicilio. Q. Muuitio Coſ. in agro poplico quem Viturios Langenſes poſident: & quem Odiates & quem Dectunines & quem Cauaturineis, & quem Montouines poſident: ea prata inuitis Langenſibus, & Odiatibus, & Dectuninebus, & Cauaturines, & Mentonines, quem quiſque eorum agrum poſidebit inuiteis eis ni quis ſitet: niue paſcat: niue fruatur. Sei Langenſes aut Odiates aut Dectunines aut Cauaturines aut Mentonines malent in eo agro alia prata inmitere, defendere, ſicare, id vti facere liceat, dum ne ampliorem modum pratorum habeant quàm proxuma æſtate habuerunt fructique ſunt Viturios. Quei controuerſias Genuenſium ob iniourias iudicati aut damnati ſunt, ſei quis in vinculeis ob eas res eſt: eos omneis ſoluei mittei leiberique Genuanſes videtur oportere ante Eidus Sextilis primas. Si quoi de ea re iniquom vid ebitur eſſe, ad nos adeant primo quoque die, & ab omnibus controuerſieis & hono. publ. leg. Moco. Meticanio Meticoni. F. Plancus; Peliani Pelioni. F.*

Thus farre out of *Stunica*; for although I know that others haue deſcribed this inſcription, yet becauſe I iudged his copy beſt, preſuming vpon his diligence and credit (for he proteſteth that he hath written it out without any alteration, adding or detracting any one letter) I haue followed him, rather than others: therefore he admoniſheth the Reader not to be moued with the diuers writing of one and the ſame word, as *iouſerunt* and *iuſerunt*; *dixſerunt* and *dixerunt*, *ſuſum* and *ſurſum*; and others ſuch like. Neither let him thinke that theſe are faults ouerſlipped by the negligence of the writers, but to be ſo diuerſly written in the copy. *Auguſtinus Iuſtinianus* (that I may adde this alſo) for *in Manicelo*, readeth *Immanicelum*: for *Vendupale*, *Vindupale*; for *Louentio*, *Iouentio*: and for *Berigiena*, *Berigema*. Some other diuerſities alſo there are to be obſerued in certaine other words, as you may find by *Fuluius* and *Lipſius* in *Smetius*: *Stunica* thus vnderſtandeth thoſe abbreuiations; VIC. N. CCCC. *victoriatos nummos quadringentos*, (foure hundred pieces of ſiluer money called *Victoriatus*; whereof one was about the value of our groat.) HONO. PVBL. MOCO. *Oneribus publicis liberi, lege Moconia.*

This plate was found in the yeare of Chriſt 1506. by a labouring man, as he was digging in the ground, in the liberties of *Genua*, at the bottome of the mount *Apenninus*, in the vale *Proceuera*, which they commonly call *Sicca*, in a village called *Izoſecco*: from whence it was caried to S. *Laurence* Church in *Genua*, where it is this day to be ſeen. It ſeemeth to haue been written about one hundred yeare after the beginning of the Punicke warre.

TVSCIA,
OR
ETRVRIA.

THe length of this country is bounded by two riuers ; with *Tiber* on the East : and *Macra (Magrà)* on the West : on the South it hath the Tuscane sea (*Mare Tuscum*, or *Tyrrhenum* ; now *mar Tosco*) For although, as *Liuy* and *Polybius* do testifie, before the Romane Empire it was more large, and extended his bounds beyond the Appenine mountaines, euen as farre as *Atria (Atri)* whereof the Atreaticke sea, (*Hadriaticus sinus*, the bay of *Hadria*, *Golfo di Venetia)* tooke the name : yet afterward being expelled and driuen from thence by the Gauls, it was conteined within these bounds. Of those eleuen prouinces into which all *Italy* was by *Augustus* diuided, as *Pliny* testifieth, this was the seuenth. The *Origines*, a booke which commonly goeth vnder *Catoes* name, do diuide this countrie into the *Maritima*, (that part which coasteth along the sea, and is of *Vopiscus* in the story of *Aurelianus* said to be fertile and full of woods) the *Transciminia*, beyond the mount *Ciminus* (*Monte viterbo*) and the *Lartheniana*, so named of the city *Larthenium*. *Iornandes* and *Ammianus* in his 26. booke doth make mention of *Annonaria Etruria*, about the towne *Pistorium* (*Pistoia.*) Moreouer, *Lib. de Limitib.* speaketh of *Etruria Vrbicaria*. Was not this about the city of *Rome? Dionysius Halicarnassæus* in his sixth booke writeth that it was diuided into 12. Dukedomes : *Liuy* in his first booke calleth them people (*populos* hundreds, tribes) at which it seemeth *Virgill* did aime, where he thus writeth, *Gens illi triplex populi sub gente quaterni.* Three Nations great *Etruria* do possesse, foure tribes ech nation it contein'd. Out of the which chusing one king in common, ech people sent their seuerall sergeants, to attend vpon him. *Seruius* nameth them *Lucumones*, at the second booke of *Virgils Georgickes*, and would haue the word to signifie kings : yet *Festus* saith that they are men so called of their madnesse, for that they make all places where they come vnluckie and vnfortunate. In the forenamed *Origines*, they are called twelue colonies ; and are thus recited in order, *Ianiculum*, *Arinianum* vpon *Tiber*, *Phesulæ*, and another *Arinianum* vpon *Arnus*, *Phregenæ*, *Volce Volaterra*, *Cariara* otherwise named *Luna* vpon the shore, *Ogygianum*, *Aretium*, *Rosellæ*, and *Volsinium* within the land. *Volaterranus* reckoneth them vp by these names and in this order : *Luna*, *Pisæ*, *Populonia*, *Volaterra*, *Agyllina*, *Fesulæ*, *Russellana*, *Aretium*, *Perusia*, *Clusium*, *Faleria* and *Vulsinia*. An ancient monument of stone, yet remaining at *Vulsinium* (*Bolsena*) as *Onyphrius* affirmeth, maketh mention of fifteen Hundreds of *Etruria*.

The country hath been called by diuers names. For out of *Pliny* we learne that it was first named VMBRIA : who withall affirmeth that the *Vmbri* were throwen out of it by the *Pelasgi*, and thereupon it was called PELASGIA. These the *Lydi* did expell as the same *Pliny* with *Trogus* doth witnesse, of whose king *Tyrrhenus* it was intituled TYRRHENIA, as *Paterculus*, *Halicarnassæus*, *Strabo* and *Liuy* haue left recorded. Soone after that, of the ceremony of sacrificing, it was called in the Greeke tongue TVSCIA. It was also named, as the same *Halicarnassæus* writeth RASENA, of a certaine Duke or Generall of that nation : In *Myrsilus*, if I be not deceiued, it is corruptly written *Rasenua*. Moreouer it was called COMARA and SALEVMERONE, if we will beleeue the feined *Berosus*, *Annius*, and such like fabulous writers. The *Phocenses*, as *Herodotus* in *Clio* writeth, sometime possessed it. The fragment of *Antonius* neere the lake *Arnus* maketh mention of the Phocenses, and the lake Phocensis. *Halicarnassæus* also in his first booke saith that the *Siculi* did inhabite it before the entrance of the *Pelasgi*.

The nature of the soile is very fertile of all maner of things, yea of vines especially, as *Halicarnassæus* hath giuen out. The large champion plaines, diuided into seuerall by-hils and mountaines, are well manured and very fruitfull, as *Diodorus* witnesseth. It is very woody, good pastorage and well watered with many pleasant streames, as *Plutarch* iustifieth. *Martianus* saith that for fertility of soile it was euer renowmed and of great estimation : which fertility is no small meanes to draw the people to giue themselues ouermuch to pleasure and ease : for they are, as the same *Halicarnassæus* writeth, very fine in their apparell and dainty in their diet both at home and abroad : who indeed beside things necessarie, do carrie about with them, euen when they go to warre, diuers fine things most curiouslie wrought onlie for pleasure and delight. *Eustathius* calleth it a robbing, cruell and vnciuill nation. *Eusebius* in his 2. booke *de præparati. Euang.* saith that they were much giuen to Necromancie. *Arnobius* in his 7. booke *contra Gentes*, maketh it the mother and nurce of superstition. They were alwaies counted very religious, and so were the first that found out sacrifices, diuinations, and soothsayings, from whom also the Romanes receiued these vaine and superstitious arts : as also the *Sella curulis* (coach of estate) *paludamenta*, *trabea*, (the rich robe) *toga pretexta*, *toga picta*, *fasces*, *secures*, (hatchets) *litui*, *apparitores*, *curcules*, *annuli*, *annuli*, (rings) musick, & the *ludiones* (whifflers.) Lastly, all their ornamẽts of triumph & robes of the Consuls, or rather, (that I may vse the words of *Florus*) all the brauery & badges wherewith the honorable estate of the Empire was graced & set out. *Cassiodore* in the 15. section of his 7. book doth attribute to them the inuentiõ of the casting and working of statues of brasse. Heere hence it arose that the Romans first committed their children to the *Etrusci*, to be taught & brought vp, as afterward they vsed to do to the Grecians, as you may read in *Liuy*, *Strabo* and *Diodorus Siculus*. That the flute *(tibia)* was the inuention of the *Tyrrheni*, by which they did not only fight, but also whip their seruants, yea and to seeth, *Iulius Pollux* doth cite out of *Aristotle*. Of them *Plutarch* in the 8. booke of his *Conuiual.* writeth, that by an ancient statute they vsed to disperse their couerleds and blanckets when they rose out of their beds in the morning. *Item*, taking of their pots off the fire, they left no print thereof in the ashes, but did alwaies rake them abroad. They neuer would suffer any swallowes to come within their house. They might not go ouer a broome. They would keep none in their house that had crooked nailes vpon his fingers. Yet *Thimon*, in the 12. booke of *Athenæus*, his *deipnosophiston*, calleth them voluptuous and licentious liuers, and none of the best report for their conuersation : heereof you may see manie examples if you take anie delight in such stories. The like you may read in his 4 booke. But I cannot omit this one thing which *Heraclides* in his Politicks doth recite : namely, that if anie man be so farre in debt that he is not able to paie, the boies do follow him holding vp vnto him, in mockery, an emptie purse. The *Etrusci* were long since accounted verie wealthie. They were very strong both by sea and by land : and in warre equall in strength to the Romanes. *Liuy* (to whom *Diodorus* doth subscribe) saith it is the richest prouince of *Italy* both for men, munition and money. *Plutarch* in the life of *Camillus*, saith, that this countrie did reach from the Alpes Northward as high as the Hadriaticke sea, and Southward as low as the midland sea. That there were 300. cities of the *Vmbri*, battered and taken by the *Tusci*, we find recorded, saith *Pliny*. Such was the wealth and command of *Etruria*, that it did not onlie fill the land with an honourable report and fame of their name, but also euen the sea all along from one end of *Italy* to the other. *Liuy* and *Pliny* do affirme that *Mantua* and *Atri* were colonies of the *Tusci* ; *Pomponius* and *Paterculus* do say the like of *Capua* : as also of *Nola*, although that *Solinus* doth ascribe this to the Tyrians (where I thinke the copie is corrupt, and for *Tyrijs*, I suppose it should be written *Tyrrhenis*) *Trogus* and *Silius Italicus* do affirme it to haue been built and first peopled by the *Chaldicenses*. Yea *Plutarch* in his treatise of famous women, and againe in his Gretian questions, saith, that these *Etrusci*, in old time did possesse *Lemnos*, *(Stalamine)* and *Imbrus (Lembro)* certaine ilands in the *Archipelago* or Ægean sea.

Tuscus vicus, a street in *Rome* : *Tusculum* and *Tusculanum*, in *Latium (Campagna di Roma)* tooke their names from hence ; Againe *mare Tuscum*, called otherwise *mare Inferum*, *Notium*, *Tyrrhenum*, and *Liburnum*, (the Neather sea, or South sea, in respect of the Hadriaticke sea which is called *mare Superum*, the vpper sea, and is vpon the North from this countrie) as we find in *Pliny* and *Cicero*. About *Puteoli (Pozzole)* as *Dion* recordeth, there is a creeke of the sea called *Tyrrhenus sinus*, the bay of *Tuscane*. But there are also other *Tusci*, diuerse from these in *Sarmatia*, as *Ptolemey* noteth : as also other Tyrrheni, in the ilands belonging to *Attica*, if you will beleeue *Marsylus Lesbius*.

Galliae Togatae pars.

Apennini montes

Aqua

AP: VA: NI:

LIGVR: S.

Segesta Tigu lorum

Marcalla flu.

Fossae Papi rianae

Luna, quae et Carrara

Carrea, quae et Potentia

Bondelia

Montes Feroniani

Macra flu.

Ligustini montes

Aemilia qui et Aurelia Via

Clodia via

Luca co: lonia

ETR:

Tu: scia

Pistoriam, vel ad Pistores

nonaria.

Massa Veternensis

Antonino

Phocensis lacus

Phocenses

Fesulani montes de quibus Orosius 7. cap. 37. ubi Radagaisum Gothorum regem cum ducentis millibus hominum inedia confectas tradit.

Fesulae colonia

CLVS: ENTI:

Florentia colonia, quae et Fluentia fuit

Arnus flu.

Arretium

Arnus flu.

Etruſci hic omnium

Fluentini, qui et Armienſes.

Adam Li: terminus.

Armus fluvius hodie Arno Florentiae et Etruriae

Pisae colonia, Alpheas cognominat Virgilius.

Anser fluvius hodie se in Arnum exonerat, sed à Luca more recta fluit.

Volaterrani, cognomine Etruſci.

Sena colonia

Volaterra colonia, quae Othoniana aliquando dicta, si Volaterrano fides.

VRI:

Volaterranus ager.

Ligurnus portus. Videtur ad Herculem, Antonini.

Volaterrana vada, Plinio. Vada Antonino, sine cognomine.

Cecinna flu.

Roſel: lan ager,

Ruſellae Ptol.

Vetulonienſes.

Vetulonium

Sudertani

Traianus portus

Statonienſes.

Scapra

Statonia

Colonia

Saldro portus

Manliana Ptolemeo et Antonino

Rosetum, Antonino

Phalisca Antonini

=A MAR

IMA

Etruſci hic omnium

Ogrg in

Sua

Eba Aeth

Corsi portus, aliquibus

MERIDIE

Pisanus Sinus

GORGON

Inter Pisanum Cyrnaeumque latus.

CAPRARIA.

Squalidi lacertique aquilae plenae rupes. Rutil.

TYRRHENVM, SIVE TVSCVM.

ILVA, quae et AETHALIA.

Argous portus

Insulae, quarum fertilitatem generosa metalla, Virg.

LOCA TVSCIAE QVORVM SITVM IGNORO.

Adharnaba	Perrhaestium, nisi fit Perusia
Amitinenſes	Sabum
Anio	Sora
Caprium	Tagina
Cora	Trolium, nisi fit Troicum
Corytus	Turrena Augustalis
Cortenebra	Tyrrhenia, an idem cum Etruria?
Cortneſsa	Vera
Cruſtuminum	Veſentini
Etruria, idem fortè cum Tyrrhenia	Vexij, nisi sint Veij.
Nacria, quae et Nucria	
Neueia	
Olena	

Conſule noſtrum Theſaurum geographicum.

TVSCIAE ANTIQVAE TYPVS.

Ex conatibus geographicis Ab. Ortelij.

Cum privilegio Imperiali et Belgico ad decennium. 1584.

SEPTEMTRIO.

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

MERIDIES.

LATII PARS.

CRVSTVMENI.

FIDENATES.

ORIENS.

VMBRI.

SABINI.

VILVMBRI.

ETRVRIA.

LARTHENSES.

LYDI.

MAEONIA.

CAPENATES.

HIRPI, qui et SORANI.

LISCI.

FALISCI.

VEIENTES.

ARVNTES Veteres, cognomine CAMILLARII.

TARQVINIENSES.

VOLSINII.

Volcientes Plinij.

Saturnini, qui et Aurinini.

Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.

Sentinas ager.

Rosellanus ager, Livio.

Suanenses.

Etruſci hic campi; omnium fructuum feracissimi, Livio.

Tiberis fluvius

Arnus fluvius

Clusium Novum

Biturgia

Tifernum Tiberinum

Arretium colonia

Cortona colonia, quam et Croton Stephanus.

Perusia colonia

Castola, Diod. Siculo.

Ogygianum Catoni in Originibus

Suana

Ad Statuas

Labyrinthus et sepultura Porsenæ regis, de quo Plinius 36. cap. 13.

Russellana colonia Plinio. Roselle Ant. et Cat.

Sentinas, Catoni.

Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.

Saturnia colonia, Saturniana Ptolemæo.

Soana

Graviscæ colonia, Nuctini Catoni, in Originib.

Forum Aurelii

Cosa colonia

Herculis portus

Argentarius mons

Castrum Novum colonia.

Aquæ Apollinares

Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Cære, quod antea Agylla.

Pyrgi

Alsium

Lorium villa

Gallorum

Ocriculum

Narnia

Nepeta

Sutrium colonia

Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

Falisca ab Halesio condita.

Troßulum

Horrea Nævia vicus

Hortanum

Cimini lacus, qui et Ciminia silua.

Viterbium, quod et Vetus Viterbium fuisse putant.

Blerati

Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Sabatia.

Mesium

Veiens ager

Aqua Virginis

Arcenium

Arena

Alsium

Turres

Lorij villa

Gallorum

Politorium

Aurelia

Roma

Ostia colonia

Tiberis fluvius

Anio fluvius

Nar fluvius

Allia fluvius

Crustumium

Fidenæ

Feronia

Feroniæ lucus colonia

Soracte mons

Nomentum

Crustumina

Crustumerium

Cremera fluvius

Cremera castellum

Ager Gabinus

Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

Bacchanum

Thermæ Stygianæ

Obscum

Veientes quondam Etruscanorum

Lucus Feroniæ

Mesia silua

Ager Veientanus

Ager Crustuminus

Ager Politorius

Ager Romanus

Ager Gabinus

Ager Falisci

Ager Capenas

Ager Sabatinus

Ager Veientanus

Ager Lydius

Ager Arvntes

Ager Tarquinienses

Ager Volsinii

Ager Volcientes

Ager Saturnini

Ager Caletranus

Ager Sentinas

Ager Rosellanus

Ager Suanenses

Ager Etruſci hic campi

Ager Arretium

Ager Cortona

Ager Perusia

Ager Clusium Novum

Ager Biturgia

Ager Tifernum Tiberinum

Ager Ad Fines, sive Casa Cæsaris

Ager Arnus fluvius

Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Tuscæ, villa Plinij

Ager Montes Cortonenses

Ager Ogygianum Catoni in Originibus

Ager Suana

Ager Ad Statuas

Ager Labyrinthus et sepultura Porsenæ regis

Ager Russellana colonia Plinio. Roselle Ant. et Cat.

Ager Sentinas, Catoni.

Ager Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.

Ager Saturnia colonia, Saturniana Ptolemæo.

Ager Graviscæ colonia, Nuctini Catoni, in Originib.

Ager Forum Aurelii

Ager Cosa colonia

Ager Herculis portus

Ager Argentarius mons

Ager Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Aquæ Apollinares

Ager Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Ager Cære, quod antea Agylla.

Ager Pyrgi

Ager Alsium

Ager Turres

Ager Lorij villa

Ager Gallorum

Ager Ocriculum

Ager Narnia

Ager Nepeta

Ager Sutrium colonia

Ager Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

Ager Falisca ab Halesio condita.

Ager Troßulum

Ager Horrea Nævia vicus

Ager Hortanum

Ager Cimini lacus, qui et Ciminia silua.

Ager Viterbium, quod et Vetus Viterbium fuisse putant.

Ager Blerati

Ager Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Ager Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Sabatia.

Ager Mesium

Ager Veiens ager

Ager Aqua Virginis

Ager Arcenium

Ager Arena

Ager Alsium

Ager Politorium

Ager Aurelia

Ager Roma

Ager Ostia colonia

Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Anio fluvius

Ager Nar fluvius

Ager Allia fluvius

Ager Crustumium

Ager Fidenæ

Ager Feronia

Ager Feroniæ lucus colonia

Ager Soracte mons

Ager Nomentum

Ager Crustumina

Ager Crustumerium

Ager Cremera fluvius

Ager Cremera castellum

Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

Ager Bacchanum

Ager Thermæ Stygianæ

Ager Obscum

Ager Veientes quondam Etruscanorum

Ager Lucus Feroniæ

Ager Mesia silua

Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Crustuminus

Ager Ager Politorius

Ager Ager Romanus

Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Falisci

Ager Ager Capenas

Ager Ager Sabatinus

Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Lydius

Ager Ager Arvntes

Ager Ager Tarquinienses

Ager Ager Volsinii

Ager Ager Volcientes

Ager Ager Saturnini

Ager Ager Caletranus

Ager Ager Sentinas

Ager Ager Rosellanus

Ager Ager Suanenses

Ager Ager Etruſci hic campi

Ager Ager Arretium

Ager Ager Cortona

Ager Ager Perusia

Ager Ager Clusium Novum

Ager Ager Biturgia

Ager Ager Tifernum Tiberinum

Ager Ager Ad Fines, sive Casa Cæsaris

Ager Ager Arnus fluvius

Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Tuscæ, villa Plinij

Ager Ager Montes Cortonenses

Ager Ager Ogygianum Catoni in Originibus

Ager Ager Suana

Ager Ager Ad Statuas

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Ager Ager Russellana colonia Plinio. Roselle Ant. et Cat.

Ager Ager Sentinas, Catoni.

Ager Ager Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.

Ager Ager Saturnia colonia, Saturniana Ptolemæo.

Ager Ager Graviscæ colonia, Nuctini Catoni, in Originib.

Ager Ager Forum Aurelii

Ager Ager Cosa colonia

Ager Ager Herculis portus

Ager Ager Argentarius mons

Ager Ager Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Aquæ Apollinares

Ager Ager Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Ager Ager Cære, quod antea Agylla.

Ager Ager Pyrgi

Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Turres

Ager Ager Lorij villa

Ager Ager Gallorum

Ager Ager Ocriculum

Ager Ager Narnia

Ager Ager Nepeta

Ager Ager Sutrium colonia

Ager Ager Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

Ager Ager Falisca ab Halesio condita.

Ager Ager Troßulum

Ager Ager Horrea Nævia vicus

Ager Ager Hortanum

Ager Ager Cimini lacus, qui et Ciminia silua.

Ager Ager Viterbium, quod et Vetus Viterbium fuisse putant.

Ager Ager Blerati

Ager Ager Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Ager Ager Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Sabatia.

Ager Ager Mesium

Ager Ager Veiens ager

Ager Ager Aqua Virginis

Ager Ager Arcenium

Ager Ager Arena

Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Politorium

Ager Ager Aurelia

Ager Ager Roma

Ager Ager Ostia colonia

Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Anio fluvius

Ager Ager Nar fluvius

Ager Ager Allia fluvius

Ager Ager Crustumium

Ager Ager Fidenæ

Ager Ager Feronia

Ager Ager Feroniæ lucus colonia

Ager Ager Soracte mons

Ager Ager Nomentum

Ager Ager Crustumina

Ager Ager Crustumerium

Ager Ager Cremera fluvius

Ager Ager Cremera castellum

Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

Ager Ager Bacchanum

Ager Ager Thermæ Stygianæ

Ager Ager Obscum

Ager Ager Veientes quondam Etruscanorum

Ager Ager Lucus Feroniæ

Ager Ager Mesia silua

Ager Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Ager Crustuminus

Ager Ager Ager Politorius

Ager Ager Ager Romanus

Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Falisci

Ager Ager Ager Capenas

Ager Ager Ager Sabatinus

Ager Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Ager Lydius

Ager Ager Ager Arvntes

Ager Ager Ager Tarquinienses

Ager Ager Ager Volsinii

Ager Ager Ager Volcientes

Ager Ager Ager Saturnini

Ager Ager Ager Caletranus

Ager Ager Ager Sentinas

Ager Ager Ager Rosellanus

Ager Ager Ager Suanenses

Ager Ager Ager Etruſci hic campi

Ager Ager Ager Arretium

Ager Ager Ager Cortona

Ager Ager Ager Perusia

Ager Ager Ager Clusium Novum

Ager Ager Ager Biturgia

Ager Ager Ager Tifernum Tiberinum

Ager Ager Ager Ad Fines, sive Casa Cæsaris

Ager Ager Ager Arnus fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Tuscæ, villa Plinij

Ager Ager Ager Montes Cortonenses

Ager Ager Ager Ogygianum Catoni in Originibus

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Ager Ager Ager Russellana colonia Plinio. Roselle Ant. et Cat.

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Ager Ager Ager Saturnia colonia, Saturniana Ptolemæo.

Ager Ager Ager Graviscæ colonia, Nuctini Catoni, in Originib.

Ager Ager Ager Forum Aurelii

Ager Ager Ager Cosa colonia

Ager Ager Ager Herculis portus

Ager Ager Ager Argentarius mons

Ager Ager Ager Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Aquæ Apollinares

Ager Ager Ager Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Ager Ager Ager Cære, quod antea Agylla.

Ager Ager Ager Pyrgi

Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Turres

Ager Ager Ager Lorij villa

Ager Ager Ager Gallorum

Ager Ager Ager Ocriculum

Ager Ager Ager Narnia

Ager Ager Ager Nepeta

Ager Ager Ager Sutrium colonia

Ager Ager Ager Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

Ager Ager Ager Falisca ab Halesio condita.

Ager Ager Ager Troßulum

Ager Ager Ager Horrea Nævia vicus

Ager Ager Ager Hortanum

Ager Ager Ager Cimini lacus, qui et Ciminia silua.

Ager Ager Ager Viterbium, quod et Vetus Viterbium fuisse putant.

Ager Ager Ager Blerati

Ager Ager Ager Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Sabatia.

Ager Ager Ager Mesium

Ager Ager Ager Veiens ager

Ager Ager Ager Aqua Virginis

Ager Ager Ager Arcenium

Ager Ager Ager Arena

Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Politorium

Ager Ager Ager Aurelia

Ager Ager Ager Roma

Ager Ager Ager Ostia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Anio fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Nar fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Allia fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Crustumium

Ager Ager Ager Fidenæ

Ager Ager Ager Feronia

Ager Ager Ager Feroniæ lucus colonia

Ager Ager Ager Soracte mons

Ager Ager Ager Nomentum

Ager Ager Ager Crustumina

Ager Ager Ager Crustumerium

Ager Ager Ager Cremera fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Cremera castellum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

Ager Ager Ager Bacchanum

Ager Ager Ager Thermæ Stygianæ

Ager Ager Ager Obscum

Ager Ager Ager Veientes quondam Etruscanorum

Ager Ager Ager Lucus Feroniæ

Ager Ager Ager Mesia silua

Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustuminus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Politorius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Romanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisci

Ager Ager Ager Ager Capenas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Sabatinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Lydius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Arvntes

Ager Ager Ager Ager Tarquinienses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Volsinii

Ager Ager Ager Ager Volcientes

Ager Ager Ager Ager Saturnini

Ager Ager Ager Ager Caletranus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Sentinas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Rosellanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Suanenses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Etruſci hic campi

Ager Ager Ager Ager Arretium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Cortona

Ager Ager Ager Ager Perusia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Clusium Novum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Biturgia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Tifernum Tiberinum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ad Fines, sive Casa Cæsaris

Ager Ager Ager Ager Arnus fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Tuscæ, villa Plinij

Ager Ager Ager Ager Montes Cortonenses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ogygianum Catoni in Originibus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Suana

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ad Statuas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Labyrinthus et sepultura Porsenæ regis

Ager Ager Ager Ager Russellana colonia Plinio. Roselle Ant. et Cat.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Sentinas, Catoni.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Saturnia colonia, Saturniana Ptolemæo.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Graviscæ colonia, Nuctini Catoni, in Originib.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Forum Aurelii

Ager Ager Ager Ager Cosa colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Herculis portus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Argentarius mons

Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Aquæ Apollinares

Ager Ager Ager Ager Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Cære, quod antea Agylla.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Pyrgi

Ager Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Turres

Ager Ager Ager Ager Lorij villa

Ager Ager Ager Ager Gallorum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ocriculum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Narnia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Nepeta

Ager Ager Ager Ager Sutrium colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisca ab Halesio condita.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Troßulum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Horrea Nævia vicus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Hortanum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Cimini lacus, qui et Ciminia silua.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Viterbium, quod et Vetus Viterbium fuisse putant.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Blerati

Ager Ager Ager Ager Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Sabatia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Mesium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Veiens ager

Ager Ager Ager Ager Aqua Virginis

Ager Ager Ager Ager Arcenium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Arena

Ager Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Politorium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Aurelia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Roma

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ostia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Anio fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Nar fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Allia fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Fidenæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Feronia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Feroniæ lucus colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Soracte mons

Ager Ager Ager Ager Nomentum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumina

Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumerium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera castellum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

Ager Ager Ager Ager Bacchanum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Thermæ Stygianæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Obscum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientes quondam Etruscanorum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Lucus Feroniæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Mesia silua

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustuminus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Politorius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Romanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisci

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Capenas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sabatinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Lydius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arvntes

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tarquinienses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Volsinii

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Volcientes

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Saturnini

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Caletranus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sentinas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Rosellanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Suanenses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Etruſci hic campi

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arretium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cortona

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Perusia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Clusium Novum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Biturgia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tifernum Tiberinum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ad Fines, sive Casa Cæsaris

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arnus fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tuscæ, villa Plinij

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Montes Cortonenses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ogygianum Catoni in Originibus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Suana

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ad Statuas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Labyrinthus et sepultura Porsenæ regis

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Russellana colonia Plinio. Roselle Ant. et Cat.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sentinas, Catoni.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Saturnia colonia, Saturniana Ptolemæo.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Graviscæ colonia, Nuctini Catoni, in Originib.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Forum Aurelii

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cosa colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Herculis portus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Argentarius mons

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Aquæ Apollinares

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cære, quod antea Agylla.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Pyrgi

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Turres

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Lorij villa

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Gallorum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ocriculum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Narnia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Nepeta

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sutrium colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisca ab Halesio condita.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Troßulum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Horrea Nævia vicus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Hortanum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cimini lacus, qui et Ciminia silua.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Viterbium, quod et Vetus Viterbium fuisse putant.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Blerati

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sabatia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Mesium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veiens ager

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Aqua Virginis

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arcenium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arena

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Politorium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Aurelia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Roma

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ostia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Anio fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Nar fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Allia fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Fidenæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Feronia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Feroniæ lucus colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Soracte mons

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Nomentum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumina

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumerium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera castellum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Bacchanum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Thermæ Stygianæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Obscum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientes quondam Etruscanorum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Lucus Feroniæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Mesia silua

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustuminus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Politorius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Romanus

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Volsinii

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Volcientes

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Saturnini

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Caletranus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sentinas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Rosellanus

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Etruſci hic campi

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arretium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cortona

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Perusia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Clusium Novum

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arnus fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tuscæ, villa Plinij

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Montes Cortonenses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ogygianum Catoni in Originibus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Suana

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ad Statuas

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Labyrinthus et sepultura Porsenæ regis

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Russellana colonia Plinio. Roselle Ant. et Cat.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sentinas, Catoni.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Caletranus ager, Livio et Plinio.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Saturnia colonia, Saturniana Ptolemæo.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Graviscæ colonia, Nuctini Catoni, in Originib.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Forum Aurelii

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cosa colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Herculis portus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Argentarius mons

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Aquæ Apollinares

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cære, quod antea Agylla.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Pyrgi

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Turres

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Lorij villa

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Gallorum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ocriculum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Narnia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Nepeta

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sutrium colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisca ab Halesio condita.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Troßulum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Horrea Nævia vicus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Hortanum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cimini lacus, qui et Ciminia silua.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Viterbium, quod et Vetus Viterbium fuisse putant.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Blerati

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sabatia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Mesium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veiens ager

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Aqua Virginis

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arcenium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arena

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Alsium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Politorium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Aurelia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Roma

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ostia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Anio fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Nar fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Allia fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Fidenæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Feronia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Feroniæ lucus colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Soracte mons

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumerium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera castellum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Bacchanum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Thermæ Stygianæ

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veientes quondam Etruscanorum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Lucus Feroniæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Mesia silua

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Caletranus

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Rosellanus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Suanenses

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Etruſci hic campi

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arretium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cortona

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Perusia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Clusium Novum

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Argentarius mons

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Novum colonia.

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Forum Claudij quod et Novum pagorum Claudij.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cære, quod antea Agylla.

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Turres

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Falisca Imperiali colonia, ab Argivis condita.

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Blerati

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tarchon et Tarquinia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Castrum Ionæ et Castrum Novum colonia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Sabatia.

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Mesium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Veiens ager

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Aqua Virginis

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Arcenium

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Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ostia colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Tiberis fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Anio fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Nar fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Allia fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Fidenæ

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Feronia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Feroniæ lucus colonia

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Soracte mons

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Nomentum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumina

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Crustumerium

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera fluvius

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Cremera castellum

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Gabinus

Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Ager Villa Cassiana quæ et Gabina

LATIVM.

LATIVM, which the excellent Poet Virgil ſyrnameth The Great, The Faire, and The Weſtern, by the deſcription of Auguſtus, who, as Pliny teſtifieth, diuided Italy in eleuen ſhires, the chiefe and principall of the reſt, was twofold, to wit, Latium The New, and Latium The Old. LATIVM VETVS, *Olde Latium*, beganne at the riuer Tiber, and extended it ſelfe euen vp as high as the Circæian mountaines (or to Fundi, as Seruius ſayth.) LATIVM NOVVM, *New Latium*, from hence ſtretched it ſelfe vnto the riuer Liris, as Pliny and Strabo do ioyntly teſtifie: yea and farther, as they both affirme: For euen as low as Sinueſſa, (which was otherwiſe alſo called Sinope) being in that part which is named *Adiectum Latium*, the ſame Pliny calleth Latium beyond the Liris, which is indeed a part of Campania. Which peraduenture was the reaſon that moued Seruius to extend this Latium as farre that way as the riuer Vulturnus. So that the bounds of this Latium are the Tyrrhen ſea, the mount Apenninus, the riuers Tiber, Anio, and Liris. The neighbour Nations inhabiting round about it are the *Tuſci*, *Sabini*, *Marſi*, *Samnites*, *Prætutiani*, and the *Campani*. It was ſo named of the Verbe *Lateo*, ſignifying To lurke or Lie hid; for that Saturnus here did hide himſelfe, as Seruius writeth: and in trueth before him Herodianus, Eutropius, Cyprianus, and Minutius Felix do plainly affirme the ſame; yea and that Poet, which in all mens opinions is counted the beſt, in theſe his verſes. *Primus ab æthereo venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Iouis fugiens, & regnis exul ademptis. Is genus indocile, ac diſperſum montibus altis, Compoſuit, legeſque dedit, Latiumq; vocari Maluit, his quoniam latuiſſet tutus in oris.* Thus Engliſhed by M. T. Phaer: Firſt from Olympus mount (right neere the skies) good Saturne old, When he from Ioue did flie, & from his kingdome outlaw'd ſtood, He firſt that wayward skittiſh kinde diſperſt in hilles and wood, Did bring to thrift, and gaue them lawes, and all the land this way Did Latium call, for ſafely here long time he lurking lay. The ſame, another Poet, as famous as he, both for his eloquence and long exile, relating the words of god Ianus, thus reporteth: *Multa quidem dixti, ſed cur nuda ſis in ære Altera ſignata eſt, altera forma biceps? Noſcere me duplici poſſis in imagine, dixit: Ne vetus ipſa dies extenuaſſet opus. Cauſſa ratis ſupereſt: Tuſcum venit rate in amnem, Ante peregrato ſaliſor orbe deus. Hac ego Saturnum memini tellure receptum, Cælitibus regnis à Ioue pulſus erat. Inde diu genti manſit Saturnia nomen: Dicta quoq; eſt Latium terra latente Deo. At bona poſteritas puppim formauit in ære, Heſperiis aduentum teſtificata Dei.* Prudentius alſo, the Chriſtian Poet, in his booke which he wrote againſt Symmachus, thus writeth of Saturnus: *Num melius Saturnus auos rexiſſe Latinos Creditur? edictis qui talibus informauit Agreſtes animos & barbara corda virorum? Sum Deus, aduenio fugiens, præbete latebras. Occultate ſenem, nati feritate tyranni Deiectum ſolio: placet hic fugitivus & exul, Vt lateam, genti atque loco Latium dabo nomen.* Is't thought that Saturne did the Latines better rule, Who taught them firſt when as they were as wilde as horſe or mule? A god I am indeed, ſhew where I may me hide; For I haue loſt my regall crowne, by Ioues vntimely pride; And ſtill I feare his power, I dare him not abide. If that you'll grant me leaue with you to hide my head, Latium this countrey ſhalbe call'd long after I am dead. So that Solinus Polyhiſtor did not without iuſt cauſe make this demand: *Who is he that knoweth not, that of Saturnus this countrey was named both Latium and Saturnia?* But if any man ſhall ſuppoſe theſe reports to be fabulous and mere Poëticall fictions, let him heare the learned Varro ſpeake, an authour farre more ancient than all thoſe aforenamed, who affirmeth it to haue been ſo named, *quòd lateat inter Alpium & Apennini præcipitia*, for that it is hid, encloſed or conteined betweene the ſteepe and craggie cliffes of the Alpes and Apennines. But what ſhire, I pray you, in all Olde Italy is there, *quæ non æquè latet?* that is not thus inuironed? If I poore gooſe might dare to keake amongſt theſe well tun'd ſwannes, I ſhould rather thinke it to haue gotten this name, not *à latendo*, of lurking, but *à latitudine*, of the bredth of it: For there is no other countrey of the right and ancient Italie, that betweene the ſea and thoſe mountaines doth ſpread it ſelfe more broad and wide euery way than this doth: and that the Geographicall charts and mappes of this prouince doe ſufficiently approoue. But let antiquity be ſtill beleeued, I poore foole will not impeach their credit, leſt at laſt it turne to mine owne diſcredit. There are ſome, as Hieronymus Columna, writing vpon the fragments of the famous Poet Ennius, reporteth, which thinke that this name *Saturnus* is a meere Syrian word, and in that language to ſignifie the ſame that *latens* (that is, one that playeth leaſt in ſight) doth in Latine: And hereupon thoſe ancients, as it were, interpreting the word, haue called that ſhire and countrey where the Latines dwelt, LATIVM Trueth it is, and all learned in theſe orientall tongues can beare me witneſſe, that the Hebrew thema סתר *Sathar*, ſignifieth to lurke, or hide ones ſelfe from the preſence or ſight of others: which ſignification it conſtantly reteineth both in the Syrian or Chaldey, and Arabicke dialects. From hence alſo may analogically be formed סהרון *Suhron*, (from which by adding *us*, the Latine termination, is made *Saturnus*) like as of פתר *Pathar*, to interpret, is made פתרון *Puthron*, an interpretation, and of *Rahama*, to be mercifull or pitifull, is made *Rahman*, in the Arabian, or רחמנא *Rehmana* in the Syrian tongue, a pitifull hearted man: and of תרגם *Thirgem*, to interpret out of one language into another, is framed alſo תורגמנא *Thurgmana*, an interpretour; vſed likewiſe by the Chaldey Paraphraſt at the ſeuenth Pſalme: as alſo by the Arabian interpretour of the New Teſtament, at the 28. verſe of the 14. chapter of the firſt Epiſtle of S. Paul to the Corinthians: and vulgarly amongſt the Mores, Turks, and other Orientall nations, they call an interpretour, or him who vſually attendeth ſtrangers or trauellers vnexpert of that language a *Turgman*, or, as they commonly pronounce it, a *Trugman*. Obſerue moreouer, that euen the word *Latium* it ſelfe, ſuppoſed to be a pure Latine deriuatiue, together with his theme *Lateo*, doth ſauour of the Hebrew root לט *Lat*, of the ſame ſignification: from whence is deriued לוט *Lot*, the proper name of Harans ſonne, who with Terah his grandfather, and Abram his fathers brother, came from Vr of the Chaldees, and dwelt in the land of Canaan, Gen. 11. 27. 31. From the ſame root alſo, as ſome learned men thinke, was deriued לוטן *Lotan*, the proper name of one of the ſonnes of Seir the Horite, Gen. 36. 20. which commeth more neere to the Italian *Latinus*. But of this peraduenture we haue ſtood too long. That the inhabitants or people of this countrey were called *Latini*, Strabo with all the ancient writers of the Romane hiſtories doth plainly teach vs, denominated of *Latinus* a king of this prouince, according to that of Virgil — *genus vnde Latinum*, From whom the Latines tooke their name. Pliny alſo maketh mention of the *Latienſes*, a nation of this prouince; but extinct ſomething before his time, as he there addeth. Theſe were called *Priſci*, as Halicarnaſſeus and Feſtus doe teſtifie. Of the nature of this countrey Strabo in the fifth booke of his Geography writeth thus: All Latium, ſayth he, generally is a very good ſoile and fertile of all maner of things, except only ſome certeine places neere the ſea coaſt, which are moriſh and very vnhealthfull; as namely the fields about Ardea, and what ſoeuer is betweene Lauinium and Antium, euen as farre as Pometia, with ſome places about Setia; and others neere Tarracina and Circeium; beſide all thoſe fields that are ſtony and mountainous; although euen theſe grounds are not altogether idle and vnfruitfull: all of them hauing either ſome good paſtures and large woods, or doe yeeld great abundance of fenny and mountainous commodities. Cæcubum, a place in this fenne, doth yeeld a kinde of vine which groweth vp in height like a tree, whoſe wine is counted to be the beſt of all Italy. Heare alſo what Theophraſtus writeth of this prouince in the fift booke of his hiſtory of Plants, at the ninth chapter of the ſame booke: *Latinus ager*, the countrey of Latium, ſayth he, hath great plenty of water. The champion plaines haue great ſtore of laurell and myrtle trees: item they yeeld a wonderfull kinde of beech (*ſciſſima*, he calleth it, or *oxea*, as others terme it) of that maruellous length, that one tree may ſerue for a whole keele for ſuch kinde of ſhips as they commonly vſe in Etruria. The hilly and mountainous places doe beare the pine and firre trees. Pliny doth highly commend the wines of Latium, (*Latienſia vina.*) The ſame authour affirmeth that their chiefe meat was *far*, that is, a kinde of bearded or redde wheat; and withall, teſtifieth that it is certaine that the Romans for a long time together liued with *puls*, by which they vnderſtand all maner of corne beſide wheat and barley, not with bread. How populous this countrey was, how many cities and people it conteined, the ſame authour doth teach vs, where he writeth that in Old *Latium* only, three and fiftie nations are vtterly decayed and extinct without any mention at all remaining of their names. Item, that *Pomptina palus*, the fen Pontina (now called *Auſente palude*) a part alſo of this countrey, had in former times in it three and twentie cities. Of all the cities of Latium, in olde time Alba longa was the chiefe and metropolitan: but afterward Rome, which grew to that greatneſſe and power that it was not only the head of this prouince, but alſo euen of the whole world beſide. Whoſe other name, becauſe it is held an vnlawfull thing to ſpeake that which is concealed and enrowled in ceremonious myſteries, I will not vtter, leſt with Valerius Soranus, I be worthily puniſhed for the ſame. Yet the ſyrnames, epithets, and commendable titles wherewith it was graced and ſet out by the beſt writers of all nations, if I ſhall here reckon vp, I hope there is no man, that is an indifferent Iudge, that will blame me. It is called and intituled a citie ÆQVAEVA POLO, *As ancient as the heauens*, of Claudian: ÆTERNA, *Immortall*, of Ammianus, Tibullus, Auſonius, and marble inſcriptions: ALTA, *Stately*, by Virgil: ALTRIX IMPERII, *The Nurſe of the empire*, by Corippus: ALTRIX ORBIS, *The Nurſe of the world*, of Rutilius: ANTIQVA, *The ancient*, by Prudentius and Corippus: ARX OMNIVM GENTIVM, *The fortreſſe or bulwarke of all nations*, by Nazarius: ARX TERRARVM, *The bulwarke of all lands*, by Symmachus: AVGVSTA, *The imperiall*, by Corippus: AVREA, *The golden*, by Auſonius and Prudentius: BEATA NOBILIBVS POPVLIS, *Moſt happy for honourable people*, of Caſſiodorus: BELLATRIX, *The warlike*, by Ouid, Claudian, and Sidonius: CAPVT GENTIVM, *The head of all nations*, by Martianus: CAPVT IMMENSI ORBIS, *The head of the huge globe of the whole world*, by Ouid: CAPVT MVNDI, *The head of the world*, by Caſſiodorus and Sidonius: CAPVT ORBIS, *The head of the earthly globe*, by Pliny, Ouid, Trogus, Gratius, Fortunatus, Æthicus, and Prudentius: CAPVT RERVM, *The head of all things*, by Liuy, Ouid, Auſonius and Tacitus: CAELESTIS, *The heauenly*, by Athenæus: CELEBERRIMA, *The moſt famous*, by Statius: CELSA, *The lofty*, by Prudentius: CLARISSIMA, *The moſt bright*, by Stephanus: DARDANIA, *Of Dardanus*, by Ouid and Silius Italicus: DEA, *The goddeſſe*, in coines: DEA GENTIVM, *The goddeſſe of all nations*, and DEA TERRARVM, *The goddeſſe of all lands*, by Martiall: DESIDERABILIS, *That all men wiſh to ſee*, by Euſtathius and Dionyſius Afer: DEVM LOCVS, *The ſeat and place of gods*, by Ouid: DIGNITATVM CVRIA, *The court of dignities and honour*, by Sidonius: DITISSIMA, *The moſt rich*, by Prudentius: DOMINA, *The miſtreſſe*, by Ouid, Arnobius, Horace, and Nemeſianus: DOMINA GENTIVM, *The lady miſtreſſe of all nations*, by Eumenius: DOMINA RERVM, *The miſtreſſe of all things*, by Appianus, Eunapius, and Auſonius: DOMINA TERRARVM, *The lady miſtreſſe of all lands*, by Ammianus: DOMINA TERRAE MARISQVE, *The lady miſtreſſe of ſea and land*, by Halicarnaſſeus: DOMINA TOTIVS MVNDI, *The lady miſtreſſe of all the whole world*, of Æthicus: DOMINA VNIVERSORVM, *The lady of all things*, by Halicarnaſſeus: DOMINANS, *The ſwey-bearing city*, by Silius Italicus: DOMVS AVREA, *The golden palace*, by Auſonius: DOMVS DIVVM, *The palace of the gods*, by Auſonius: DOMVS MAGNA REGVM, *The goodly palace of kings*, by Euſtathius and Dionyſius Afer: DOMVS QVIRINI, *Quirinus palace*, by Auſonius: ELOQVENTIAE FOECVNDA MATER, *A fruitfull mother of eloquence*, by Caſſiodore: EXCELSA, *The lofty*, by Lucane: FELIX, *The bleſſed*, by Propertius, Caſſiodor, and a certeine ancient marble inſcription: FEROX, *The fierce*, by Horace: FVTVRA, by Rutilius: GENETRIX HOMINVM ET DEORVM, *The mother of men and gods*, by Rutilius: GENITRIX REGVM, *The mother of kings*, by Priſcian: GYMNASIVM LITERARVM, *A ſchoole of good learning and liberall ſciences*, by Sidonius: IMMENSA, *The exceeding great city*, by Statius: IMPERII LAR, by Ammianus: IMPERII LATIALE CAPVT, by Statius: IMPERII DEVMQVE LOCVS, *The native countrey of emperours and eſpecially*, by Ouid: INCLYTA, *The renowmed*, by Virgil, Ennius, and Auſonius: INVICTA, *The inuincible*, in ſome old coines: LAETA, *The fortunate*, by Ouid: LATII PARENS, *The mother of Latium*, by Auſonius: LEGVM DOMICILIVM, *The manſion place of all good lawes and iuſtice*, by Sidonius: LEGVM PATRIA, *The native ſoile where all good lawes are bred and borne*, by Iuſtinian in his Code: LIBERTATIS PARENS, *The mother of liberty*,

VIRO
NOBILI, ET
HISTORICO
ILLVSTRI, MAR=
CO VELSERO, PA=
TRICIO AVGVS=
TANO, ABRAHA=
MVS ORTELI=
VS DEDICA=
BAT,
L.M.

VMBRIA.

FALISCI.

TVSCIAE PARS.

HIRPI.

VEIENTES.

AVRELIVS AGER.

SABATINI.

TIBERIANI CAMPI.

PEDANA REGIO.

SANATES.

AEQVI, Sive SICANI.

CATILLI.

BINI, Qui et SEVINI

REDICVLI CAMPI.

LATINI.

ALBIONA AGER

ROMA urbs aeterna

Ocriculum

Hortanum

Himella flu.

Faliſca

Tiberis flu.

Caſperia

Vacunæ fanum

Tetrici montes.

Fabaris fluvius.

Vicus novus

Crustumeni montes.

Cerauuij montes.

Lubra

Salaria via. Ant

Allia flu.

Regillum

Rubra Saxa, Erythij

Albunea ſilva

Anio flu.

Nomentum

Catillus mons

Valeria

Sublacum in huius loci monaſterio Lactantij opera excuſa ſunt anno 1465.

Simbruina ſtagna

Simbruini colles

Hadriani villa

Pons Lucanus

Veneris flu.

Collatia

Fidenæ

Picentia

Sacer collis.

Antemnæ

Honoris ædes

Mutia prata.

Mueſia ſilva

Nævia ſilva.

Lucretilis mons

Prænestina via.

Mariana villa

Gabij

Luculli villa

Scipionis, et Enny ſepulcrum.

Crabra aqua

Algidum nemus

Regillus lacus

Algidus mons

Tuſculum

Lauicana via.

Algidum

Quintiana

Cora

Albanus mons.

Velitræ, et Belitra

Gallieni ſepulc.

Bolla, ſive Boillæ

Columen

SACRANÆ.

Alba Longa et Albani

Decimum

Roboraria

HERNICI.

SELONIUS CAMPUS.

Ferentinum

Aricia

Latina via.

Picta diverſorium

Tres Taberna

Iuturnæ lacus

Numicus flu.

Laurentum

Ardea

RVTVLI.

Aphrodiſium, ſive Veneris fanum.

Iovis Indigetis lucus.

Sulmo

Fabianus pons.

Antium

Pomptina, Pon

Portus Vrbis, ſive Auguſti

Fregenæ

MARIS TYRRHENI

Meridies

LATIVM.

Ex Conatibus Geographicis
Abrah. Ortelij Antverp.

Septemtrio.

MARSI.

SAMNI-
TES.

PRAEGVTIANI.

HER-
NICI.

CARSITANI.

AEQVICOLI.

LATIVM
VETVS.

VES-
TINI.

LIRI-
NATES.

LAT-
IVM
VETVS.

CAMPANIAE
PARS.

VOLSCI.

ADIECTVM
LATIVM.

Oriens.

Meridies.

Cum privilegio decennali,
Imp. Reg. et Brabantiæ.
1595.

berty, by Coriegus : LVX ORBIS TERRARVM, *The light of the whole earth*, by Tully : MAGNA, *The great*, by Virgil, Horace, Calpurnius Siculus, Nonn. Marcellinus, Ouid and Claudian : MARTIA, *The martiall*, by Ouid and Ausonius : MARTIGENA, *Begotten by Mars the god of battell*, by Silius Italicus: MARTIS VRBS, *The city of Mars*, by the Poët Martiall : MATER CIVITATVM, *The mother of cities, the Metropolitan city*, by Ennodius : MATER DVCVM, *The mother of famous generals*, by Claudian : MATER DIGNITATVM, *The mother of honour and dignity*, by Cassiodor : MATER ELOQVENTIAE, *The mother of eloquence*, by the same authour : MATER MVNDI, *The mother of the world*, by Rutilius : MATER OMNIVM VRBIVM, *The mother of all cities, the metropolitan city*, by Dionysius Afer and Eustathius : MATER REGVM, *The mother of kings*, by Claudian : MAXIMA RERVM, *The greatest of all things to be seene vndes heauen*, by Virgil the Poet : MVNDI MIRACVLVM, *The miracle of the world*, by Cassiodore : MVNDI TOTIVS TEMPLVM, *The temple of the whole world*, by Ammianus Marcellinus : NVMINIS INSTAR, *Like an heauen goddesse*, by Lucane : OFFICINA ORBIS, *The sloppe of the whole world*, by Seneca : ORBIS CAPVT, *The head of the world*, by Ouid : ORNATA SENATORIBVS, *Beautified with graue senatours*, by Cassiodore · PATRIA COMMVNIS, *The common country*, by Modestine : PATRIA GENTIVM, *The country and native soile of all nations*, by Pliny : PATRIA LIBERTATIS, *The country of liberty*, by Sidonius : POTENS, *The mighty*, by Horace, Ausonius, Paulinus and Ouid : PRAEPOTENS, *The puissant*, by Nazianzen : PRIMA TERRARVM, *The principall of all lands*, by Paulinus : PRIMA INTER VRBES, *The chiefe city of the world*, by Ausonius : PRINCEPS VRBIVM, *The principall city*, by Horace : PVLCHERRIMA, *The most beautifull*, by Virgil : PVLCHERRIMA RERVM, *The most goodly and beautifullest thing in the world*, by the same Poët : PVLCHRA, *The beautifull*, by Athenæus and Ouid : QVIRINI VRBS, *Quirinus citie*, by Ouid : REGIA, *The palace*, by Horace : REGINA, *The Queene*. by Athenæus and Ammianus Marcellinus : REGINA PVLCHERRIMA MVNDI, *The most beautifull Queene or Princesse of the world*, by Rutilius : REGINA RERVM, *The Queene of all things*, by Eunapius : REGINA TERRARVM, *The Queene of all lands*, by Ammianus and Nazianzen : REGINA VRBIVM, *The Queene of all cities*, by Athenæus : ROMVLEA, *Romulus his citie*, by Ouid : SACERDOTII FONS, *The fountaine and author of Priesthood*, in the Code of Iustinian : SACRA, *The holy city*, by Ausonius, Mamertinus, Æthicus and in some ancient marble : SACRATISSIMA VRBS, *The most sacred and holy city*, in Iustinians Code : SATVRNIA, *Saturnes city*, by Ouid : SEDES TOTO MIRABILIS ORBE, *A seat which all men in the world do much admire*, by Cassiodore : SEPTEMGEMINA, by Statius : SVPERBA, *The proud and stately*, by Ausonius : TEMPLVM BELLICOSI MARTIS, *The temple of warlike Mars*, by Plutarch : TEMPLVM LATISSIMVM OMNIVM VIRTVTVM, *The most large and spacious temple of all heauenly virtues*, by Cassiodore : TEMPLVM MVNDI, *The common temple of the world*, by Ammianus Marcellinus : TROIVGENA, *An impe of Troy*, by Liuy : TVRBIDA, *The foule and filthy city*, by Iuuenall and Persius : VALLATA, *The well defenced city*, by Silius Italicus : VENERABILIS, *The reuerend and honourable city*, by Ammianus : VERTEX MVNDI, *The top or center of the world*, by Sidonius : VICTRIX, *The conquerresse*, by Ouid : VICTVRA CVM SAECVLIS, *A city that shall stand as long as the world endureth*, by Ammian : VIRTVTVM LAR, *The seat where virtue dwelleth*, by Ammianus : VRANOPOLIS, *The heauenly citie*, by Athenæus.

These and diuers other praises and commendations thou mayest obserue in sundry good authours of this city, *Cui par est nihil, & nihil secundum*, To which nothing is equall, or that may be compared vnto it, as Martiall speaketh of it : *Et, Qua nihil in terris complectitur altius æther*, A statelier thing than which in all the world The glorious sunne hath neuer seene, as Claudian writeth : And, as Martianus testifieth, It was the head of all Nations for munition, and holy men, so long as it stood in the prime, equalling euen the glory of heauen it selfe : whose walles (as Olympiodorus in his Collections hath, according to the suruey and measure of Ammon the Geometer, at what time the Gothes first ouerran and sacked the same) were found to be one and twenty miles about. Flauius Vopiscus writeth, that Aurelianus the Emperour did so much enlarge this city, that the walles of it were well neere fifty miles in compasse. Of Arpinum, Cicero the famous oratours native soile, (for that it is conteined in this Map) I can not but write what Volateranus hath noted of it, namely, that in their enfignes or banners they do beare these three letters, M. T. C. being the first letters of the name and syrname of that famous oratour, Marcus Tullius Cicero, as is supposed. Of the Circæan mount, for that it is seuerally described in this Table, I thinke it not amisse to make a peculiar description of the same apart by it selfe.

CIRCÆIVS MONS, Now MONTE CIRCELLO.

PLiny and Pomponius Mela call this mountaine CIRCEIVM MONTEM : Strabo and Ptolemey CIRCAEVM. but an ancient inscription in this same place calleth it CIRCAEVM, denominated as ancient writers affirme of *Circes*, the famous sorceresse, who sometime dwelt here, as they verily beleeued. Whereupon Mela and Solinus, as also Ouid himselfe, nameth it *Circes domum*, Circes house. Item Apollonius in like maner calleth it Circes habitacle, & ÆAEAE *portum*, (with three diphthongs, as Seruius obserueth in Virgil) the Ææan hauen. It was so called, as the same Grammarian writeth, of a contemptuous word vsed by those which passed by that way, which they vttered in contempt of those her witchcrafts & sorceries, whereby she turned men into swine, practised in this place. This was long since an iland, and inuironed round with the ocean sea, but now by continuance of time it is ioyned to the continent, as Solinus testifieth. The like doth Pliny affirme of it; It was, sayth he, sometime inclosed round with the maine sea, as Homer seemeth to thinke, but now it standeth vpon the firme land. But was not Homer deceiued? surely so Procopius, in the first booke of his *Gothica*, seemeth to thinke. Of the mountaine *Circeius*, sayth he, where they report Vlysses had conference with the enchantresse *Circe*, as I thinke, they speake many things that are not true : except that peraduenture one might say that this mountaine was therefore an iland, for that it shooteth out an huge way into the vast ocean &c. And although that Homer heere hath Theophrastus, in his history of Plants, and Seruius in his Commentaries vpon Virgils Æneides, vpon his side, as Patrons of fabulous antiquity, yet that I should rather leane vnto Procopius, the opinion of the learned M. Isaac Casaubon, who in those his laborious Commentaries vpon the Geography of Strabo hath obserued, that oft times amongst the best Geographers, Ilands and Promontories are confounded, and one put for another : so that that which one authour termeth a promontory, another calleth by the name of an ile or a neckland. Therefore I do willingly preferre the description of Strabo of this place, before those descriptions of any other authours whatsoeuer, as more true and probable. From Antium, sayth he, two hundred foure score and ten furlongs, is situate mount Circello [*Circæum*] an hill inuironed partly with the sea and partly with mooriſh fennes and bogges. Those things also which the Poets do tell of the witchcraft of the sorceresse Circe, and that fabulous transmutation and changing of men into diuers and sundry formes or shapes, with Seruius I doe rather attribute to the force of nature, than to magicke or witchcraft. namely, of the horrour of those which passe by that way, whereby men do seeme to be changed into beasts. and with Pliny I may say, How infinite are those fables that are tolde of Medea of Colchis, and others, but especially of our Italian Circe, who for her excellent skill in the arte magicke was canonized for a goddesse? And be it farre from me, and from euery Christian man, that we should beleeue those things which it were wicked and profane to thinke or imagine. For I haue read in the Ancyrane councell, that they are woorse than Pagans and infidels, who doe beleeue that any creature may by any man be turned and transformed into any other shape or similitude, than by the Creatour himselfe, who first gaue them that forme and fashion. Therefore let all other men say what they will, and perswade what they can, they shall neuer make me beleeue these fables. It seemeth that the fable arose of the nature and quality of the place. for those places which lie out into the sea, as this promontory doth, are woont to be in more danger of storme and windes than any other places whatsoeuer. Which blasts, accompanied with the waues, ebbes and tides of the sourging sea, falling vpon the rocks, cliffes and hollow places, do cause such sundry sounds and noices, that such as doe saile by this way, not without a great horrour and trembling, doe seeme as if they heard at one instant men mourne, lions roare, wolues howle, dogs barke, hogs grunt, and beares to make a noice. Hither do those words of Lucan in his sixt booke belong; *Omnia subduxit Circææ vela procellæ*. That this promontory is full of trees, especially of okes, myrtles, and bay-trees, Theophrastus writeth from the relation of others. Strabo sayth that it aboundeth with diuers sorts of roots : peraduenture, as there he addeth, they affirme this of it, that they may the better apply it in all respects vnto the fable of Circe. And do you not thinke that this saying of Aristotle the Prince of Philosophers, in his *Admiranda*, did arise from hence? They report, sayth he, that in the mount Circello there groweth a deadly poison, of such great force, that so soone as euer it is taken, all the haire of the body immediatly falleth off, and it so weakeneth all the parts and members of the same, that they wex so lithy and dwined, that outwardly they beare the shew of dead carkeises, such as it would grieue any man to beholde. Strabo writeth that in this mountaine was an altar dedicated to Minerua. and withall there is to this day to be seene a certeine goblet or bowle of Vlysses. but this latter he affirmeth to be from the opinion and report of the vulgar sort only. But passing ouer these fables, let vs returne againe vnto the historicall narration of such things as in trueth are either here found or haue happened in this place. Horace hath left recorded, that the sea vpon this coast yeeldeth great store of good oisters, which thereof are called *Ostrea Circæa*. Suetonius reporteth that Marcus Lepidus was by Augustus Cæsar for euer confined and banished into this place. Plutarch writeth that Iulius Cæsar had a purpose, hard beneath the city, by a deepe channell to conuey the riuer Tiber another way, and to turne the course thereof toward this *Circæum promontorium*, and so to haue caused it to fall into the sea, at the city Anxur : by which meanes those which for trade and trafficke were by ship to trauell vp to Rome, he meant to make their passage more easie and safe; but being preuented by death, performed not what he had purposed. Here also was the city CIRCAEIVM or *Circæa*, or as Strabo termeth it *Circes towne*. That it was made a colony of the Romans by Tarquinius, Liuy, Halicarnasseus, Cicero and Plutarch, do ioyntly testifie. Strabo sayth that it hath a good and conuenient hauen. I would thinke that the mention or plot of this ancient citie *Circæa* doth still remaine in this mountaine in that place where in this description thou seest certeine ruines and foundations of the walles, as it were of a city rased long since and layd leuell almost with the ground : which place at this day is called by the name of *Citta vecchia*, that is as much to say, as, The old citie. Certeine remnants of this name doth yet remaine to be seene engrauen in the top of this same mountaine, as Angelus Breuentanus, a man of good credit, the authour of this description, and a most diligent searcher out of the Romane antiquities, doth from his owne knowledge plainly testifie, yet much defaced, as he also affirmeth, and worne out with continuance of time, to wit, in this forme;

PROMVNTORIVM VENERIS
CIRCÆIENSIVM
XXI

The forenamed Breuentanus thinketh that by this inscription is shewed the distance of this place from the city of Rome. And it is to be seene at this day in that place of this mountaine, where thou seest this marke of a starre * imprinted.

MAGNA GRÆCIA,
OR
GREAT GREECE.

THat a great part of the true and ancient *Italy* (if not all of it) together with all *Sicily* was ſometime called by the name of GREAT GREECE, I thinke there is no man meanly ſeen in Geographie that maketh any doubt: for the *Grecians* did in former times poſſeſſe, as *Trogus* writeth, not only a part, but welnigh all *Italy*. Liſten what *Pliny*, in the fifth chapter of his third booke, ſaith, Of it the Grecians, a Nation very prodigall in commending themſelues, haue giuen their verdict, in that they haue named a great part of it *Great Greece*. Hither alſo pertaine thoſe wordes of *Feſtus*. *Italy* was called *Great Greece*, becauſe the *Siculi*, ſometime paſſed it, or for that many and the greateſt cities of it, were built by the Grecians. *Seruius* in his Commentaries vpon the firſt of *Virgils* Æneids, writeth thus: *Italy* was termed *Megale Hellas*, Great *Greece*, for that all the cities from *Taranto*, *(Tarentum)* euen vnto *Cumæ*, were firſt founded by the Grecians. And therefore it was not altogether vnfitly of *Plautus* in his *Menechmis*, called *Græcia exotica*, outlandiſh *Greece*. *Seneca*, in his Conſolation, thus ſpeaketh of it: All that ſide of *Italy*, which coaſteth along with the Neather ſea *(Mar Toſco)* was called *Great Greece*. That *Campania (Terra di lauoro)* was poſſeſſed by the Grecians, *Pliny* doth plainly affirme. *Maximus Tyrius* in his ſix and twentieth Oration deſcribeth *Auernus lacus*, the lake of *Tipergola*, in *Campania*, to be within the compaſſe of *Great Greece*. And that theſe authours ſpeake truth, *Trogus* particularly ſheweth in the twentith booke of his hiſtory, in theſe wordes: The *Tuſci* which dwell along by the coaſt of the Neather ſea, came from *Lydia*: *Item*, the Venetians *(Veneti)* which now we ſee to be ſeated neere the vpper-ſea, *(Golfo di Venetia*, the Hadriaticke ſea) *Troy*, when it was taken and ſacked, ſent thither vnder the conduct of *Antenor*: moreouer, the city *Adria (Atri)* which firſt gaue name to the Adriaticke ſea, neere neighbour vnto the Illirian ſea, is a city built by the Greekes: *Diomedes*, after the ouerthrow of *Troy*, built the city *Arpi*, *(Sarpi*, or *Monte S. Angelo* a city in *Apulia)* being himſelfe and his company caried thither by violence of ſtorme and tempeſt. And *Piſæ in Liguria*, *(Piſa in Riuiera di Genoa)* was firſt begun by the Grecians: as alſo in *Tuſcane* the *Tarquinij*, *(Tarquene)* came from the Theſſalians and Spinambrians: and the *Peruſini (Perugia)* from the Achaians: what ſhall I ſay of the city *Cære (Ceruetere?)* what of the *Latini?* which do ſeeme to haue had their beginning from *Æneas*: now the *Faliſci*, *Nolani*, *Abelani*, are they not generally held for to be no other but colonies deriued from the *Chalcidenſes* of *Aſia* the Leſſe? what ſhall I ſpeake of the whole ſhire of *Campania?* of the *Brutij* and *Sabini?* of the *Samnites* and *Tarentini?* haue we not heard oft that they came from *Lacedæmonia*, and were commonly called *Spurij?* They report that *Philoctetes* built the city of the *Thurini*, *(Terra noua)* where to this day his tombe is to be ſeene: as alſo the arrowes of *Hercules*, which were the bane of *Troy*. The *Metapontini*, *(Torre di mare)* alſo do ſtill reſerue, in the temple of *Minerua*, the tooles wherewith *Epeus* (from whom they are deſcended) made the Troiane horſe, whereby the city was betraied. Whereupon all that part of *Italy*, was called GREAT GREECE. Thus farre *Iuſtine* out of *Trogus Pompeius*. Whereby we gather, that the pleaſant poet *Ouid* in the fourth booke of his *Faſtorum*, did ſpeake but the truth, when he ſaid: *Itala nam tellus Græcia Maior erat*: For *Grecia* Great, that land was called, which now *Italia* hight: and ſo foorth, as followeth in the ſame place. The ſame almoſt that you haue heard out of *Trogus*. Of this ſame Great *Greece* I cannot but adde that which I haue obſerued contrary to the opinion which ſome very learned men in our time, haue written of it: namely, that euen as *Sicilia*, as *Strabo* in his ſixth booke teſtifieth, was comprehended vnder the name of *Great Greece*; ſo contrariwiſe alſo this *Great Greece*, was now and then vnderſtood by the name of *Sicilia*: for proofe heereof conſider theſe authorities: Saint *Hierome* ſaith, that *Rhegium Iulium Brutiorum*, *(Reggio* in *Calabria* the Lower) is a city of *Sicilia*: *AElianus* and *Suidas* affirme the ſame of *Tarentum* in *Calabria*: the ſixth Counſell of *Conſtantinople*, held in the time of *Conſtantine* the Great, doth the like of *Baiæ* in *Campania*: *Stephanus* deſcribeth *Sinueſſa*, a towne of *Campania*; *Caulonia*, *(Caſtro veto)* of the *Locri*, *Lagaria*, of the *Thurini*; and *Mataurus*, of the *Brutij*; by the name of places of *Sicilia*: the like doth *Euſtathius*, by *Crathis (Gratti)* a riuer in *Calabria*: the Scholiaſt of *Theocritus*, by *Neæthus*, a riuer of the *Crotoniatæ*, a people of *Vmbria*. *Item*, *Liuy* an Italian borne, a man of ſingular iudgement, and more ancient than thoſe, hath *Siculas vrbes in Campania*, cities of *Sicilia* in *Campania*. Yea *Pliny* hath left recorded, that *Togata Gallia*, the furtheſt prouince of *Italy* toward the VVeſt, before ſuch time as the Gauls came thither, was poſſeſſed of the *Siculi*. *Thucydides* writeth, that the *Siculi* being expelled by the *Opici*, a people of *Campania*, ſeized vpon this iland. And if we will not giue credit vnto *Seruius*, yet againſt *Halicarnaſſæus* a writer of good credit, we cannot except, who hath written the very ſelfe ſame thing: namely, that the *Siculi*, a people borne and bred in *Italy*, and did firſt of all nations whatſoeuer inhabite and poſſeſſe the Romane ſoile. Laſtly, that this prouince, called *Great Greece*, was inhabited of the *Siculi*, *Strabo* in the fith booke of his Geography doth teſtifie out of *Antiochus*. Thus farre of that ancient *Great Greece*, or, if you pleaſe ſo to call it, of *Sicilia*: all which we haue not deſcribed in this Mappe, but only the outter part of it; in which, beſide *Calabria*, *Apulia*, the *Brutij* and *Locri*: there is *Great Greece*, properly ſo called by *Ptolemey*, *Liuy*, *Polybius*, *Athenæus* and *Valerius Maximus*: and that, as *Strabo* in his ſixth booke, and *Cicero* in his 2 booke of his Oratour, thinke becauſe *Pythagoras the Grecian Philoſopher* dwelt ſometime in theſe quarters; or, as *Syneſius* in his oration *de Dono* writeth, for that it alwaies maintained and brought foorth *ſcholler like and militarie men*. Yet I rather relie vpon the iudgement of *Atheneus*, who writeth that it was ſo called of the *infinite number of Grecians* which vſually dwelt in this prouince. And that *Feſtus* and *Trogus* are of this opinion, I haue partly ſhewed before. Theſe forenamed countries of *Halicarnaſſæus*, are comprehended vnder the name of EAST ITALY. *Pliny* calleth them, *The front of Italy*: which, as *Mela* ſaith, is diuided into *two hornes*, called in the fragments of *Saluſt*, *two promontories*, neſſes, capes, or forelands, namely, *Brutium*, *(Capo di Spartovento*, or, *Capo de Larme)* and *Salentinum* (now of ſome called *Capo de S. Maria*: of others, *S. Maria de fin terre*: and *Capo de Leuca*; *item Stalat.*) In the ſecond booke of *Straboes Epitome*, they are termed *coryphæ*, toppes: and are named *Leucopetra*, and *Iapygium*: (for theſe are ſynonymes with *Bruttium* and *Salentinum*.) But *Paulus Diaconus* calleth them *Hornes*: this *The left horne*, that, *The right*. For *Salentinum*, we read *Lacinium*, in *Pliny*: but whether it be a fault of the writers, or an errour of the authour, let the learned iudge, I determine nothing. The ſame *Pliny* compareth this tract to the forme of the *Amazonian ſhield*, that is, to the *halfe moone*, as *Seruius* expoundeth it, at that verſe of the firſt booke of *Virgils* Æneides, *Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis*. There is in theſe quarters, the *wood Sila* (*La Sila*) of which *Saluſt*, *Virgil* and *Vibius* haue made mention. *Strabo* writeth that it is ſeuen hundred furlongs in length: full of goodly tall trees and well ſtored with good water. *Caſſiodorus* in the twelfth booke of his *Variarum*, vnto *Anaſtaſius*, doth highly commend the *cheeſe* made heere about. From hence commeth Calabrian pitch *(pix Bruttia)* which *Dioſcorides* in the ninety and eight chapter of his firſt booke *De medica materia*, ſpeaketh of: and which *Pliny*, in the

ſeuenth

MARIS HADRIATICI SIVE SINVS VENETVS
SEPTENTRIO
ORIENS.
Sturni ni.
CVNDA.
Neritini.
Senonum ora.
CALABRIA.
Valentini.
Salsinates.
Pediculi
REGIO
Apuli Peucetij.
Butuntinenses.
REGIO SECVNDA.
Apuli Daunij.
Silbiani.
REGIO QVARTA.
Hirpini.
LVCANI.
Andragathia regio.
MAGNA GRÆCIA
Vrias sinus.
DELMATIA.
Hanc Italiæ partem exteriorem sic describere conabar Abrahamus Ortelius.
cum
Privilegio decennali.
1595.

Itala nam tellus

GRAECIA MAIOR

erat. Ouid. 4. Fast.

CL. V. DNO
D. IOACHIMO
CAMERARIO,
R. P. NVRENBERG.
MEDICO CELEBER=
RIMO, VERO ET VE=
TERI SVO AMICO,
ABRAHAMVS
ORTELIVS
DEDICAB.

Mamertini.

TRINACRIAE
sive
SICILIAE
PARS.

euenth chapter of his fowre and twenty booke of the hiſtory of nature affirmeth, that it is eſpecially commended for the trimming and ſtopping of wine veſſels: I would iudge that this wood, in the booke of Remembrances, is called *Carminianenſis, ſylua*; and peraduenture, *Carmciana*, in the booke *De Limitibus*. The forenamed *Caſſiodorus* in his eighth booke and laſt epiſtle, deſcribeth in the territories of *Conſilinum (Stylo)* a city of this tract, *Marcilianum ſuburbium*, which he termeth the natiue ſoile of Saint *Cyprian*; of which (that by the way I may ſpeake one word of this) there is nothing ſpoken (which indeed is ſtrange) in the liues of the Fathers, or Martyrologies of the Saints, or in any other authour to my remembrance. Nor, which is more ſtrange, in any of thoſe writers, which, like as *Gabriel Barry* and *Proſper Pariſius*, haue particularly named and wrote of the ſeuerall Saints of this country. But of the Nature, Situation, proper Qualities, and Antiquities of this prouince I will not ſpeake one word more; becauſe the ſame is moſt exactly and learnedly done by two learned men both borne heere, who therefore knew it well, before I began once to ſet pen to paper to draw this my Mappe: I meane *Gabriel Barrius*, in his booke intituled *Calabria*, where he ſo largely and curiouſly tricked out *Great Greece*, *Brutium* and the tract poſſeſſed ſometime by the *Locri*, that euen that Reader, which hardly will be ſatisfied with ſuch like ſtories, may doubtleſſe heere take his fill: and *Antony Galatey*, who hath painted out his *Iapygia*, (which is in truth the ancient *Calabria*) that his Reader ſhall not only depart skilfull and cunning in the knowledge of this country, but alſo much bettered in his vnderſtanding and inſtructed with rules of good learning and Philoſophy: in him alſo there is a deſcription of the city *Gallipoli*: Of *Tarentum*, a city of this prouince, *Iohannes Iuuenis* hath ſet out a ſeuerall treatiſe. Of *Diomedes* iles, belonging to this country, we haue gathered theſe few lines which follow.

DIOMEDES ILES, Now, ISOLE DE TRIMITE.

PLiny deſcribeth two ilands by this name: ſo many alſo doth *Strabo* mention: whereof the one he ſaith is inhabited, the other waſt and deſert. *Ptolemey* reckoneth vp fiue, all called DIOMEDES ILANDS; and ſo many there are at this day called by ſeuerall and diſtinct names, if one ſhall account rockes and all. Whether euery one of theſe were knowen to the ancients by ſeuerall names or not, I know not. *Feſtus*, *Stephanus* and others, call properly one of theſe *Inſula Diomedea*, Diomedes ile, like as amongſt the *Britannicæ inſulæ*, the Britiſh iles, one is properly named *Britannia*, Brittaine. One of them *Tacitus* calleth TRIMERVS: (or peraduenture *Trimetus*; for otherwiſe I doe not ſee from whence that name of *Trimite*: whereby the greateſt of them at this day is called, and of it the reſt, ſhould come.) *Pliny* calleth another of them TEVTRIA: the other for ought I know, the ancients left vnnamed: as for *Electris* and *Febra*, which *Seruius* mentioneth at the eleuenth booke of *Virgils* Æneids or *Sebria*, and *Aletrides*, whereof *Pomponius Sabinus*, vpon the ſame place, ſpeaketh, I do very willingly confeſſe, that I haue not found them ſpoken of, by any ancient writer. They are ſeated in the Adriaticke ſea, not farre from the ſea-coaſt of *Puglia*, oppoſite to *Monte de S. Angelo*, *Mons Garganus*, or *Promontorium Garganum*. Not within kenning or ſight of *Taranto (Tarentum)* a city of *Apulia*, as very falſly, at the ſame place, *Seruius* hath ſet downe. The name was deriued by the teſtimony of all writers both Latines and Greekes, from *Diomedes* the king of *Ætolia*, (*Artinia*, *Nicetas* calleth it) whom they report, after the ſurpriſing of *Troy*, in his returne homeward, not being enterteined of his owne nation, to be driuen hither and to be interred heere, and that his temple, monument or tombe did remaine in the greateſt of them properly called *Diomedea (S. Maria di Trimite)* and that the Plane tree was firſt brought hither for to ſhaddow *Diomedes* tombe, *Pliny* in the firſt chapter of his twelfth booke of the hiſtory of Nature, hath left recorded. Into *Trimerus*, as *Tacitus* writeth, *Auguſtus* baniſhed ſent his neece *Iulia*, conuict of adulterie: where he furthermore addeth, that ſhe endured that puniſhment of exile the ſpace of twenty yeares. In *Platina*, in the life of *Hadrian* the firſt, I read, that *Paullus Diaconus* was once condemned thither, by *Charles* the Great. Of *Diomedes* birds (which *Iuba* calleth *Catarractæ*: Ariſtotle, *Charadriÿ*: of others, *Erodÿ*, a kind of Cormorant or rauenous ſea foule) proper to theſe ilands (for they are onely to be ſeene in this one place of all the world, if we may beleeue old writers) read *Ouid* in the thirteenth booke of his Metamorphoſis, where he thus ſpeaketh of them: *Si volucrum quæ ſit dubiarum forma requiris, Vt non cignorum, ſic albis proxima cignis.* The doubtfull formes of birds moſt ſtrange, if that you ſeeke to know: They be no ſwannes, yet white they be, as white as any ſnow. *Suidas* maketh them to be like to ſtorkes. *Ariſtotle* in his Wonders, calleth them vaſte and huge birdes with very long, and bigge bils. *Pliny* with *Solinus* do write that they be like the *Fulica*, a kinde of coote: of colour white, hauing teeth and eies of a fiery ſparke. Some there are which do thinke them to be *Heronſhawes*. *Robert Conſtantine* teſtifieth that the country people of theſe ilands do now call them *Artenæ*: and that they make a noiſe like the crying of yong children. *Item*, that the fatte or greaſe of them is a ſoueraigne remedie againſt diſeaſes ariſing of cold cauſes. *Blondus* writeth that he vnderſtood by ſome of the inhabitants of theſe iles, that theſe fowles, ſtill retaining the name of the *Diomedean* birdes, are of the bigneſſe of a gooſe. But to be very harmeleſſe creatures, yet neither doing them, nor the Church any maner of pleaſure. They which deſire to know more of theſe birdes, as alſo of the Metamorphoſis and tranſmutation of *Diomedes* conſorts into theſe fowles, or of their nature and quality, as of their kindneſſe toward Grecians (*honeſt-men*, *Strabo* calleth them) and their curſtneſſe to ſtrangers, (*wicked-men*, as *Strabo* hath) and of the purifying of the temple, and of other poeticall fables deuiſed of them, let them haue recourſe to the authours aboue named: to which they may ad that liſt, that which *Aelianus* hath written in the firſt c. of his 1. booke S. *Aug.* in the 16 c. of his 18 book *De ciuitate Dei*; *Antigonius*, *Antony Liberalis*, *Lycophron*, and his Scholiaſt *Iſacius*. At this day theſe ilands are vnder the command of the kingdome of *Naples*: & are al generally called by one name *Tremitanæ*, ilands *de Trimite*: & euery one by a ſeueral & proper name by it ſelfe, as thou maiſt read in our Geographical treaſury. They are now all deſert & void of inhabitants, only that except in which ſometime was the temple of *Diomedes*: where now is the Monaſterie vulgarly called *Santa Maria de Trimiti*: poſſeſſed by regular canons, which *Eugenius* the fourth, Pope of *Rome*, enlarged and endowed with great reuenews, as *Blondus* recordeth. Theſe, as *Zacharie Lillie* reporteth, go to Church ſo diligently, heare diuine ſeruice ſo deuoutly, and relieue thoſe which by ſtorme and tempeſt are driuen thither ſo charitably, that they are not onely very famous and reuerently eſteemed of thoſe that dwell round about them, but alſo of all ſeamen which trauell by that way. *Leander Albertus* ſaith that theſe ilands do breed moſt excellent horſes.

SICILIA,
OR
TRINACRIA.

That this was ſometime a *peninſula*, or demy-ile, adioined to *Italy*, as a part of *Brutium* in *Calabria* neere to *Rhegium (Rhezzo)* and afterward was by violence of tempeſt ſeuered from the ſame (and of that accident the city *Rhegium* tooke the name) it is a generall opinion of all antiquity. But when, or at what certaine time, this diuiſion happened, there is not any memoriall, for ought I know, remaining in any ancient writer. *Strabo*, *Plin*ie and *Dionyſius* do write that it was cauſed by an earthquake: *Silius* and *Caſſiodorus*, do thinke it to haue been done by the rage and violence of the tide and ſurges of the ſea. They which lend their liſtening eares to fables, do attribute the cauſe of it to *Neptune* (as *Euſtathius* witneſſeth) who, with his three-tined mace, in fauour of *Iocaſtus*, the ſonne of *Aeolus*, diuided it from the maine land, and ſo made it an iland, which before was but a demy-ile; that by that meanes he might the more ſafely inhabite and poſſeſſe the ſame. *Diodorus Siculus*, moued by the authority of *Heſiodus*, aſcribeth to *Orion*: who, that he might be compared to *Hercules*, cutting through the rockes and mountaines, firſt opened the Sicilian ſtreights, as he did of *Gibraltar*. Therefore *Trinacria quondam Italiæ pars vna fuit; ſed pontus & æſtus Mutauere ſitum, rupit confinia Nereus Victor: & abſciſſos interluit æquore montes*, &c. They which eſteeme the ilands of the midland ſea, according to their quantity and content, do make this the greateſt, as *Euſtathius* and *Strabo*, who affirme this not only to excell the reſt for bigneſſe, but alſo for goodneſſe of ſoile. As concerning the forme of this iland, *Pomponius Mela* ſaith it is like that Capitall letter of the Greekes, which they call *Delta*. That the whole iland was conſecrated to *Ceres* and *Libera*, that is, *Proſerpina*, all old writers do generally with one conſent affirme: to *Ceres* it was dedicated, becauſe it firſt taught the rules of ſetting & ſowing of corne: to *Proſerpina*, not ſo much for that ſhe was from hence violently taken by *Pluto*, as for that (which *Plutarch* and *Diodorus* do report for truth) *Pluto*, as ſoone as ſhe vncouering her ſelfe firſt ſhewed her ſelfe to be ſeene of him, gaue it her for a boone; which kind of gifts and fauours the Greekes call *anacalypteria*.

Of the fertility and riches of this country, there is a famous teſtimonie, written by the learned Oratour *Cicero*, in his ſecond oration againſt *Verres*, where he ſaith that *Marcus Cato* did call it, *The garner and ſtorehouſe of the Romane common wealth, and the nurce of the vulgar ſort*. The ſame *Cicero* doth adde in that place, that it was not only the ſtorehouſe of the people of *Rome*, but alſo it was accounted for a well furniſhed treaſurie: for without any coſt or charge of ours ſaith he, it hath vſually clothed, maintained and furniſhed our greateſt armies with leather, apparell and corne. *Strabo* in his 6. booke reporteth almoſt the ſame thing of it. Whatſoeuer *Sicilia* doth yeeld, ſaith *Solinus*, whether by the kindneſſe and temperature of the aire, or by the induſtry and labour of man, it is accounted next vnto thoſe things that are of beſt eſtimation: were it not that ſuch things as the earth firſt putteth forth are ouergrowen with *Centorui* ſaffron *(Crocus Ceturipinus)*. *Ariſtotle* in his *Admiranda*, writeth, that about *Pelorus (Cabo de la torre del Faro)* ſaffron groweth in ſuch abundance, that any man that liſteth may load and carie it away by whole cart loads. But *Dioſcorides* doth affirme, that that which groweth about *Centuripinum* (a towne now called *Centorui*) is much weaker and of leſſe force, than that which groweth in other places. *Diodorus Siculus* ſaith, that in the fields neere *Leontium*, *(Lintini)* and in diuers other places of this iland, wheat doth grow of it ſelfe, without any labour or looking to of the husbandman. That this iland was made a prouince firſt before any other forren nation, amongſt other *Cicero* and *Diodorus* haue left recorded. *Martianus* ſheweth that there were in it 6. colonies, and 60. cities. *Pintianus*, at the 8. c. of *Plinies* 3. booke, readeth 73. free colonies & cities. *Silius* in his 14. booke, and *Ouid* in diuers places reckoneth vp the names of many of them: but this our mappe ſpeaketh of many more.

That it was in the beginning poſſeſſed and inhabited by *Giants*, *Læſtrigones*, *Anthropophagi*, and *Cyclopes* barbarous and vnciuill nations, all hiſtories and fables do iointly with one conſent auerre. Yet *Thucydides* ſaith that theſe ſauage people dwelt only in one place of the iland. Afterward the *Sicani*, a nation of *Spaine*, ſo called of the riuer *Sicanus*, (or as *Solinus* and *Beroſus*, haue giuen out, of their king *Sicanus*) driuen out of their country by the *Ligures*, poſſeſſed it. That theſe *Sicani* were not bred in the ile (although ſome do ſo thinke) *Thucydides* and *Diodorus* do conſtantly auouch. Of theſe it was named SICANIA. The *Elymi* and ſome of the *Phocenſes*, ſeated themſelues heere: after them ſucceeded the *Phryges* driuen from *Troy*, as *Pauſanias* thinketh: and the *Morgetes* expelled out of *Italy* by the *Oenotri*, as *Strabo* writeth. In *Plutarch* his *Conuiual. Quæſt.* and *Iulius Pollux* his 2. booke *de Manibus*, I read that the *Dores* ſometime did inhabite it. Laſtly, it was all conquered by the *Siculi*, a people of *Italy* ouerthrowen & caſt out of their poſſeſſions by the *Opici*, and of them it was called SICILIA; when as before it was knowen by the name of TRINACIA, as *Dionyſius* writeth: or TRINACRIS, as *Ouid*: or TRINACRIA and TRIQVETRA, as *Pliny* reporteth, of the triangular forme. Whereupon the Romans in their money were wont to counterfait or expreſſe this prouince by 3. legs ioined together about the vpper end of the thigh, (not much vnlike thoſe armes of the E. of *Darby*, as I thinke,) *Lycophron* for the ſame reaſon giueth it the title or epithite of TRICERVIX, 3. necked: and *Pindarus* in like maner calleth it TRICVSPIS, 3. pointed. *Homer* the prince of poets nameth it CYCLOPVM TERRA, the land of the *Cyclopes*, being peraduenture in his time not knowen by any proper name. *Iulius Firmicus*, ſaith that the *Siculi*, the people of this iland, are acute and nimble witted: *Quint.* in his 6. booke of his *Orat.* ſaith that they are laſciuious and full of words.

Beſides many famous acts done by theſe people both at home and abroad, aſwell in peace as in war there be many other things which haue made this iland very renowmed: the birth of *Ceres*, the rauiſhing of *Proſerpina*, the Giant *Enceladus*, the wonderfull mathematician *Archimedes*, the famous geometrician *Euclide*, the painfull hiſtorian *Diodorus*, *Empedocles* the deep philoſopher, the ingenious architecture of *Dædalus*, the tombe of *Sibylla Cumana*, *Syracuſa* the famous *tetrapolis*, or as *Strabo* ſaith, a *pentapolis* (one city made of 4. or 5. cities: like as *London*, in reſpect of *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwarke*, may be ſaid to be a *tripolis*) the fountaine *Arethuſa*, the lake *Palicus*, the mount *AEtna*, *Scylla* and *Charibdis*, and the notorious harlot *Lais*. Beſide many miracles and wonderfull workes of nature, which thou maiſt read of in *Solinus*, *Trogus* in his fourth booke, *Antigonus de Mirab. l.* and *Achilles Statius* in his 2. booke of *Loue*: *Item* ſtatues, coſtly images, for art and curious workemanſhip of great eſtimation; which are deſcribed by *Cicero* in his orations againſt *Verres*. *Athenæus* commended highly the cheeſe, doues and diuers ſorts of garments of *Sicilia*. *Antigonus* writeth that the *Cactos* (a kind of thorne) doth grow in this ile, and not in any other place of the world beſide: as *Theophraſtus* affirmeth: vpon which if a ſtagge ſhall tread and pricke his foote, his bones will yeeld no ſound, and therefore they wilbe naught to make pipes of. Heere alſo, as *Pliny* ſaith, is found the *Smaragde*, a kind of pretious ſtone, of great eſtimation in thoſe daies: in the ſea, the ſame authour affirmeth, that Corall is gotten by ſuch as do ſeeke for it. *Iulius Pollux* doth write, that this iland had at firſt no hares, but ſuch as were brought in by *Anaxilas Rhegnius*. The Sicilian ſea, which beareth vpon this ile on the Eaſt ſide, was alſo called *Auſonium mare*, and was the deepeſt of all the Mediterran ſea, as *Strabo* teſtifieth. There is another iland in this ſea neere to *Peloponneſus*, called *Sicilia*, as *Stephanus* reporteth. The ile *Naxus (Nicſia*, it is now called) in the *AEgean* or *Archipelago*, *Pliny* ſaith, was ſometime named *Sicilia minor*, *Sicilia*, the leſſe. *Pauſanias* alſo ſpeaketh of *Sicilia* a little hill not farre from *Athens* in *Greece*. Moreouer there is a place in the Palace of *Rome*, of that name, as *Capitolinus* hath left recorded in the life of *Perlinax* the Emperour. But theſe are by-matters not ſo directly to our purpoſe.

Diuers adagies, prouerbs, or by-words haue ſprong from hence: as *Siculiſſare*, ſpoken of one that is ſullen or tetchie: *Siculum mare*, the Sicilian ſea, meaning that which is dangerous: *Siculus miles*, A Sicilian ſouldier, that is, a mercenary or ſtipendary: *Siculæ gerræ*, and *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare chrybdim*, He falleth vpon the rockes that laboureth to ſhunne the quicke ſands; ſpoken of him that coueting to eſcape one danger falleth into a worſe. But of theſe and ſuch like thou maiſt read *Eraſmus* his *Chiliades*.

37 38

SEPTE

SICIL
VETE
TYP
Ex Conatibus geogra

Magea fons
Archidemia fons
Temenitis fons
Temenitis arx
GYAS.
Hexapylum quod et Labdalum
Lysimelia palus
Leon. et Leontia
Iegar
Longus flu.
Symæthus
Achates
Polichna
Cœnæ fons
Syraci fons
DASCON REGIO.
MAGNA PORTUS MACARIA
OCCIDENS
Phorbantia
Thera, qua
Territorij Syracusani loca, incertæ positionis: Acrillæ, Echetla, Magellæ &c.
Veteris Sicilæ loca, incerta aut pro sua incognita positionis.
ELYMI.
Hyccara
Panormus.
Venaris Amici ara, vel Parthenii
Eryma
Aqua Segestana sive Pinciana
Segestæ tempora
Segestæ, vel Aegestæ et Dicæarchia
Venaris Erycina
Eryx mons
Ad Olivam
Macella
Prina
Era tas mons
Comitinæ
Scherra, et Scherini
Cetyrga, an Corconianum Anton.
Herbessus Polyb.
Agrigentum
Ancyra
SELINUNTI.
Selinus flu.
Entella
Lycus flu.
Hermæa, vel ad aquas Larodes
Isyras flu.
Triocala
Camicus flu.
Agrigentum
SICANIA
OBRUALCITAE.
SEGESTANI.
AFRICA
MER
Cydonia
Dicæarchia
Eryx mons
Ebusus
Emporium
Ergetium
Eryce
Exaggias
Halentina
Hippana, quæ et Ipana
Homotyles
Iestia, an Istas?
Ichana
Indara
Lichinthus
Megarus
Miscera
Morgina
Nacona
Nox, an forte Noëma
Nonyma
Ochyra
Omphace
Piacus
Pirina
Plinte
Propalæ
Prastroppa
Sinoessa
Stipe
Taleria.
ARCES,
Cype
Elymas
Elusia
Eucarpia
Motylæ.
VICI,
Paradisus
MONTES,
Atusirius
Torgium
FLUVII,
Achates
Dargirias
Elæus
Hypas
Pachynus
Rhyacus
Triopala
REGIONES,
Aphaxæ
Craserium
Epiora
Pelagonia
Rhybdus
STAGNA,
Gomusa
Gelonium
POPULI,
Lestrigones
Etini
Chalcidas
Herbulenses
Icinenses
Latini
Tauri
LOCA,
Ambicas
Apollinis ref.
Achillæum
Cabala
Chalcis ref.
Cymba
Draconia
Hipponium Italicum
Mela
Morgana
Mesopotamium plaga
Mycite
Gorgium
Noma, Phæda
Rhyacus
Saturni fan.
Senis
Scritæ.

39 40

PTEMTRIO.

CILIAE
ETERIS
TYPVS.
onatibus geographicis Ab. Ortelij.

ITALIAE
PARS.

39

Didyme

Vulcani templi

Bruttij. vel
Brettania
regio.

Scylla

Rhegium Iu:
lium

Solis bouis ar: hic latet, vt fabulari, credidit antiquitas

Chalcidicus mons.

Palęstenus ager

Neptunius mons.

Dreparum vel Argenum prom.

MESSENII, vel
MAMERTINI.

Taurominium olim Naxos.

Apollinis aræ

Bidis

Aetna mons, Cęlestis columna Pindaro

Asines, vel Acesines flu.

Acis flu.

Picorum pus. Cam.

Galar ria regio.

Nebrodes mons

Engyon

Erbita Ptol.

Galaria

Tyndaris

CATA NAEI.

Capitina, et Ca: pitonia.

Chrysis fanum

Agyrium

Herbesum Polybij

Petilianę

Calloniana

Carconianę

Agrigentum

Torus mons

Ancyra

Mactorium

Hybla Ptolemęi

Cacyron. et Caci: rini.

Campus Ennęus

Hydia

Gelasium Philosophi ana

Menęs fons

LEONTINI Campi, et GLOR. GESIMA Rapt.

Leontini

Bricinnia

LAESTRIGONES.

Hybla, quę et Megara

Hyblęi montes

Calaty, et Cala: tini. forti Galatani quę

Hybla Ant.

Cerretana

SYRACVSII.

Megella

Cyane fons

Elorina

XVTHIA.

Megara statio

Pantacyas flu.

Symæ: thij.

Morgan: tium.

Neptunius mons.

Nisa

ORITANA

Gelois campi.

Agrigentum

Phthiu: thia, et Phœnicenses.

Agragas

Delos

Camicus flu.

Acragas flu.

Himera flu.

Gela flu.

Cacyparis flu.

Asinarus flu.

Helorus flu.

Pachynus Prom.

MERIDIES

39 40

DACIA, and MOESIA.

THe inhabitants of DACIA, the Greekes called DACI: the Latines GETAE; as *Pliny*, *Dion*, *Stephanus* and others do testifie: (This also *Cottiso*, sometime the King of that nation, doth confirme: whom *Suetonius* nameth, *The king of the Getes*; Horace calleth him, *Dacum*: a Dake) *Item*, *Iornandes* saith, that the Romanes indifferently called them DACI, or GOTHI. I do obserue that *Herodotus* and the writers about that age haue generally comprehended them vnder the name of the SCYTHAE, *Scythians*: to whom also the foresaid *Iornandes* doth wholly assent and agree, *Item*, the abouenamed *Stephanus* nameth them DAOS and *Strabo* DAVOS, *Daces*, or *Dæwes*. who notwithstanding maketh this distinction betweene them: that the *Getæ* were those which were seated farther Eastward; the *Daci*, those which dwelt more into the West: Notwithstanding they speake one and the same language: namely, the Duche tongue, vsed also by the *Thracians*, as may be demonstrated out of *Pliny* and *Iornandes*. Moreouer *Arrianus* writeth, that the *Getæ* were also called APATHONIZONTES: but it is to be amended: and out of *Herodotus* first booke, to be written ATHANATIZONTES, as who say, *Immortall*: for they do verily beleeue, that they shal neuer die: but after their departure out of this life, go presently vnto one *Zamolxis*, a Saint or Idol which they especially worthip and adore. But of this their Saint and ceremonie you may read more in the said authour. *Suidas* sheweth that in his time these people were knowen by the name of the PATZINACITAE. That those Dakes did inhabite on either side of the riuer *Donaw (Danubius)* euen vp as high as mount *Hæmus*, I do find recorded by *Dion*: whom I do perceiue, vnder that name, to conteine also the *Mæsi*. And indeed we shall heereafter proue that the same Dakes were often translated afterward into these Mœsiaes. Therefore Saint *Paullinus*, for that reason, maketh this same DACIA twofold, in his treatise Of the returne of *Nicetas*, in this verse; *Et Getæ currunt, & vterque Dacus*: The Getes in troupes doe throng, both Dakes they do the like. In the Digests of the ciuill law mention is made of two Daciaes. But of the Mœsiaes we will speake heereafter, this place we haue assigned to the true DACIA, properly so called, whose bounds *Ptolemey*, the Prince of all Geographers, maketh to be the riuers *Donaw (Danubius) Teissa (Tibiscus* or *Pathissus*, as *Pliny* nameth it) *Pruth (Hierasus)* and the mount *Carpates*. *Iornandes*, this countrie man borne, saith, that the next neighbours to this *Dacia*, vpon the East, are the *Roxolani*; vpon the West, the *Tamazites*: (*Zyges* I would rather read, moued so to thinke by likelihood and probability of the thing it selfe: as also by the diuers reading of another copy, which hath *Taziges*, a word no where else found) vpon the North, it hath the *Sarmatæ* and the *Bastarnæ*: and on the South, the riuer *Donaw (Danubius.)* This *Dacia*, as the same authour saith, oueragainst *Mœsia*, beyond the *Donaw*, is enclosed round with mountaines, and hath only two passages in and out; one by *Bontas (Rotteothurn)* and *Tabæ (Broff.) Xiphiline*, I thinke, calleth this later *Taphæ*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* to this addeth *Succorum angustias*, the streights of *Turkzueft*, by the towne *Succi*. *Aurelius Victor*, *Eutropius*, *Marcellinus*, *Comes*, the booke of Remembrances, and the Miscellan story, do diuide this country into two prouinces, MEDITERRANEA and RIPENSIS: There are some (of which *Lazius* is one) that to those do adde a third called ALPESTRIS, vpon what ground and proofe, I know not. VANNIANVM REGNVM, of which *Tacitus* and *Pliny* do speake, was, as seemeth heere abouts. This is properly that prouince of *Dacia*, which *Eutropius* saith did conteine in circuite a thousand miles. The chiefe city of this part was *Zarmisogethusa*, which afterward was called COLONIA VLPIA TRAIANA AVG. DACIC. ZARMIS. as we find in certaine inscriptions in Marble, and was so named of *Vlpius Traianus* the Emperour. For he first by conquering ouercomming their king *Decebalus*, made it a prouince. Of which warre, made by *Traiane* against the Dakes, (for the histories of it, written by himselfe, cited by *Priscian* the Grammarian, are lost) you may read in *Dion* in the life of this Emperour. Behold also and view the columne set vp by the Senate of *Rome*, in *Traianes* market place, which yet to this day remaineth whole and sound. This columne, *Hieronymus Mutianus* the famous painter, shaddowed out with his owne hand and imprinted at *Rome*, in 130. tables. The same hath *F. Alphonsus Ciacconus* so liuely expressed and declared with such a learned and laborious Commentary, that in it a man would thinke that he had rather seen this battell fought, than to haue read or heard ought of the same, from the relation of others. *Florus* writeth, *that this country doth lie amid the mountaines*. *Item*, he calleth it, *a copsy country*, *full of woods and forrests*. For he affirmeth that *Curio* came vp as high as *Dacia*, but durst go no further, for feare of the dreadfull darke woods. *Strabo* in the seuenth booke of his Geographie, and *Virgil* in the third of his Georgickes, do speake of the deserts and wildernesses of the Getes. The same authour calleth it, *Gentem indomitam*, an vnruelie nation. *Statius* saith, that they are *hirsuti*, hairie, *intonsi*, vnshorne, *pelliti*, furred or clad in skins, inhumane, sturdy, stern, *braccati*, wearing long side breeches and mantles, like to our Irishmen. I read in *Pliny* that they vsed *to paint their faces* [like vnto our Britans.] That there is not a more stern nation in the World, *Ouid* the Poet, who did not only see the country, but also dwelt amongst them and saw their manners, very truly wrote of them. *Vegetius*, who wrote of the Art of warre, saith that it is *a very warlike people*: Hauing indeed, as the Prince of Poets testifieth, god *Mars for their Lieutenant and Gouernour*. Of *Claudian*, it is named, *Bellipotens*, a mighty nation for warlike men. *Philargyrius*, out of *Aufidius Modestus* writeth, that when they go to warre, they will not set forward, before they drinking downe a certaine measure of the waters of the riuer *Ister (Donaw)* in the maner of hallowed wine, do sweare that they would neuer returne home againe into their owne country, vntill they had slaine their enemies. Whereupon *Virgil* called this riuer *Istrum Coniuratum*, coniured *Donaw*. *Trogus* writeth, that this nation, with their king *Orotes*, (another copy hath *Olores*: in *Dion* I read, *Roles*) did fight against the Bastarnæ, with very ill successe: in reuenge of which cowardise, they were by their king enioined, when they go to bed, to lie at the beds feet: or to do those seruices to their wiues, which they were wont to do for them. They were in times past so strong, as *Strabo* writeth, that they were able to make an army of 200000. men. Of them also peraduenture this speech of *Silius Italicus* is to be vnderstood: *At gente in Scythica suffixa cadauera truncis, Lenta dies sepelit putri liquentia tabo.* Iosephus in his second booke against *Appian* writeth there are a certaine kind of Dakes commonly called *Plisti*, whose manner of life he compareth to the course of life of the *Essenes*. These I do verily beleeue are the same with those which *Strabo* calleth *Plistæ* and were of the stocke of the *Abij*. And thus much of *Dacia*, now the *Mæsi* do follow, who, as *Dion Prusæus* noteth out of *Homer*, were sometime named *Mysi*.

By the name of MOESIA was all that country vulgarly called, which the riuer *Saw (Sauus)* falling in to *Donaw*, aboue *Dalmatia*, *Macedonia* and *Thracia*, doth diuide from *Pannonia*. In the which *Mœsia*, beside diuers other nations, there do inhabit those which anciently were named the *Triballi*, and those which now are called *Dardani*. These are the wordes of *Dion Niceus*. It is by *Ptolemey* enclosed and bounded with the same limits. *Pliny* also doth extend the coasts of it from the meeting of the riuer *Saw* with *Donaw*, euen vnto *Pontus (Mar maiore)* Eastward: and *Iornandes* maketh it to reach as farre as *Histria*, Westward. We haue said before, that MOESIA was sometim: called DACIA: for proofe whereof I cou'd alledge *Flauius Vopiscus*: who writeth that *Aurelianus* the Emperour, borne heere, did bring certaine people out of *Dacia*, and placed them in MOESIA and to haue named it DACIA AVRELIANA, after his owne name, which is now that prouince that diuideth the

DACIARVM, MOESIARVM QVE, VETVS DESCRIPTIO.

Vrbes Moesiæ II. incognitę positionis: Accisum, Ansanum, Anthia, Aphrodisias, Bidine, Borcobe, Cabessus, S. Cyrilli, Esmenia, Genucla, Geronia, Ibeda, Latra, Libistus, Mediolanum, Megara, Parthenopolis, Securisca, Talamonium, Thamyris, Theodoropolis, Troczen, Usiditana, & Zigere. Moesiæ I. Daphne, Ledenata, Pincum, Regina, & Zmirna. Daciæ, Axeis, Bereobis, Burgus, Siosta, Sostiaca, et Zerna. Flumina Daciæ, Atarnus, Athres, Atlas, Auras Lygynus, Maris, et Noes. Mons, Coegenus.

Cum Privilegijs decennalib. Imp. Reg. et Cancellarię Brabanticę

Ex donatibus Abrahami Ortelij.
1595.

SARMATIÆ EVRO: Septemtrio

GERMANIÆ PARS.

Sarmatici montes

Carpates mons.

Saling

Agathyrsi.

Teurisci.

DAC IA MED I:

Ruconi um

Tibiscus flu.

Porolissum

Ucrnum

Germanum, quod et Bormanum

Docirava

Anarti.

Rhabon qui et Marisus flu.

Napuca

Pretoria Augusta

Alutus flu.

Abieta

Gronus flu.

Trissum

Patrovissa

Marcodava

Ratacensij.

IAZYGES

Pat:

Tibiscus flu. Merod.

Prendaue sij

Uptanum

TERRA NEA, QV

Parca

Carpodaci.

Augustia

Patrossa

Succorum angustiæ

Danubius flu. qui et Hister

Transa: cincum

METANAS.

Slotina auraria

Alba Iulia, quę et Apulum

Mulbiar flu.

TRANSLVCVM.

Biephi.

Tiriscum, quod Taros

Scarmarga flu.

Zrida va

Transalba

GEPIDI: A.

Buridiensij.

Potulatensij.

Pessium

Tarobara

Cursius flu. Tornandi qui Cursus Tacitj.

Aqua Nigra flu.

Zigidava

Sangetia flu. in quę Decebalus vrbe thesauros suos transtulit

Ulpia Traiana, col. Aug. olim Sarmizegethusa.

Tapae

Tabę accessus ad Dacium.

Argidava

Luso: sium

Partiscum

Ad Statuas colossas

Acmonia

Liziz

VANNIANVM REGNVM.

Cugma

DARCOLOMARVM PROVINCIA.

Therungi.

Altinum

Rhabon flu.

Druphegis

Phrateria

Varonianum

Singidonum

Genadion

RIP:

Albocensij.

ENS

Teutoburgium

Romulianum: vbi Galerius Imp. sepultus: dictum à la huius matre.

Galtis

Dierna

Serrorum montes, arduj et inaccessi, nisi per quam peritis. Amm.

Dravus flu.

Corna: cum

Onagri: mon

Aucha flu.

Transdiernum

Burrhi.

Pistrensis villa

Tibiscum

Saldensij.

et Danubius.

Ister flu. qui

Zanes

Rhittium

Municipium

MOESIA I. SIVE SVPERIOR

Murtius vel Murgum

Idimum

Orrea Ptol. Horreum Margi Anton.

Aureus mons quem Probus Imp. vincis consevit.

Tricornesij.

Vendenis

Ulpia

Margus flu.

Herculis castrum

Picnesij.

Nessus

Pompeia

Timachus flu.

Abij.

Basterni.

DARDANIA.

Galadrij.

Scodrus mons

Piruſtæ.

Thunatę

Hæmus mons

ÆTOLIÆ PARS.

Meridies

NOBILISS. DNO IOANNI GEORGIO
A WERDENSTEIN ECCLESIAR.
AVGVSTANAE ET EYCHSTETEN=
SIS CANONICO, SERENISSIMI
DVCIS BAVARIAE CONSILIARIO,
SVPREMOQ. BIBLIOTHECARIO,
ABRAH. ORTELIVS
AMORIS MNEMOSYNON HOC D D.

Præfuit his Græcine locis modò Flaccus, et illo
Ripa ferax Istri sub duce tuta fuit.
Hic tenuit Mysas gentes in pace fideli:
Hic arcu fisos terruit ense Getas.
Ovid. 4. de Ponto, Eleg. 9.

Meridies.

the two *Mœsiaes* one from another. The same doth *Suidas* in the word DACIA, report. The prouince *Dacia*, saith *Eutropius* (speaking of the same *Aurelianus*) he placed in *Mœsia*, where it now abideth on the South side of *Donaw*, when as before it was seated vpon the North side of the same. And *Sextus Rufus* sheweth, that by the same Emperour, there were two *Daciaes* made of the countries of *Mœsia* and *Dardania*: whereupon in the Code of the ciuill law these wordes are read, *Mediterranea Mysia, seu Dardania*: vpland Mœsia, or Dardania: confounding the one with the other. Vndemeath the name of *Dacia*, beside those countries abouenamed, was conteined also PRAEVALITANA, and that part of *Macedonia* commonly called SALVTARIS, as the booke of Remembrances (*liber Notitiarum*) doth manifestly affirme. Of the people heere, brought from other places, *Strabo* likewise writeth, that in his time (who we know liued in the time of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*) by *AElius Catus* (or rather, as the learned and industrious *Casaubon* out of *Dion* would haue vs read, *Licinius Crassus*:) were conueighed of the Getes which dwelt beyond the *Donaw* (*Ister*) into *Thracia*, more than 50000. men, and were afterward called MYSI, *Mysians*. An inscription of an ancient stone, mentioned in *Smetius* saith, that *AElius Plautius* proprætor of *Mœsia*, did transport into this country, of the people and nations beyond the *Donaw*, more than 10000. men, together with their wiues, children, nobles, princes and kings. This MYSIA, or, as for the most part the Latines write it MOESIA, *Ptolemey* diuideth into the VPPER and NEATHER (*Superior & Inferior*) this in the Code of *Iustinian* is called SECVNDA, that PRIMA, (the *Second*, and *First*.) The neither is named of *Iornandes* MINOR SCYTHIA, the *Lesser Scythia*: of *Zosimus*, SCYTHIA THRACENSIS, *Scythia of Thrace*: of *Plutarch* in *Marius*, SCYTHICA PONTICA, *Scythia of Pontus*: and the inhabitants of the same *Celtoscythæ*: of *Polyænus*, PONTICA MARITIMA, *Pontus vpon the sea*: of *Ouid* and others, PONTVS, simply without any addition: Some there are which do call it FLACCIA, of one *Flaccus*, a Romane, whom it is certaine out of *Ouid*, was sometime heereabouts lieutenant for the state of the Empire. Neither doth this seeme to be altogether false or vnprobables for the name Walachia or Wallachia, whereby it is knowē at this day doth import so much. By *Ouid* also in sundrie places it was described vnder these names, *Sarmaticū solum*, *Geticū littus*, *Cymmeriū littus*, and *Barbaria*: the Sarmatian soile, the Gottish or Cymmerian shore, and Barbaria. These countries are very fertile of all maner of fruites and commodities, so that, as *Solinus* witnesseth, the Romanes commonly called it *Cereris horreum*, *Ceres* barne. The poet, as *Procopius* in his 4. booke *AEdific.* noteth, calleth these people *Enchemachous*, such as fight aloofe and farre off. *Mysos in palustra feroces*: and *Quum Geticis ingens premeretur Mysia plaustris*: when *Mesia* great was much oppressed with Gottish waines: thus *Claudian*, the poet writeth of them. *Dant illis animos arcus, plenaq; pharetræ*: They much presume vpon their bow, and cunning great in archery: as *Ouid* in his first booke *de Ponto*, writeth of them. *Aelianus* sheweth that they were able by their owne strength and power to keepe out the Scythians from entring their country, and euery way to defend the same from that furious and violent enemy. *Strabo* saith, that they were exceedingly giuen to robbe and steale. *Vix hâc inuenies totum, mihi crede, per orbem, Quæ minus angusta pace fruatur humus*: Scarse maist thou find in all the world, so small a plot of ground: Where bloudy wars their hideous noise, more oftentimes do sound; as the forenamed poet writeth of this country: as also this that followeth in another place: *In quibus est nemo qui non coryton & arcum, Telaq; vipereo lurida felle gerat.* Amongst these men ther's none, but hath his sturdie bow, With poisoned arrowes sharpe and swift, to fight against his foe. How faire and stout they were, thou maist see by this of *Florus*. One of the Captaines, saith he, stepped out before the army, and entreating their silence, demandeth, who are you? It was iointly with one voice answered of all, We are Romanes, lords of all nations of the world. To which answeare they replied againe, So you are indeed, if you can conquer vs. *Posidonius* in *Strabo* affirmeth, that they forbeare the eating of flesh for religion and conscience sake: and do feed only vpon butter and cheese. Of the fabulous story of a kind of horses heere, if thou desire to know, see *Elianus*: as also *Solinus* of the strange hearb growing in that part of the country called *Pontica*. In *Mœsia* also is the prouince called DARDANIA, which we said was called MYSIA MEDITERRANEA, *Vpland Mœsia*, for that it is farre remote and distant from the riuer *Donaw*. Of the inhabitants and people of this country, the same authour thus speaketh: In all their life, as I heare by report from others, these people do onely bath or wash themselues three times; once, as soone as they are borne: another time when they marry: and againe at their death. Of the *Triballi*, a people of this country take this of *Pliny* as he alleadgeth it out of *Isigonus*. They do bewitch and kill with their eies such as they do stedfastly looke vpon, any long time together; especially if they be angrie: which mischiefe of theirs, striplings are most subiect vnto, and soonest hurt by. But that is most notable and worth the obseruation, that in ech eie they haue two sights apeece. He that desireth to read more of this country, especially of the Lower *Mœsia*, let him repaire to *Ouids* 3. booke *de Ponto*, at the 1. 4. and 10. Elegies. Of their barbarous manners, rites, customes and ceremonies, thou shalt find much in the 7. Elegie of his 5. booke *de Tristibus*: of the riuer *Donaw* or *Ister* (which *Elianus* in the 23. chapter of his 14. booke *de Animalibus* calleth, *The king of Riuers*. Of *Apollonius*, in the fourth booke of his *Argonautickes*, it is named *Cornu oceani*, the horne of the sea) for that it runneth through the middest of those countries which heere we haue described, it is not amisse, in my iudgement to say something of that also. That *Ister* or *Donaw*, of all the riuers of the Romane Empire, for greatnesse is next vnto *Nilus*, we do read in the fragments of *Salust*. *Gyraldus* in his *Syntagmata Deorum*, affirmeth, that the kings of *Babylon* were wont to reserue certaine of the water of *Donaw* or *Ister*, in ther treasuries amongst their pretious iewels. *Cæsarius*, *Nazianzenus* brother, in his dialogues saith, that this is one of the riuers of Paradise: and to be that which the holy Scripture calleth *Phison*: which I will easily grant him to be true, when he shall perswade me, that by Paradise is meant the whole world or massie globe of this lower element of the earth: which I do verily beleeue he thought to be true. *Seneca*, in the sixth booke of his naturall Philosophy, saith, that this *Donaw* doth part *Europe* and *Asia*. Notwithstanding all writers generally both Latines and Greekes, aswell ancient as those of later times do attribute this to the riuer *Done* (*Tanais*.) And what is he, I pray you, that euer dreamed that *Germany* which is beyond this riuer should be a country of *Asia*? Shall we correct the copy? Or shall we retaine that reading in *Horace*, vpon the credit and perill of *Acron* his expositour? where he saith, that *Tanais* is also called *Danubius*. I leaue it to the censure of the learned. (This we know for a certainty aswell *Tanais* as *Danubius*, is of the inhabitants neere about, called *Done*: and surely I thinke that both the Greeke *Tanais*, as the Latine *Danubius*, were made of the barbarous *Done* or *Tane*; which in that language peraduenture for ought I know, may signifie a riuer or streame: so *Nilus*, as *Pomponius Mela* seemeth to affirme tooke his name of *Nuchul*, which generally signifieth a riuer, as all men meanly skild in Hebrew or Arabicke can testifie with him.) *Isidore* also in the ninth chapter of the seuenteenth booke of his *Origines*, seemeth to be of this opinion, where he writeth that *Rhabarbarum*, rhewbarbe, groweth in *solo barbarico*, in a barbarous country, beyond the *Donaw*: For we know at this day, that it groweth neere the riuer *Rha*, which is beyond the *Donaw* Eastward. In *Pliny* we read that euery one of his mouthes, whereby it emptieth it selfe into the sea, are so wide and great, that it is affirmed to ouercome the sea for forty miles in length together, and that so farre the waters may be perceiued to be sweet amid the brackish surges of the salt sea. *Polybius* in his fourth booke to these adioineth, that by the violent and swift fall of the waters of this riuer into *Pontus* (*Mar maiore*) there are certaine knols, hils, or shelfs, which the seamen call *Stethe*, that is, breast bones, made of the gathering together of such things as the riuer bringeth downe with it, and are more than a day saile off from land, vpon which oft times the seamen falling by negligence, are in great danger of shipwracke. *Strabo* also maketh mention of the same. They which desire to know more of this riuer, his name, nature, quality, fountaine, mouthes, and streames which do runne into it, let him read the commentaries of *William Stuckius* written vpon *Arrianus Periplus* of the Euxine sea: for there he hath most plentifully and learnedly described all these things. Of the Thracians, Mœsians, Getes, Dakes and other countries, nations and people of this mappe, read the seuenth booke of *Straboes* Geography, and the Epitome of the same.

PONTVS EVXINVS,

now called MAR MAIORE.

THe ſea which heere we purpoſe to deſcribe (famouſed of ancient writers by meanes of the *Argonautes* and fabulous ſtory of *the golden fleece*) was called, as we find recorded, by diuers and ſundrie names: firſt it was called PONTVS by the figure *Synecdoche*; then PONTVS AXENVS, that is, *inhoſpitale*, the harbourleſſe ſea, but afterward it was named PONTVS EVXINVS, *hoſpitale mare*, the good harborough, as *Pliny*, *Ouid* and others do witneſſe. *Strabo*, *Tacitus*, *Plutarch*, *Ptolemey* and *Iornandes* do call it PONTICVM *mare*, the Ponticke ſea, without any addition at all. *Lucretius* nameth it PONTI *mare*, the ſea of *Pontus*, of the country *Pontus* abuttant vpon it. For the ſame reaſon it is, of *Valerius Flaccus*, *Ouid* and *Martianus*, named SARMATICVM and SCYTHICVM *mare*, the Sarmatian and Scythian ſea; of *Claudian* AMAZONIVM: of *Herodotus* and *Oroſius*, CIMMERIVM: of *Feſtus Auienus*, TAVRICVM: of the *Sarmatians*, *Scythians*, *Amazones*, *Cimmerians* and *Tauri*, certaine Nations dwelling vpon the coaſt of this ſea. Of the prouince *Colchis*, neighbour vnto it vpon the Eaſt, *Strabo* nameth it COLCHICVM *mare*, of the mountaine *Caucaſus*, which heere begynneth: *Apollonius* intituleth it CAVCASEVM: of the riuer *Phaſis*, which vnloadeth it ſelfe into this ſea, (or towne of that name ſituate vpon that riuer) *Ariſtides* calleth it PHASIANVM *mare*. *Procopius* ſaith that it was ſometime named *Tanais*, vnfitly and falſly, as I thinke. Almoſt all ancient writers haue likened this ſea (or more truly, this bay or gulfe) vnto a Scythian bow when it is bent: ſo that the ſtring doth repreſent the South part of it: namely from the ſtreights of *Conſtantinople*, vnto the further end of it Eaſtward, toward the riuer *Phaſis*: for excepting only the promontory *Carambis*, (*Cabo Piſello*) all the reſt of this ſhore hath ſuch ſmall capes and creekes, that it is not much vnlike to a right line. The other ſide or North part doth reſemble an horne that hath two crooked ends, the vpper end more round: the lower more ſtraight: which proportion this our mappe doth very precilely expreſſe. This ſea alſo hath two promontories; one in the South, then called *Promontorium Carambis*, now *Cabo Piſello*: the other in the North, *Ptolemey* nameth it *Crion metopon*, *Arietis frons*, the rammes head: *Paulus Diaconus* calleth it *Acroma*, and now it is knowen by the name *Fumar*. Theſe two capes are oppoſite one againſt the other, and are diſtant one from another about 2502. furlongs, as *Ammianus* and *Euſtathius* do teſtifie: which although they do make 312. Italian miles, yet they are diſtant only 170. miles, as *Pliny* ſaith: or as *Strabo* reporteth, ſo much as a ſhip will ſaile in three daies: notwithſtanding to thoſe, which do ſaile either from the Eaſt to Weſt, or from Weſt to Eaſt, they ſeeme to be ſo neere one to the other, that one would thinke that there were the end of the ſea, and that *Pontus Euxinus* were two ſeas: but when you ſhall come in the middeſt between theſe two capes, then the other part appeareth, as it were a ſecond or another ſea. The compaſſe of it round about by the ſhore *Strabo* maketh to be 25000. furlongs: *Polybius* but 22000. and yet from this *Ammianus* taketh 2000. and that by the authority of *Eratoſthenes*, *Hecataus* and *Ptolemey*, as there he affirmeth. *Herodotus* an eie-witneſſe of the ſame, writeth that he meaſured the length of it and found it to be 11100. furlongs: and likewiſe he found the breadth of it (where it was furtheſt ouer) to be 320. furlongs. This meaſure *Strabo* and *Pliny* in the twelfth chapter of his fourth booke, do more diſtinctly, partly out of their owne and partly out of other mens opinions, ſet downe. *Strabo* writeth that about 40. riuers do vnloade themſelues into it. Yet this our mappe doth ſhew many more. Antiquity doth hold that this ſea, of all our ſeas, was by farre the greateſt; (heere hence I ſuppoſe that the Italians haue giuen it that name of *Mar maiore*, the Great ſea) and that heere (as there at *Caliz*, without the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*) was the end of the World: and that it was innauigable, both for the huge greatneſſe of it, as alſo by reaſon of the barbarous nations which daily did annoy the ſhore, and vſe all maner of cruelty and inhumanity toward ſtrangers and aliens. From hence aroſe thoſe epithites and adiuncts giuen by the ancient poets to this ſea of *Pontus*; *vaſt and rough*, *Virgil* and *Catullus* call it: *Ouid*, *infinite* and *terrible*: *Lucane*, *a deuouring* and *dangerous ſea*; *Silius*, *raging*: *Statius*, *an vncertaine* and *ſwelling ſea*: *Valerius Flaccus*, *perilous*: *Manilius*, *horrible*, *ſpitefull* and *furious*: *Seneca*, *mad* and *churliſh*: *Feſtus Auienus*, *rauciſonum*, making a hoarſe ill fauoured noiſe. Thus farre of the Names, Forme and bigneſſe of this ſea: of the Situation and Nature of the ſame, although *Herodotus*, *Pomponius*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ouid* and *Macrobius* (that I may ſay nothing of others) haue ſpoken much, yet in mine opinion, no man hath done it more exactly and diligently than *Ammianus* in his 22. booke; whom he that liſteth, may adioine to this our diſcourſe: and if he be not ſatisfied with theſe, he may to them adde a whole booke, written by *Arrianus* of this ſea: together with the large commentaries, of *Struckius*, vpon the ſame. As for vs we will content our ſelues in this place with a few peculiar obſeruations of this ſea, gleaned heere and there out of the ancient monuments of learned writers of former ages. *It is ſweet*, or at leaſtwiſe more ſweet than other ſeas: moreouer, *the waters of it are more light than others*; *and do neuer ebbe and flow*, but alwaies keep one and the ſame ſtint of running one way, as *Lucrece*, *Macrobius*, *Pliny* and *Ouid* do witneſſe. Which I take to be the cauſe that ſometime it hath all been frozen ouer. For this I remember I haue read, in *Ouid*, *Marcell. Comit.* and others, ſometime to haue happened. *Ariſtotle* in his Problemes writeth, *That it is whiter than other ſeas*: (yet the Greekes now call it *Maurothalaſſa*, and likewiſe the Turkes *Caradeniz*, that is, as *Lucian* doth interpret them both, *Mare nigrum*, the Blacke ſea. Contrariwiſe *mare Ægeum*, the Archipelago, or Mediterran ſea, the Turkes call *Acdeniz*, and the vulgar Greekes *Aſpra thalaſſa*, both ſignifying as the learned *Leunclaw* expoundeth them, *Mare album*, the white ſea.) *Ælianus* in his *Varia hiſtoria* writeth, *That it breedeth no tender or ſoft ſhelliſh*, but very ſeldome and thoſe very few. *It feedeth no Whales*, only certaine ſmall ſeales, and pretty little dolphins ſometimes are heere taken, as *Plutarch* in his *Morals* hath left recorded. *There is no rauenous creature that praieth vpon fiſh doth liue in it*, beſide ſeales and dolphines, as *Pliny* writeth. *Strabo* in the ſeuenth booke of his Geography ſaith, *That there are about* 40. *riuers*, which comming from diuers quarters do vnload themſelues into it. Yet we, in this our Mappe, do point at a great many more beſide. The cities, vpon the coaſt of this ſea, more famous, are BYZANTIVM, (*Conſtantinople*) of which we will ſay nothing in this place, becauſe we haue before in the mappe of *Thrace* written of it at large, in reſpect of the narrowneſſe of the place which is aſſigned for ſuch like purpoſes. Then TOMOS (*Tomiſuar*, as *Calcagninus*; or *Kionia*, as *Ciofánus* thinketh) famous by the baniſhment and exile of the noble poet *Ouid*. BORYSTHENES, otherwiſe called *Olbia* and *Miletopolis*, (*Strapenor*, a city in *Sarmatia Europea*, ſituate at the mouth of the riuer *Boriſthenes*) of which *Dion Pruſæus* hath ſpoken much (that I may omit others) in his 16. oration. DIOSCVRIAS, which was alſo called *Sebaſtopolis*, built, if you will giue any credit to poeticall fables, by the waggoners of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*: it is yet to this day knowen by the name of *Sanatopoli*, or *Sanaſtopoli*. This city was in times paſt ſo famous, as *Pliny* telleth out of *Timoſthenes*, that there ordinarily reſorted vnto it 300. ſeuerall nations, ſpeaking ſo many different languages: ſo that the Romanes for the diſpatch of all matters for their ſtate, did maintaine there 130. interpretours. There are heere many other cities, which were nothing ſo renowmed, as TRAPEZVS (now vulgarly called TREBIZONDA: of the Turkes, *Tarabaſſon*: but of the barbarous nations neere adioining, as *Thenet* reporteth, *Waccamah*: CERASVS (*Cheraſoda*, or as the barbarous people call it, *Omidie*) PHARNACEA (*Platena*) AMISVS (*Amid* or *Hemid*, or as *Niger* thinketh *Simiſo*) SINOPE (*Pordapas*, yet the Turkes to this day call it *Sinabe*) HERACLEA (*Aſpep*, and *Pendarachia*) and ouer againſt *Conſtantinople*, where we began, is CHALCEDON (*Chalcidona*, or as the Turkes terme it, *Caſtuiu*) a free city and of great command in thoſe daies, but now as *P. Gyllius* ſaith, it is a ſmall ſtreet without any mention of wals. Vpon the Weſt ſide of this ſea, the Thracians did dwell: vpon the South the Aſians: as the *Bithynians*, *Galatians* and *Cappadocians*. The *Colchi* did poſſeſſe the Eaſtern coaſt. All along generally vpon the North aſwell in *Europe* as *Aſia*, inhabited the *Sarmatians* and *Scythians*, diſtinguiſhed into diuers and ſundry nations: amongſt theſe are the *Tauroſcythians*, (which tooke their name from thence) and their *Cherronneſus*, or demy-ile, vulgarly knowen by the name of *Taurica Cherronneſus*, and *Scythica Cherronneſus*. *Appianus* nameth it *Pontica Cherronneſus*, the demy-ile of *Pontus*: which *Pliny* writeth, was ſometime inuironed round with the ſea. For forme and quality it is compared and thought to be much like *Peloponneſus*. *Strabo*, from the mouth or relation of others, hath left written, that it was ſometime annexed to the maine land by an *iſthmos*, or neckeland of 360. furlongs in length. The country toward *Metopon* (*Frons Arietis* the rammes head) is rough, mountainous and much ſubiect to Northren ſtormes, cold and violent blaſts. Neere to *Theodoſia*, (*Caffa* or *Cofe*, as the Turkes write it: a city ſituate vpon the ſea, whoſe hauen is ſo capacious and large, that it is able to entertaine an hundred tall ſhippes at once) it is a good and fertile ſoile. *Athenæus* writeth that *bulbi*, certaine bolled rootes, which do grow heere of their owne accord, are ſo ſweet and pleaſant that they may be eaten raw. In it alſo is the hill *Beroſus*, where, as *Pliny* witneſſeth, are three wels, of which, whoſoeuer drinketh, he dieth without any griefe and without any remedy. *Plutarch* in *Tanais*, maketh mention of an oile made in this mountaine *Beroſus*, which the country people do preſſe out of a certaine plant which they call *Halimda*. With this oile they annoint themſelues, and then being once warme they feele not the cold although it be neuer ſo bitter. The ſame authour telleth of the hearb *Phryxa*, which groweth about *Boreæ antrum*, the caue *Borea*, which if the ſtepchildren ſhall haue about them, they ſhall ſuffer no wrong at their ſtepmothers hand. This hearb is colder than Snow: yet as ſoone as euer the ſtepmothers ſhall go about to wrong their ſonne in lawes, it preſently caſteth out flames of fire: and by that meanes they ſhunne all eminent dangers and cauſes of feare. Thus far of *Cherronneſus Taurica*.

They which take any pleaſure in fables or fictions of poets belonging to this *Pontus* or ſpoken of the ſame, let them haue recourſe to *Senecaes Medea*, or the *Iphigenia* of *Euripides*, and others that haue written of the voiages of the *Argonauties*, or the ſtory of *Iaſons Golden fleece*. But before I leaue this ſea I thinke it not amiſſe to put thee in mind what *Joſephus* writeth in the 11. chapter of his 9. booke of the Antiquity of the Iewes. Hee there ſaith that *Jonas* the Prophet being deuoured and ſwallowed vp of the whale about *Iſſicus ſinus* (*Golfo de Aiazzo*, a bay of the mediterran ſea, neere to *Iſſus*, a city of *Silicia*, which now they vulgarly call *Aiazzo*) was after three daies caſt vp againe, into this Euxine ſea, aliue vnhurt or any way periſhed. One part of this his relation I will beleeue, if you will beleeue the other. *Robertus Conſtantinus* in his ſuppiement of the Latine tongue ſaith, that *Lamia* was a fiſh. Of the fenne MAEOTIS, (*Mar delle Subacche*, it is commonly called now a daies: the Italians, of a towne abuttant vpon it, name it *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar bianco*, the white ſea: of the Scythians it is called *Carpalue*: of the Arabians *Bohari'lazach*, as *Baptiſta Ramuſius* witneſſeth) beſide other Geographers, read *Polyb.* in his 4. booke, and *Ariſt.* in the end of his 1. booke, and beginning of the 2. of his *Meteor*. The length of it is 1000. as *Themiſtius Euphradia* writeth. In this ſea there are not many ilands, yet theſe are not all inhabited or manured; and the people which dwell in them do liue very poorly: for they vſe the fleſh of great fiſhes, dried in the ſunne, and then beaten and ſtamped to powder, in ſtead of meale for bread: for as *Pomponius* ſaith, they yeeld no great ſtore of proviſion for victuals.

SCYTHIAE, SIVE SARMATIAE ASIATICAE, quæ SEPTENTRIO.

Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij.

Gerrhus, locus ubi regum Scytharum sepultura.

Hamaxobij, qui et Hamaxobitae.

Callipedes, ubi Exampeus lorus, et fons. Incolis Sacrum Vinum vocatur. Hinc Hypanis dulcissimi saporis fluvius, amaras aquas suscipit, et fit suis dissimilis.

Bodini.

Chuni.

Amadoci.

Basilides.

Nomades.

Callipidae.

Georgi.

Torreccadae.

SCYTHIA PARVA.

SENDICA.

Tauroscythae.

HYLAEA Regio.

HYLAEVM Mare.

Carcinites, qui et Tamyracus Sinus.

Satarchae.

Bosporani.

TAVRICA, QVAE ET SCYTHICA CHERSONESVS.

Tauri.

Sagaricus sinus.

Coretus sinus.

Getarum solitudo.

GETAE.

DACIAE PARS.

ANTII, ANTÆ, et ANTES.

Carpiani.

Basternae {Sidones. Azmoni. Prucini.

Vrgi

Tagri.

Iazyges.

Eneocadlae.

Croby zi.

Istrici.

Tyrangitae.

Ordessus.

Nauari.

Borysthenitae.

Metropolis.

Sarbacum.

Serianum.

Sarum.

Leinum.

Hypanis flu. Herodoto et Dion. Prusco.

Tyras flu.

Ister flu. qui et Danubius.

Bastarnę

PONTVS.

Troglodytae.

MOESIA.

THRACIAE PARS.

PROPONTIS

THRACIA ASIATICA.

Dromos Achillis.

BITHYNIA.

RHEBANTIA

Heneti.

Cauconi.

Mariandyni, et Dorieri.

GALATIA, QVÆ ET GALLOGRAECIA. Cuius incolæ Bucc[illegible]arij.

MERIDIES.

PONTVS EVXINVS. Sed, Dictus ab antiqui

origine m.

TJ AE EUROPAEÆ PARS.

Tanaitae.

Gynaecocratumeni.

Sargatii.

Racalani.

Exobigitæ.

Roxolani.

Laxij.

Cares.

Ges.

MAEOTIS PALVS:
Quam Scythiæ gentes circundant vndique ripis,
Et matrem Ponti perhibent Mæotidis undam.

Arichi.

Conapseni.

SINDICA.

Aspungitani

Achaei.

Zicchi.

Cercetij.

Mardi.

Sanegæ.

Metibi.

Epagerítae.

Heniochi.

Suani.

Heptacometæ.

Philyres.

Discheri.

Cisij.

Byzeres.

Macrones.

THIANNICA Regio

Leucosyrii.

PONTVS POLEMONIACVS.

Chalybes.

Mosynoeci.

CAPPADOCIA.

PONTVS CAPPADOCICVS.

CAVCASEVM MARE.

PHASIANVM MARE.

COLCHIS.

ORIENS.

CLIMATIVS.

BOSPORVS

antiquis Axenus ille fuit.

ΠΟΝΤΟΣ ΕΥΞΕΙΝΟΣ.

PONTVS EVXINVS.

Aequor Iasonio pulsatum remige primum.

Cum
Priuilegio Imp. Reg. et Belgico,
Ad decennium.
1590.

THRACE.

NDer the name of THRACIA many and diuerſe countries with ſundry people are comprehended: for except the Indies it is the greateſt country of the world as Herodotus doth teſtifie: for Pliny doth confine it by the riuer Iſter, Pontus, Propontis, the Aegean ſea, and the riuer Strymon. Yea and Strabo in the firſt booke of his Geography, according to the opinion of Homer, extendeth it as farre that way as the riuer Peneus, which riuer Ptolemey attributeth to Macedonia. Marcellinus maketh the Scordiſci to be a people of this country. Appianus to theſe conioineth the Illyrians. So alſo doth Mela vpon the West, who moreouer vpon the South to it doth aſſigne the mount Athos. Many of the ancient writers likewiſe doe make the peninſula or demy-iland Pallene, a portion belonging to this country. Yea if one may credit Eratoſthenes, the hill Olympus doth part Macedonia from Thrace. And the Epiteme of Strabo in his ſeuenth booke maketh yet a farre other deſcription of the bounds of this region. (For in Strabo himſelfe the deſcription of Thracia is wholly miſſing.) This Epitome, I ſay, ſeuereth Thrace from Macedony by the mouth of the riuer Neſſus. Yea and indeed in ſuccedent ages the compaſſe of this country was not much leſſe: for Ammianus, Procopius, Sextus Rufus, and the booke of Records (Notitiarum) do diuide it into theſe ſixe ſhires or prouinces; Moeſia, the Second or Lower, Scythia, Europa, (peculiarly calling this part by the generall name of that quarter of the world wherein the whole did ſtand) Rhodopa, Hæmimontus, and Thracia, properly and ſpecially ſo called. Heere hence it is that in Trebellius and Oroſius, there is mention made of the THRACIA'S, in the plurall number. Yet this our Mappe is not ſo farre extended toward the North. For we haue indeed followed the deſcription of Ptolemey in butting and bounding it; who ſeuereth it from other Northren countries by the mount Hæmus. And this true THRACIA we do thinke to haue beene ſo named of the inchanting Nymph Thraca, as Euſtathius out of Athenæus teacheth vs; hauing been in former times called PERCA: And had beene alſo ſometime, as many do verily thinke, knowne by the names of ARIA, ODRYSA, CRESTONIA and SCYTONIA. Iolephus a moſt graue authour affirmeth, that it was of the Iewes called THYRAS. The abouenamed Ptolemey in it nameth theſe foureteene ſhires, Dantheletica, Sardica, Vſdicefica, Selletica, Mœdica, Droſica, Cœletica, Sapaica, Corpialica, Cœnica, Beſſica, Bennica, Samaica, and Vrbana. Plinie diuideth it into fifty (or two and fifty, as I remember Dalechampius hath) Regiments, (Strategiæ) ſhirewickes, I thinke, they call them in ſome places of England, Hundreds, or Wapentakes I would call them. This Thracia, properly ſo called, Ammianus likeneth vnto the halfe Moone: or, to a Theater, whoſe higher part is encloſed with high and ſteep mountaines, which do diuide this ſame country from Dacia; The lower part openeth toward the Ægean ſea.

Of the nature and quality of this country, Virgil ſpeaketh on this manner: Terra procul vaſtis colitur Mauortia campis: A martiall country lith farre off, vaſt champions it conteinth: Plutarch teacheth vs that it hath in it many huge fennes and bogges, and that it is diuided or croſſed this way and that way by diuerſe deep and dangerous riuers. Pliny ſaith that the ſoile of Thracia is very fertile for all manner of corne, and commendeth the wheat of the ſame, for waight and heauineſſe: Item, for goodneſſe he affirmeth that this kinde of wheat poſſeſſeth the third place. Athenæus teſtifieth that it beareth ſome vines, eſpecially about Biblina, which otherwiſe is called Oeſyma. Item, Pliny highly commendeth Vinum Maroneum, the wine of Marogna, or Marolia, as Lewnclawe calleth it. Homer alſo affirmeth, that the Achiui were wont, by ſhippe to transport wines from Thace into Grecce. Xenophon writeth, that in the mount Pangeus, there is a gold-mine: and Strabo affirmeth the like to be about Philippi. Heere alſo is the Thracian ſtone, which is kindled by the water, and quenched with oile, as Pliny witneſſeth. But becauſe no man of all the ancient writers, hath better deſcribed this countrie than Pomponius Mela, let vs heere him ſpeake: It is, ſaith he, a countrie that cannot much bragge either of the goodneſſe of their ſoile, or wholeſomeneſſe of their aire: nay indeed, except it be in ſome place neere the ſea coaſt, it is barren, cold, and verie vnkinde to all things generally that are ſet, ſowne, or laid into the ſame. It ſeldome beareth any apple-trees or other fruit-trees: yet vines do heere and there grow in diuers places: but the grapes neuer ripen kindly, or come to any perfection, except in ſome places where the vine-dreſſers do, by the leaues, keepe the cold from them. It is a countrey much more kinde to men: yet they are none of the propereſt: for they are very clowniſh, vnhandſome and rough hewed fellowes: but otherwiſe for number and hardineſſe (for they are many and thoſe very warriall) this nation farre ſurpaſſeth others neere adioining. This latter alſo is auerred by Pauſanias who affirmeth it to containe ſuch wonderfull multitudes of men, that, if you ſhall except France (Gallia) it may for ought that I know, in all likely-hood, for multitude of men be preferred before any countrie in the world. Item, Herodotus ſaith, that next after the Indies, it is the greateſt countrey of the whole earth. Liuy calleth it a deſperate and moſt fierce Nation: and Solinus he ſaith, that they are a verie ſtout and hardy people: Sextus Rufus maketh them the moſt cruell and furious people that euer he ſaw or heard of: which Florus well expreſſeth by this example, when he writeth that certaine of them being taken by the Romanes, and giuen as the manner of captiues is, did bite the fetters and manacles with their teeth, and ſo themſelues to haue ſufficiently puniſhed their owne barbarous cruelty: and that there are of their parents euen from their cradle trained vp to this wild inhumane kinde of life, Sidonius doth teach vs in theſe words: Excipit hic natos glacies, & matris ab aluo Artus infantum molles nix cimbrica durat. Pectore vix aliter quiſquam, ſed ab vbere tractus, Plus potat per vulnus equum, ſic lacte relicto, Virtutem gens tota bibit. Creuere parumper, Mox pugnam ludunt iaculis: hos ſuggerit illis Nutrix plaga iocos: pueri venatibus apti, Luſtra feris vacuant. rapto ditata iuuentus, Iura colit gladij. conſummatámque ſenectam Non ferro finire pudet. Tali ordine vitæ Ciues Martis agunt. So ſoone as infant heere is borne, The thing they ſay is ſure, To froſt and ſnow their tender limmes They preſently inure. Scarce one of many thouſands heere, Doth ſucke the Nurces teate: Warme blood of warlike horſes heere, For moſt part 's infants meat: This diet mak'th them bold and hard. And as they come to growth They learne to toſſe the ſpeare and pike: Heere no man liueth in ſlowth. Theſe are the ſports that theſe men vſe: As ſoone as boies can ride The fallow deere they learne to chaſe: &c. But to theſe let vs adde that commendation of them, giuen by the Emperour Iuſtinian in his Authentica: That is moſt certaine, ſaith he, and for a truth confeſſed of all men, That if any one do but name the countrie of Thracia, by and by together as ſoone as the word is out of his mouth, there preſently entreth into the heart of the ſtander by, a conceit of manhood and warlike valour fit for all manner of ſeruice in the field. For theſe things naturally bred in the bone, and as it were proper qualities peculiar to this country onely. Valerius Maximus highly commendeth the valorous wiſedome (Animoſam ſapientiam) of the Thracians. Yet Thucydides ſaith it was ſuch, as it was the next doore to barbarous cruelties: whereſoeuer the Thracian is ſecure and thinketh he may ſafely inſult, there he is moſt bloudy and tyrannous. When it thundereth and lightneth, they ſhoote their arrowes vp into the aire, threatning euen God himſelfe, for that indeed they thinke there is no other God but that whom they adore. Theſe gods, as Herodotus writeth, Mars, Bacchus, Diana and Mercury, they worſhip onely and none other. Yet the ſame authour in another place nameth Pliſtorius, for a God proper vnto this nation onely. Ammianus alſo writeth that theſe people do worſhip the goddeſſe Bellona. To theſe their gods, as Euſebius affirmeth, they ſlew and ſacrificed men, before they ſet forward and attempted to daren battell. In which they vſed, by the report of Liuy, two hand ſwords of an huge length. Their ſaladers or head peeces were of woolues skins, euery man wearing his dart, and his target with a ſhort dagger or poinyard. Euery man heere thinketh it a gallant thing and very honourable to liue by the warres, and by robbing and ſpoiling. An idle fellow heere is accounted for a right honeſt man: and it is a moſt baſe and contemptible thing to be an huſbandman. Clemens in the ſeuenth booke of his Stromaton writeth, that theſe people are of complexion and colour lion tawney, and wanne, or as it were of a ſkie colour. Homer calleth them Comatos Thraces, Long-locked Thracians: Iulius Pollux, In vertice crinitos, wearing a long-locke vpon the crowne of the head. It was accounted for an honourable thing amongſt them to haue their faces full of ſkarres: and indeed Herodotus ſaith, that it was no diſgrace to any man. Yea and Plutarch addeth that they vſed to imprinte markes vpon their wiues faces: which Athenæus in the twelfth booke of his Deipnoſophiſton inſtifieth to be true. Heraclides and Sextus Empiricus do iointly affirme, that euery man vſually had more wiues than one. It is very certaine, that they were great drinkers of wine and ſound drunkerds, and that they brewed their wine with hony, we learne out of Pliny. Yet in Pomponius Mela I read that diuerſe of them did neuer know what wine meant; but when they meant to be merrie, ſitting round about the hearth, certaine ſeedes were ſtrawen vpon the coales, which caſt vp ſuch a ſmoake or ſteame, that it made euery man ſo light-headed and pleaſant, as if he had beene cup ſhot, or had taken a pot or two too much of ſtrongeſt beere or wine that might be drunke. Athenæus alſo writeth that they had heere a kinde of drinke which they called Brytum, made of barly and other kinds of corne. Suidas writeth, that what wine ſoeuer the pot-companions, in their quaffings and carowſings could not drinke out was preſently powred vpon their heads. The ſame authour reporteth, that they are much delighted to eate garleeke, as being indeed of it ſelfe very hot, and their country wherein they dwell very bleake and cold. Iulius Pollux writeth, that they vſed to exchange ſlaues for ſalt. Whereupon Sale empti, bought with ſalt, was ſpoken prouerbially of bad ſeruants and ſuch as were taken vp at iade-faire. Item, he affirmeth, that this nation firſt inuented a kinde of muſicall inſtrument called Canthorum. But of the manners and behauiour of this people, many other things may be obſerued in the reading of thoſe authours which before I haue cited, eſpecially in Herodotus, Athenæus, Solinus, Pomponius Mela, and Heraclides his Policies. Theſe, although meere Barbarians and vnlearned, yet in this one thing, diuerſe of them iudged not amiſſe, in that they thought and verily beleeued the ſoule to be immortall: others did thinke that it did die, yet ſo as that it was in better eſtate then when it liued. Heereupon it is, that they morned when women were brought in bed, and wept at the birth of their children. An ancient writer affirmeth, that there was a kind of nation of the Thracians that could not reckon further then the number of foure, any greater number they could not remember. Now it remaineth that we ſhould, out of Antigonus ſay ſomething of the miracles, and ſtrange things found and obſerued in this countrie. In Chalcidis, a prouince heere, there is a place called Cantharoletron; for that any beaſt that goeth in thither, may come ſafe and ſound out againe: ſaue only the beaſt called Cantharus: theſe neuer come out from thence aliue, but they preſently fall a turning round

THRACIAE VETERIS TYPVS.

Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij.

Cum Imp. et Belgico privilegio decennali. 1585.

SEPTENTRIO.

Moesiae Inferio- pars.

Haemus mons.

Danubius flu.

Tyras flu.

Artiscus flu.

Nicopolis ad Hæmum.

Vala.

Opisma.

VSDICESICA.

Thracia Prouincia.

Agriani.

SARDICA.

SAMAICA.

SELLETICA.

Haemi- mo-

Haemus mons.

Deueltus.

Sadama.

Parthus flu.

Tarpodizus.

Orcelis.

Orudiza ad Burgum.

Carpudæmum.

Tonzus.

Ostodizum.

Burdipta.

Contadestus flu.

Agrianes flu.

Ossidius.

Asbos, forte Arzus Ptol.

Sazarana.

Parsidium.

Bagaraca.

Lissas.

Opizum.

Besapara et Bezyparum.

Serdica.

Ierta.

Cillæ.

Hadrianopolis, quæ et Aelia, Vscudama, et Orysta.

Priantæ.

BENNICA. et Beni populi.

THYNI.

Hebrus flu. quondam Rhombus.

Tarsus flu.

Zerua.

Medium.

Burtiszum

HODOMANTI.

Borgus flu.

Autonomi.

DOLONCI.

AGRIANES.

Plotinopolis.

Bergulæ, quæ Arcadiopolis

DANTHELETICA. et Denseletae populi.

Philippopolis, quæ et Poneropolis Duloupolis, Eumolpiada: item Trimontium, atque Pulpudena.

Pieres.

Pontus flu.

TRAVSI, qui et AGATHYRSI.

Milolitum.

Dyma.

Pantalia

BESSICA. Besi. qui et Lestæ, et Tetrachoritæ.

DOBERAE.

Brisica, quæ forte Brendica.

Tempirum

Aristus flu.

Tilatae.

Orbelus mons.

Hebrus flu.

Peoplæ.

Pergamum.

Pangæus mons.

Traianopolis.

DII.

DO-

DICO-

NES.

Rhodo- pa

APSYNTHII.

Bendidium templum.

DORISCVS CAMPVS.

Strymonis lacus.

COL PEDI

Cercina mons.

Harpessus flu.

Maximianopolis.

Compsatus flu.

Rh:o:

DROSICA.

Cosintum.

Sapaei.

Bistones.

Nicopolis ad Istrum.

Salapæri.

CHALCIDICA.

PAEONES.

Maratho ma.

Perme.

Digeri.

PAEONES, QVI AVTONOMI.

Derlæi.

Mædobithyni.

SYRO Turpili.

MACEDONITIMA.

A MARI

Phragandæ.

Cedropolis

GRAECIA

Strymon flu.

Nestus flu.

Axius flu.

Lydias flu. et Echedorus

Thessalonica.

Torone.

STRYMONICVS Sinus

MARIS AE-

GAEI

TORONAICVS Sinus.

ACANTHICVS, qui et TOLIACVS Sinus

Hephaestias.

SINTII.

Myrina.

LEMNOS, quæ et Dipolis.

PARS.

Mille passuum

5 10 15 20 25

MERIDIES.

51 52 53 54

41 42 43 44

LOCA CIRCA BYZANTIVM, INCERTAE POSITIONIS.

Anaplus, Bathycolpus, Canopus, Casthenes, Chetumesum, Chlidium, Chrysa porta, Colone, Coparia, Crompi, Daphne, Fretum angustum, Hermæum, Rhesium, Senum portus. Plura preterea sunt apud Dionysium Byzantium quem vide in Gyllij Bosporo. ex quo quum hunc ipsum seorsum iconice delineare cogitabam, experior sine eo comite hoc mihi tam difficile, quam illi commentarijs describere fuit, sine suo Dionysio.

PONTVS EVXINVS. QVOD ET CIMMERIVM, ET CAVCASEVM MARE.

PROPONTIS, QVOD ET MARE BEBRYCIVM.

ASIÆ PARS.

EVROPÆ PARS.

THRACIAE ALIQVOT INCOGNITI SITVS, LOCA; *Barathrum, quod et Orygma, Berzetia, Caria, Drongilum, Ergisce, Gammaides, Ganiada, Maura, Nice, Onocarsis, Parthenium, Phalesina, Pfycterius, Tentyra, Thrasium, Vlucitra:* REGIONES, *Aezica, Cecropis, Chytropolis, Mocarsus, Petalia, Zetrania:* VRBES, *Abrus nisi sit Aprus, Acragas, Adrane, Aege, Aegialus, Aegistum, Agessus, Alapta, Alexandria, Ampelus, Amytron, Anastasiopolis, Arne, Bellurus, Benna, Bepara, Beres, Berspara, Bertisum, Bibastus, Bistiros vel Pistiros, Bolaodipara, Bona mansio, Borrobe, Borisaros, Bre, Bylazora, Bymazus, Cabessus, Cænurgia, Capturia, Carasyra, Castrozarba, Cissine, Cizya nisi sit Bizya, Cobrys, Cobryle, Cucasbiri, Cursazura, Cusculis, Cycla, Cynætha, Dalasarda, Daunion murus nisi sit Daonium, Dengum, Denizus, Dorium, Drison, Drys, Elee, Elce, Galepsus, Garmaa, Heliopolis, Hyrcania, Isdicea, Isgipera, Libethrus, Ludice, Lycozia, Mandepsa, Mastira, Myrtion, Mysia, Nipsa, Nysa, Odrysa, Omole, Ozarba, Parorria, Passa, Petra, Phorunna, Pinsum, Pissyrus, Plysenum, Prastillus, Probatum, Sacisus, Scelenas, Scempsa, Scitaces, Scotusa, Sipte, Sirra, Sozopolis, Spartacus, Strambæ, Sudalene, Tamombari, Tharsandala, Therne, Thestorus, Thraces, Tylis, Zeirinia, Zositerpum;* GENTES, *Banisæ quæ et Basanisæ, Banty, Botiæi, Brinci, Bryces, Bybe, Carbilesi et Carbileti, Cerromæ, Cinchropsoses, Cyrmianæ, Darsij, Datylepti, Desili, Diobesi, Disoræ, Droi, Drugeri, Eleti, Entribæ, Erasinij, Gondræ quæ et Cyndræ et Rondæi, Hypselitæ, Ligyrij, Maduateni, Mypsæi, Podargi, Priantæ, Pyrogeri, Sabi, Satrocentæ, Scebocæ, Sindonei, Trissilæ;* MONTES, *Cissene, Dunax, Edonus, Ganos, Gigemorus, Libethrius, Melamphyllon, Meritus, Mimas, Nerisum, Pindus, Zilmissus;* FLVVII, *Aristibus, Cebrinus, Cius, Cyndon, Edon, Zorta;* VICI, *Aliphera, Asæ;* SINVS *Bennicus;* NEMVS *Abroleud;* FONS *Inna;* CAMPVS *Areos pagos.* *Plura erant his addenda, uti quoq; in ipsa tabula referenda; ex Zonara, Cedreno, Nicephoro, ceterisq; Byzantinæ historiæ græcis scriptorib. at quia hos inter veteres non numero, consulto omisi.*

round vntill they die. In this countrie is the riuer Cochryna, of whose water if any sheepe do drinke, they bring foorth none but blacke lambes. Between Byzantium (Constantinople) and the Chersonesus, there is an hill which they call The holy mount, neere to which, the sea oftentimes casteth vpon the top of his waters a kinde of slimy substance called of the Latines, Bitumen. In Agria, a shire of this country, the riuer Pontus, casteth downe in his channell certaine stones much like vnto coales: which being kindled, and water cast vpon them, they burne the better: but being blowne with bellowes, they go quite out. There is no manner of verwine or venemous creatures that can abide the smell of this kinde of spring. Amongst the Cinchropsoses there is a fountaine, of whose water, whosoeuer shall drinke they die immediately. In Botiæa, there groweth a stone, which by the heat or reuerberation of the Sunne beames kindleth, and casteth foorth sparks and flames of fire. Plutarch writeth, that there is a spring not farre from the hill Pangæus, of whose waters if one fill one and the same vessell, and then weight it, he shall finde it to be twise so heauy in the winter, as it was in the summer. Plutarch (whom Tzetzes calleth, The yonger: another nameth him Parthenicus) reporteth certaine things of the herbe Cythara, the stones Pansilypus and Philadelphi, found in the riuers Ebrus and Strymon: which, because they are more like to fables, than true stories, I do in this place willingly omit. To reckon vp heere the seuerall Nations, Mountaines, Riuers or Cities of this country, I thinke it nothing necessary: because they are at one view better to be seene in the Mappe it selfe. Yet of the city Byzantium (now Constantinople) for that it is so oft mentioned in ancient histories, to say nothing at all, for that we do in some sort hold it an iniury, I thinke it not amisse to write these few lines following, of the description of it. The first founder of BYZANTIVM, which was also in times past called LYGOS, was, as Trogus and Eustathius do thinke, one Pausanias a Captaine of the Spartanes: and that, as Cassiodorus writeth, at such time as Numa Pompilius was king of the Romanes. It was so called of Byzantes, the sonne of Ceroessas, a captaine of the Megareans: whom Eustathius affirmeth, to haue beene the vprightest and most iust man that euer the earth did beare. This city is situate vpon an high cliffe, at the narrowest place of Bosphorus, Thracius (the frith or streights of Constantinople) in a very fertile soile, and vpon a fruitfull and commodious sea (fertili solo & fœcundo salo) as Tacitus writeth. In respect of which situation, being strongly fortified by nature, it is thought to be almost inuincible. Whereupon Trebellius Pollio calleth it claustrum Ponticum, The blocke-house of Pontus. Orosius termeth it, Principem gentium, the soueraigne of all Nations; Sextus Rufus, Arcem secundam Romani orbis, The second bulwarke or fortresse of the Romane Empire: Procopius, Arcem Europæ & Asiæ obicem ponentem, The Castle of Europe, and barre against Asia: Themistocles Euphrada, Magnificentiæ officinam, The shop of all manner of brauery and courtlike fashions: and Ouid he calleth it, Vastam gemini maris ianuam, The huge gate of the two seas, to wit, Propontis (Mar di marmora) and Pontus Euxinus (Mar maiore.) For the rampart and walls of it (which Pausanias and both the Dions so highly commend) were so strong that the Athenians vsed in former times, as the same Eustathius writeth, to cary all their goods and treasure thither and there to bestow it, holding it to be a place impregnable and not to be surprized by any enemy whatsoeuer. Of the great felicity of this city you may read many things worth the obseruation in diuerse ancient writers; especially in Polybius, Herodian, Xiphiline, Dion Prusæus, and Themistocles Euphrada in his sixth oration: who deemeth the citizens thereof to be most happie men, both for the goodly riuer which passeth by it, temperature of the aire, fertility of the soile wherein it standeth, capacious hauen and creeke of the sea, gorgeous church and stately walls of the same. Heerupon grew that daintinesse, luxury, drunkennesse and wantonnesse of these people: which vices of theirs are noted by Athenæus in the tenth booke of his Deipnosophiston: and Ælianus in the foureteenth chapter of the third booke of his varia historia. This city, fortune often frowning vpon it, was sometimes possessed of the Spartans or Lacedemonians: after that it was vnder the command of the Athenians. Then shaking off their yoke, it began by a little and a little to chalenge vnto it selfe a kinde of soueraignty and freedome from any forren iurisdiction: which it held for a while, vntill Vespasian the Romane Emperour, subdued it, and reduced it vnto the forme of a prouince. While it thus stoode vnder the command of the Romanes, it was, by Septimius Seuerus, who held on Nigers side, assaulted, battered, raced to the ground, and of a goodly flourishing city, made a poore and beggerly village, and withall was adiudged to belong vnto the Perinthij. But Antonius Caracalla, Seuerus his sonne, restored them to their ancient liberties, and was called by the name of ANTONIA, as Eustathius testifieth. Yet for Antonia (that I may note this by the way) an ancient brasse coine, of the Emperour Seuerus which I haue, doth teach vs that it ought to be read Antoninia. For vpon this peece of money was stamped ANTONEINIA BYZANTIΩN ΣEBAΣTA, that is, Antoninia the Emperiall city of the Bizantini. But after this it was againe wasted by Gallienus the Emperour, and all the citizens and garrison souldiers thereof slaine and put to the sword. Yet for feare least the Scythians, Getes and other barbarous nations might breake in to the Romane territories on that side, it was againe reedified, repaired and fortified by the same Emperour. But Constantine, worthily in deed and name surnamed the Great, did yet farre more strongly fortifie it: and adorne it with the most goodly temple of Santa Sophia: and moreouer gracing it with many stately ornaments and curious workes of Architecture which he caused to be brought out of Asia, Africa, Europe, yea and from Rome it selfe, and after his owne name by proclamation caused it to be intituled and called by the name of CONSTANTINOPOLIS, that is, Constantines city. Item, he tooke it from the Perinthij, made it a free corporation and endowed it with many large and ample priuiledges. After him, as Themistius Euphrada in his sixth oration testifieth, Theodosius the Great did beautifie it with diuerse gorgeous and costly buildings. Moreouer Iustinian the Emperour, as Procopius an eie-witnesse affirmeth, adorned it with many most faire and beautifull workes of curious Architecture. But especially he graced it by that glorious worke of that stately temple of Santa Sophia, which he repaired (being a little before burnt downe, and vtterly defaced by fire) and of it bestowed such cost, that the Emperour himselfe, as Glycas witnesseth, boldly said that in this edifice he had exceeded euen glorious king Salomon, in that his building. Which worke of his, as P. Diaconus writeth of it, did so much excell all other buildings, that in the whole world beside there was not to be found another that might in any respect be compared vnto it. Whereupon Corippus thus speak th of this Church: Iam Solomoniaci fileat descriptio templi, Cedant cunctorum miracula nota locorum. That stately worke of Salomon, great Iudahs glorious king, May now be still and bragge no more: The greatest woonders of the world, may well giue place to this, No eie hath seene the like before. Consta. Manasses calleth it Orbis ornamentum, The glorie of the world, which he verily beleeueth the very Seraphim themselues did reuerence and adore. But if any one be desirous to know the fashion and modell of this building, let him haue recourse to Procopius his first booke of Edifices. Of this church Paulus Lyrus Florus wrote a treatise in heroike or hexameter verse, as Agathias in his fifth booke testifieth. So that it might seeme that there was nothing more that might be wished for the further beautifying of this cuy. Sozomen doubted not boldly to affirme, That Constantinople both for multitude of men, and store of wealth and money, by all mens iount consent, did farre excell euen great Rome it selfe. Moreouer Nazianzen writeth, That Constantinople for beauty and brauerie, did as much excell all other cities of the world beside, as the highest heauens in glory do exceed the lowest elements. Whereupon of some it was graced with these proud titles, VRBS ÆTERNAE, VRBS REGIA, NOVA & SECVNDA ROMA, The eternall City, The Emperiall City; New Rome, and Another Rome. In the praising and tax of the chiefe cities of the Romane Empire, this city, in a Councell there held, was placed in the second degree: but in former times, as Egesippus testifieth, it possessed only the third place. Zosimus writeth, that there is no other city whatsoeuer, whether you respect the large compasse and circuite of the wals, or great felicity of it euery way, that may iustly be compared vnto it. The buildings of it are so close and neere together and the houses and streets are so pestered and thronged, that whether a man keepe home or walke abroad he shall be so crowded and thrust, that scarcely he might go without danger, by reason of the huge throng of men and infinite multitude of cattle alwaies passing to and fro in the same. He that desireth to know all the glorious ornaments and woonderfull things worthy of obseruation to be seene in this city, let him read George Cedren his historie of the life of Theodosius the Great. Where he doth not onelie receite them all and reckon them vp curiously, but also he doth most artificially describe them and paint them out in their true colours. This city was taken, in the yeere of Christ 1453. by Mahomet the first of that name, Emperour of the Turkes, who at this daie do yet possesse it. Manie other things pertaining to the beautie and magnificence of this city are to be seene in the booke of Records of both the Empires, and in Procopius his first booke De Ædificijs. Of the originall and famous buildings of this city, read George Codinus: for no man hath handled that argument better than he. But of the later writers, Petrus Gyllius hath most exactly and learnedly described the same. Of the Thracians, this one thing in this place I cannot omit; namely, That in former times they bore a great sway in forren countries, and were great Lords out of their owne native soile. For they conquered and had vnder them a great part of Asia, which is situate ouer against them, and caused it after their name to be called THRACIA ASIATICA: yea and toward the South, beyond the bounds of their owne country, vpon the Ægean sea (where Pausanias described THRACIA CARIA) they had long since placed their colonies. This prouince, Porphyrogenneta calleth THRACESIVM. Xenophon doubted not to call this kingdome the greatest of all other between the Ionian sea and Pontus Euxinus. Moreouer Strabo maketh mention, of a certaine nation, dwelling aboue Armenia, which were called Thraces Seraperæ. To this Thracia, is annexed a Chersonesus or Neckland, which thereupon was sirnamed THRACIA CHERSONESVS. Suidas calleth it CHERSONESVS HELLESPONTIACA, of the sea Hellespontus, neere neighbour vnto it. It is also named PALLENE of Halicarnasseus and Stephanus, who moreouer addeth, that it was inhabited of the Crusæi. Xenophon saith, it was a most rich soile, and fertile of all manner of things whatsoeuer: and withall affirmeth that in it were eleuen or twelue great and goodly townes. But wee out of all ancient Historians haue much exceeded this number, as the Mappe doth sufficiently approue. This Neckland or Chersonesus belonged sometime to Marcus Agrippa, after whose decease, as Dion reporteth, it fell vnto Augustus Cæsar. He that desireth out of ancient writers, a more ample description of Thracia, let him read Wolfangus Lazius his Histories of Greece: Item, the fifth booke of Agathias a Grecian borne. A strange thing it is that William Brutius writeth of this Chersonesus, that by no manner of meanes or diligence vines can be made to grow heere in any great abundance.

GRÆCIA,
OR
HELLAS.

HAt country which the Latines call GRAECIA, *Greece*, of the Greekes themſelues generally was named HELLAS: yet the out-borders of it are not the ſame, according to euery mans deſcription and limitation. That was truly and moſt anciently called *Greece*, which *Ptolemey*, *Pliny* and *Mela*, name ACHAIA; in which *Athens*, the firſt and moſt flouriſhing Vniuerſity of the World, and moſt renowmed citie of theſe parts was ſeated. Heere *Iupiter* himſelfe, as *Athenæus* witneſſeth, kept his Court. It is a free city, as *Pliny* calleth it, and needeth as he ſaith, no further commendations, ſo famous and honourable it is, and euer hath been beyond all meaſure or conceipt of man. Yet it is manifeſt, not only out of the writers of the common ſort of Hiſtoriographers, but alſo euen out of *Strabo* himſelfe, the prince of Geographers, that many countries are comprehended vnder the name of *Græcia* or *Hellas*, as namely, *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Peloponneſus*, and thoſe other prouinces and ſhires, conteined vnder theſe names: ſo that all *Greece*, as it is generally taken, is on three ſides bounded with the *Ionian*, *Ægean* (*Archipelago*) and the *Libyan* ſeas: toward the maine land it abutteth vpon thoſe mountaines which do part *Macedonia* from *Thracia*, (*Romania*) *Myſia* the vpper, (*Seruia*, *Boſna* and *Bulgaria*,) and *Dalmatia*, (now it is called *Sclauonia*.) This is that *Greece*, which, as *Manilius* ſaith, is *Maxima terra virîs, & fœcundiſſima doctis Vrbibus*, &c. Renowmed *Greece*, for warlike men, and ſchollers deeply learned, doth farre excell-- &c. which, (as *Cicero* writeth in his oration *pro Flacco*) *for honour, renowme, learning, diuers arts and ſciences, ciuill policy in time of peace, and feates of armes and martiall chiualrie abroad, hath euer been famous*: or, as *Trogus Pompeius* in his 8. booke ſaith, was for valour and eſtimation, *Princeſſe of the World*. From hence, as *Pliny* ſaith, the bright luſture of all maner of literature and humane learning, firſt caſt forth his beames, and enlightned the reſt of the world on all ſides round about.

In this country humanity and letters together with the maner to write and read, how to till the ground and ſow corne, was firſt inuented and practiſed, as *Plinius Cæcilius* hath left recorded in his epiſtle written to his friend *Maximus*: And this is that country, ſaith he, from whom we had our ſtatutes: that I meane, which receiued not lawes, as thoſe do which are at the command of the conquerour, but willingly and curteouſly did communicate them, to ſuch as did demand them. MACEDONIA, poſſeſſeth the greateſt part of *Greece*. This long ſince hauing conquered the greateſt part of the World, paſsing through *Aſia* the Leſſe, *Armenia*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, *Cappadocia*, *Syria*, *Ægypt*, the mountaines *Taurus* and *Caucaſus*, ſubdued *Bactria*, *Media*, *Perſia* and the reſt of thoſe Eaſtern countries, euen as farre as *India*; (in this following the ſteps of *Bacchus* and *Hercules*) of which alſo it became the Empreſſe, yea thou maiſt ſay, if thou wilt, of the whole world, anſweareable to that of *Manilius*, -- *& Macedum tellus quæ vicerat Orbem*: -- and *Macedonia* ſtout which all the world ſubdued. This is that *Macedonia*, 72. of whoſe cities, *Paulus Æmilius*, a Romane Conſull, ſacked and ſold in one day. Then next after this followeth PELOPONNESVS, a *peninſula* or demy-ile, (not much inferiour for goodneſſe of ſoile, fertility and riches, to no country vnder heauen) is very like in forme to the leaſe of the plane tree. In this ſtandeth *binaris Corinthus*, the city *Corinth*, the fortreſſe, bulwarke and gate of all *Greece*, ſituate between two ſeas in the *iſthmos*, neckeland or narrow place between this prouince and *Achaia*. Heere alſo is *Lacedæmon* (*Miſithra* or *Zaconia*, as ſome thinke, but it was in old time called *Sparta*) reuerend and honoured of all men for the politique gouernment & commonwealth inſtituted by *Lycurgus*, for many memorable acts done both at home and abroad. But that the name of *Greece* did extend it ſelfe further than before ſpecified, on ech ſide of the ſea, it plainly appeareth out of the records of the beſt writers: for how great a portion of *Italy* was in old time called *Magna Græcia*, Great *Greece*? A great part alſo of the maine continent in *Aſia*, beyond the ſea oueragainſt *Macedonia*, of certaine colonies tranſported thither and ſeated there by the Greekes, was named alſo by this name: whoſe inhabitants, *Plutarch* in his *Laconica apothegmata*, for diſtinction ſake, nameth *Græcos Aſianos*, Aſian Greekes. For *Lucian* in his treatiſe of Loue, (*de Amoribus*) writeth, that the *inſulæ Chelidoniæ*, certaine ſmall ilands, or rocks, as ſome call them, in the midland ſea (they are now called *Iſole corrente*, as *Caſtaldus* iudgeth, or *Caproſe*, as *Pinetus* thinketh:) were the ancient bounds of *Greece*. *Iſocrates* in his oration intituled *Panegyricos*, writeth that the Grecians did inhabit from *Cnidus*, (a town in the prouince of *Doris* in *Aſia* the Leſſer) euen vnto *Sinope* (a city of *Paphlagonia* in *Aſia*, ſituate vpon the Euxine ſea, *Chalcondylas* calleth it *Pordapas*, the Turkes, as *Leunclaw* reporteth, *Sinabe*.) In like maner the *Ægean* ſea (*Archipelago*) which beateth vpon the coaſt of *Macedonia*, and alſo vpon this forenamed *Aſia*, is called of *Thucydides*, *Plutarch*, *Arrian* and *Polyenus*, (*Hellenice thalaſſa*) of *Pliny Græcienſe mare*, the Greeke ſea. *Strabo* and *Pauſanias*, amongſt the reſt, haue deſcribed *Greece*, as then it ſtood, moſt diligently and curiouſly. Of *Græcia Aſiatica*, this part of *Greece* in *Aſia*, the Leſſer, which thou ſeeſt oppoſite to *Macedonia*, read *Pauſanias* in his *Achaïa*: and *Vitruuius* in the fourth chapter of his firſt booke of Architecture.

ΈΛΛΑΣ.

GRAE-
CIA, SO-
PHIA-
NI.

Abrahamo Ortelio
descriptore.

DA CI AE

PARS.

SIA SVPERIOR.

MYSIA INFERIO

THRA

MAI

PE LOPONNE SVS.

AEGAEVM MARE

IONIVM MARE

MERIDI

PONTVS EVXINVS.

AEGAEVM PELAGVS

MARIAN PONTVS ET GALATIAE

PAPH: LAGO: NIA.

BITHINIA. CAVCONES.

PARS. TECTOSAGAE TOBOGI. TOLIS:

ZYGIANAE

PRO: PONTIS.

MOCADEA LII. ASIANA

OLYMPENI. MYSIA MAIOR

PHRYGIA MOXIANI.

PISIDIA. PAMPHILIÆ

CARIA. LYCIA.

PAMPHYLIVM MARE

LYCIVM MARE.

CRETICVM MARE

ICARIVM PELAGVS

Megista.

Stadia 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250

Mil. Germ. 1 10 1 20 1 30 1 40 1 50 1 60

Mil. Gall. 1 10 1 20 1 30 1 40 1 50 1 60 1 70 1

Mil. Ital. 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250

MERIDIES.

CYPRVS.

That this iland was sometimes a part of Syria *and ioyned to the maine land,* Pliny *in his Naturall history doth affirme: and that it shall againe be reunited to the same,* Apollo *hath propheſied, as* Strabo *in his Geographie hath left recorded. Amongſt thoſe ilands of the Midland ſea more noted for their greatneſſe, this doth poſſeſſe the ſixth place. In reſpect of the forme, it is, as* Euſtathius *writeth, compared to a ſheeps skin: or, as* Hyginus *noteth, to a French target. It is longer one way than another, by the iudgement of* Strabo; *who moreouer addeth, that for excellency and goodneſſe of ſoile, it is inferiour vnto no iland whatſoeuer.* Pliny *and* Mela *do teſtifie, that in former times nine kings did reigne in it at once.* Herodotus *ſayth, that king* Amaſis *was of all mortall men the firſt that tooke it, and made it tributary vnto his crowne. It was all ouer ſomtime ſo woody and ouergrowen with buſhes and trees, that the ground by no meanes might be ploughed and manured: a great part of which although it was dayly ſpent in the melting, and refining of copper and ſiluer, (for the iland is very full of mettals) as alſo for the building of ſhips; yet notwithſtanding for all thus they neuer were able vtterly to deſtroy their huge woods and infinite luxuriouſneſſe of the ſame, vntill by proclamation free liberty and licence was giuen and granted to euery man that liſt, to fell and cary away what wood and timber they pleaſed: Item, that what ground ſo euer any man ſhould cleared by ſtocking vp the buſhes and trees, that he ſhould for euer after hold for his owne by a free tenure. The woonderfull fertilitie of this ſoile* Elianus *doth bewray, when as he writeth, that ſtagges and hindes do oft times ſwim hither out of* Syria *to fill their bellies: ſo good is the feed of this ile. The manifold variety and plenty of all ſorts of commodities here, thoſe words of* Ammian *in his 14 booke do ſufficiently demonſtrate vnto vs: when he gineth out, That it needeth no maner of forren helpe of other countries, only of it ſelfe it is able to build a ſhippe euen from the very keele to the top ſaile, to rigge it and ſend it foorth to ſea furniſhed with all maner of neceſſaries whatſoeuer. The great riches of this iland, theſe words of* Sextus Rufus *do manifeſtly declare:* CYPRVS *famous for great wealth, moued the beggerly* Romans *to attempt the ſame; ſo that indeed the intereſt that we haue in that iland, we gat rather by violence, than any right we had vnto it.* Florus *writeth, That the riches of this iland when it was once wholly ſubdued did fill the Exchequer of the city of* Rome *more full, than any other conqueſt that euer they got whereſoeuer.* Caryſtius lapis, (Cariſtium, *I thinke a kinde of greene marble*) *a ſtone of great eſtimation is found here, as* Antigonus *writeth: and as* Pliny *teſtifieth, the Diamond, Smaragd, Opalus, Cryſtall, Alume, and a kinde of whetſtone, which they call* Naxium. *The ſame authour affirmeth, that the Roſen of this iland doth far ſurpaſſe that of any other places of the whole world. He alſo highly commendeth the oiles and vnguents of the ſame for pleaſure and delight, as alſo their wax and reeds as much for medicines and neceſſary vſe in phyſicke.* Athenæus *extolleth their paſſing faire dames. Fabulous antiquity did verily beleeue that the goddeſſe* Venus *here firſt came vp out of the ſea: for whoſe honour and memory peraduenture, the women of* Cyprus *(as the ſame authour affirmeth) do offer their bodies to be abuſed of euery man that liſt. Why it was not lawfull for any Iew to come within the ile of* Cyprus, *reade* Dion *in the hiſtory of* Hadrian. *The diuers names of this iland as we haue noted out of ſundry authours are theſe:* ACAMANTIS, ÆROSA, AMATHVSA, ASPELIA, CERASTIS, CITIDA, COLINIA, CRYPTVS, MACARIA, MEIONIS, *and* SPHECIA: *of which ſee more particularly in our Geographicall treaſury. Of the Cyprians, or people of this iland, thou muſt reade many things in* Herodotus. *There are alſo other three Cyprian iles, called by this name, about this iland, as* Pliny *teacheth.*

EVBOEA.

THis iland is ſeuered by ſo ſmall a frith, (thus Solinus *deſcribeth it) from the maine land of* Bœotia, *that it is hard to ſay whether it be to be accounted amongſt the number of the ilands or not: (Thus ſome haue thought of the* Ile of Wight:) *For on that ſide, which they call* Euripus, *it is ioined to the continent by a faire bridge, and by the meanes of a very ſhort ſcaffold one may paſſe from the firme land thither on foot: and, as* Procopius *in his* iiij. Ædifi. *teſtifieth, by the laying ouer, or taking away of one rafter or planke, one may go from one to another on foot or by boat as one pleaſe.* Pliny *writeth that it was ſometime ioined to* Bœotia, *but was afterward ſeuered from it by an earth-quake: and indeed the whole iland is much ſubiect to earth-quakes, but eſpecially that frith or* Euripus *which we mentioned a little aboue, as* Strabo *telleth vs; who moreouer addeth that by that meanes a faire citie, of the ſame name with the ile, was vtterly ſunke and ſwallowed vp of the ſea. Of all the ilands of the Midland ſea this in bigneſſe is held to poſſeſſe the fifth place. In diuers authours it is called by diuers and ſundry names: as* MACRA, *and* MACRIS, ABANTIAS, ASOPIS, OCHE, ELLOPIA, ARCHIRIVM, &c. *Item,* CHALCIS, *of the chiefe and metropolitan city of the ſame, ſituate vpon the forenamed frith. This, I ſay, was the greateſt city and metropolitan of all the whole ile, and was of that power and command, that it ſent forth colonies into* Macedony, Italy, *and* Sicilia. *In* Lalantus, *that goodly champion, there are, as* Strabo *writeth, certaine hot baths, which* Pliny *calleth* Thermas Ellopias, *The baths of Hellopia. They are very ſoueraigne againſt diuers diſeaſes. Here are, as* Strabo *reporteth, the riuers* Cireus *and* Nileus, *of which the one cauſeth ſuch ſheepe as drinke of it to be white, the other blacke.* Pliny *doth alſo highly commend a kinde of greene marble here which they call* Caryſtium, *for that it is digged out of a rocke nere the towne* Caryſtus, *in the Eaſt corner of this ile, where alſo the marble temple of* Apollo *is deſcribed by* Strabo. *Copper was firſt found in this iland: here do growe the woorſt firre trees, as* Pliny *affirmeth; item, here bloweth olympius, a winde proper to this countrey: againe, that the fiſhes taken in the ſea here abouts are ſo ſalt, that you would iudge them taken out of pickle. Of the* Euripus *(where they ſay* Ariſtotle *abode and died) very ſtrange things are tolde by diuers writers; namely that it doth ordinarily ebbe and flowe ſeuen times in a day, and as many times in the night, and that ſo violently and high that no windes can preuaile againſt it, nay and the talleſt ſhips that are, though vnder ſaile, it driueth to and fro as it liſteth. Of all men,* Strabo *in his tenth booke hath moſt curiouſly deſcribed this iland. See alſo what* Procopius *in his fourth booke* de Ædificijs Iuſtiniani, *ſaith of it. Item,* Wolfgangus Lazius, *in that his Hiſtorie of* Greece, *hath ſet out a very large Commentarie of the ſame.* Libanius Sophiſta, *in the life of* Demoſthenes, *writeth, that it had ſometime two and twentie cities. Yet we, in this our Mappe, out of ſundry writers, aſwell Latines as Greeks, haue gathered together and noted downe the names of many more.*

RHODVS.

THe braue and franke RHODVS, *was alſo of the ancient called* OPHIVSA, STADIA, TELCHINE, ÆTHRAEA, CORYMBA, POEESSA, ATABYRIA, *and* TRINACRIA, *yea and by diuers other names alſo, as thou mayeſt ſee in our Geographicall treaſurie.* Pliny *gineth out that this ile did riſe vp out of the bottome of the ſea, hauing beene before all drowned and couered ouer with water: and* Ammianus *he writeth, that it was ſometime bedrenched and ſowſed with a golden ſhoure of raine: for the fabulous writers do tell that heere it rained gold, when* Pallas *was borne. Therefore this ſoile, aboue all other was beloued of* Iupiter, *the mighty king of gods and men, as the poet ſaith. In* Diodorus Siculus *we read that it was beloued of the Sun, and made an iland, by the remouing of the water which before had couered it all ouer: for before this it lay hid in the bowels of the ſea, or elſe was ſo full of bogs and fennes that it was altogether inhabitable. In memory of which kindneſſe of louely* Phœbus, *that huge* Coloſſus of the Sun, *one of the ſeuen wonders of the world, was vulgarly ſaid to haue beene erected. This, we read, was made by* Chares Lindius, Lyſippus *his ſcholler, and was at leaſt ſeuenty cubites high:* Feſtus *ſaith, that it was one hundred and fiue foot high. This image, ſaith* Pliny, *within ſix and fifty yeeres after, was by an earth-quake ouerthrowen and laid along: notwithſtanding, as it lay it was a woonderment to the beholders. Few men were able to fathom the thombe of it: and the fingers of it were greater than many large ſtatues. Thoſe parts of it that were by any caſualty broken did gape ſo wide, that they were like vnto the mouths of hideous caues: within it were huge maſſie ſtones of great weight, wherewith he ballaced it when it was firſt ſet vp. It was finiſhed in the ſpace of twelue yeeres: and the braſſe thereof waighed three hundred talents. There are beſide in ſundrie other places of this city, an hundred leſſer coloſſes, yet whereſoeuer any of them were, they did much grace the place. In another place the ſame authour writeth that, that there were in it aboue three thouſand ſtatues.* Strabo *writeth, that this* Coloſſus, *in his time, was by an earth-quake ouerthrowne and lay along, and was broken off at the knees: after which time the Rhodians were by the oracle of* Apollo, *forbidden to ſet it vp againe. Of this Earth-quake read* Polybius *in his fifth booke.* The aire is neuer ſo thicke and cloudy, nor the heauen euer ſo cloſely maskt, *ſaith Solinus Polyhiſtor,* but the ſunne doth ſhine in Rhodes. *Whereupon Manilius writeth thus of it,* Tuquè verè domus Solis, cui tota ſacrata es. *And thou who truly ſacred art, and princely court of glorious Sunne.* Pliny *and* Athenæus *do commend the* Wines *and* Figges *of* Rhodes *aboue thoſe of other countries.* Phyloſtratus *in his ſecond booke of Images affirmeth, that the ſoile of this ile is very good and fertile of* Grapes *and* Figges. Euſebius *writeth that the inhabitants and people of this ile, alwaies vpon the ſixth day of* May, *vſed to ſacrifice a man vnto their gods. There are ſome which boldly affirme, that theſe people were called* Coloſſians, *of that famous* Coloſſus, *before mentioned. Amongſt which are* Euſtathius, Zonaras *and* Glycas: *as alſo* Suidas, *but that he calleth them not* Coloſſenſes, *but* Colaſſenſes, *ſounding* a. *the firſt vowell, not* o *the fourth, in the ſecond ſyllable. Others, of whoſe opinion I am, do rather thinke, that thoſe are called* Coloſſenſes, *which do inhabite* Coloſſæ, *(now* Chone, *as* Porphyrogenneras *ſheweth) a city of* Phrygia *in* Aſia *the leſſe, to whom S.* Paul *wrote his Epiſtle, not to theſe Rhodians, as we haue ſhewed in our Treaſury.* Diodorus Siculus *and* Polybius *do ſpeake much of Rhodes: but of all men* Strabo *doth deſcribe it beſt. Of this iland ſee the third chapter of the ſeuenth booke of* Aulus Gellius. *It had ſeuen Arſenals or docks where ſhippes were built and repaired, as I reade in the fift booke of* Polyænus *in* Heraclides. *Their great ſtore of ſhipping was a manifeſt argument of their great ſtrength and power. Of their empire and command which they had in* Aſia, *the maine continent ſee* Liuies 37 *and* 38 *books. Item, of their iuriſdiction ouer certaine ilands in the midland ſea, look* Ammians 22. *booke. For they had vnder their command all* Caria, *part of* Lycia, Carpathus, *and the* Calymnæ, *certaine ilands in the Ægean or Carpathian ſea* (Archipelago) *as we are giuen to vnderſtand out of the one and thirtieth oration of* Dion Pruſæus.

LESBOS.

THis iland of ancient writers was called by diuers and ſundry names: as namely, ÆGIRA, ÆTHIOPE, HEMETTE, LASIA, PELASGIA, ISSA, MACARIA, MITYLENA *and* MYTANIDA. *There are ſome, as* Strabo *writeth, which do thinke it to haue beene ſunne tred from* Ida. *The fabulous ſtory of* Arion, *the excellent muſician and lyricall poet, hath made this iland more famous. Of this ſtory thou muſt read more at large in* Ælianus: *Item,* Sappho, *the poetreſſe, who, as* Pauſanias *witneſſeth, wrote much of Loue, and the temple of* Apollo, *with the chappell of* Lepetymnus *(ſituate in the mount* Lepetymnus) *as* Antigonus *writeth, haue likewiſe made this iland much talked of. In the fables we find recorded, that about* Antiſſa, Orphæus *head was buried: and that the nightingals do heere ſing much better, than in other places,* Antigonus, *out of the authority of* Myrſilus, *borne in this ile, doth affirme for a certaine truth.* Diodorus Siculus *writeth, that it was firſt inhabited of the* Pelaſgi: *then of* Macarius, *the ſonne of* Iupiter Cyrenaicus, *together with the* Iones: *after that, of* Lesbus, *the ſonne of* Lapithus. Pliny *and* Athenæus *do affirme it to be a very fertile ſoile and good for vines; the wine* Athenæus *doth ſo highly commend, that he ſaith*

Septentrio

INSVLAR. ALIQVOT AEGAEI M

Ex Conatibus geographicis Abraham

RHENIA.

DELVS.

Delphinium.

Cynos.

Loca Euboeæ, quorum situs ignoratur.

VRBES	et Etrones	FONS
Aegæ	Sphyria	Garga.
Chios	Lelantia.	FLVVIVS
Cyrus	MONTES.	Lelantum.
Dystos	Aemeas	GENS
Melos	Cotylæum	Gortie.
Methone	Diacria	INSVLÆ
Metropolis	Dirphos	Aegæ
Nysa	Mesapium	Elymnium.
Oritanum	Nedon	LOCA
Parthenium	Ophelta	Argura
Porthmus	Trychala.	Bouis aula.
Pyrrhia	REGION.	Delium.
Scarphe, quę	Oroste	
	Rynchia.	

ACHAIAE

Anthedon.

Chalcis.

Euripus fl.

Cherronesus

Asopus fl.

Cynosura

Artemidis fanum.

PARS.

Loca maritima pyrrhæ: Taurepolium, fo Dianæ templum Ornæ urbs. Promontorium

Sardinia Creticum

Dictynnæum

ICARIA.

Draconis

Histi Statio.

RHODVS.

CYPRVS,

Insula læta choris, blandorum et mater amorum.

CILICIAE CILICINVS

PAMPHILIVM MARE

PAPHIA.

AMATHVSIA.

Limenia.

Veneris templum

Isidis templum.

Satrachus.

Ioulis lucus.

Solorum montes.

Clarius fl.

Olympus m.

Cythera

Paphos antiqua siue Erythra Olim

Venus templum

Olympus m. mamillæ similis

Palæa.

Amathus

Marium.

Curias prom.

AEGYPTIVM MARE

AVSTRI

CHIOS.

Phinæus mons

Delphinium.

Aruis m.

Notium

Chios.

Posidium

Phanæa prom.

65.

Meri

AEI MARIS ANTIQVA DESCRIP.

eis Abrahami Ortelij Antuerpiani.

EVBOEA, *Insula*

Sestos.

Artemisij fanum.

Cynosura

ANDROS

Gabrieton portus qui et Gaurium

Incertæ positionis

Ampelus mons.

Ampelus prom.

Neptuni templum.

Samos

Lauræ.

Cantharius prom.

SAMVS, Ionica.

Imbrasus, qui et Parthenius flu.

Myrtoi maris pars

CIA. CEOS.

Oriens.

66.

67.

Cyprus

Venerus fan.

Chytrus.

Salamis que et Co ronia. urbs Constantia

Tremithus.

Tamassus.

Arsinoe

Leucola portus

Idalium nemus.

Idalium.

Pedæus flu.

Cerynia, urbs et prom.

Citium, urbs Citium Promont.

Pitius flu.

Olympus m. mamillæ similis.

Paleæ.

Cypri insulæ incognitæ positionis

LOCA	Acragas	Epidarum
Elimæus	Alexandria	Erysthia
Tyrrhia.	Asine	Gerandrium
GENTES	Cerbia	Lacedæmon
Asphax	Cinyria, Cremnum	Malum
Otienses.	Cyrenia, nisi.	Togessus
VRBES	sit Ceronia	Tembrus
Acra	Diomia	Vrania.

Cum priuilegio decennali.

1584.

Pitius flu., et Aous flu. Aous mons.

PHRYGIA MINOR.

Incertæ positionis, LOCA Cæsarum Potiùs sub REGIO Hyperidarum VRBES

Nape.

Ilia.

Arginusæ.

LESBOS.

Agamedæ. Eresius

Pyrrhæum promontorium

Prytanium

Lemnos.

Hephæstia

Myrina.

Cornu.

Lubœa lacus.

Hermæum mons, horum situs incertus.

Chryssa insula.

Meridies. 66. 67.

ſaith that it is indeed more like to Ambroſia than meere wine. Pomponius Mela *ſaith it hath fiue goodly townes : but* Pliny *ſpeaketh of eiht : yet we out of Greeke and Latine authours haue found the names of many more, as thou maiſt ſee in the Mappe. This, amongſt the iles of the midland ſea, famous for their larger compaſſe and greatneſſe, doth poſſeſſe the ſeuenth and laſt place. In* Strabo *thou ſhalt find much of this iland.*

CHIOS.

ATHenæus *writeth that this iland is full of thicke woods and ouergrowne with trees and buſhes : Item, that the people and inhabitants of the ſame were of all the Grecians the firſt that vſed to buy ſlaues to doe their ſeruile workes and drudgery. It had a city of the ſame name, which* Thucydides *calleth the greateſt and richeſt of all the cities of* Ionia. *There is nothing in this ile more renowmed, than the wine which they call* Chium vinum, *the beſt of all Greeke wines, as* Strabo, Ælianus, *and other good authours affirme. The vines whereof this wine is made do eſpecially grow in the fields of* Aruiſius (Amiſta, *it is now called*) *about the mount* Pelmæus. *whereupon this wine was ſince called* Vinum aruiſium, *and by addition of one letter* Maruiſium, *of which later we do commonly call it* Malmeſy. Athenæus *ſheweth, that* vinum nigrum, *the red wine or blacke wine, was firſt knowne in this ile. It is no leſſe famous for the Lentiſke tree which yeeldeth* Maſticke, *that ſweet and wholeſome gumme. The marble alſo of this ile is much commended by* Pliny : *who thinketh, that the quarries of* Chios *did firſt ſhew vnto the world that marble of diuers colours, which they vſe in building of wals.* Vitruuius *deſcribeth a fountaine in this ile, of whoſe waters if any man ſhall drinke vnawares they preſently become ſtarke fooles, bereaued of all vnderſtanding and reaſon. That there is heere a kinde of earth called* Chia terra, *of ſoueraigne vſe in Phyſicke, the ſame authour doth plainly affirme.* Euſebius *teſtifieth that in former times the inhabitants were woont vſually to ſacrifice a man, cut in pieces as ſmall as fleſh to the pot, vnto* Omadius Bacchus. *This iland was alſo knowne by other names, as* CHIA, ÆTHALIA, MACRIS, *and* PITYVSA. *Some thing of the hiſtory and famous acts of theſe ilanders thou maiſt read of in* Herodotus : *as likewiſe againe in* Strabo. *Of* Drimacke, *a ſlaue or bond-ſeruant, a ſtory very well woorth the reading done in this iland, thou maiſt ſee in the ſixth booke of* Athenæus *his Deipnoſophiſton.*

LEMNOS.

LEMNOS *is ſituate ouer against mount* Athos, (Agion oros *they now call it : the Italians,* Monte ſanto : *the Turks,* Manaſtir :) *which, as* Statius *and* Solinus *report, doth caſt his ſhadow into the Market-place of* Myrina, (*now* Lemno) *a wonderfull thing to tell ; ſeeing that* Athos *is from this iland at the leaſt* 86 *miles. This ile is conſecrate and ſacred to* Vulcan : *for olde fables do tell, that, being by* Iupiter *throwen headlong out of heauen, he light in this ile.* Tzetzes *out of* Hellanicus *affirmeth, that fire was firſt found in this iland, as alſo that armour and warlike weapons were firſt deuiſed and made here. Of thoſe foure* Labyrinths, *famous all the world ouer, and reckoned vp by* Pliny, *the third was in this countrey. The ſurueyers and architects of this worke were* Zmilus *and* Rholus, *together with* Theodorus, *this country-man borne. It was made of hewen and poliſhed ſtones, arched in the top, and vpheld by* 140 *columnes of more curious and wonderfull worke and greatneſſe than the reſt : whoſe boſſes in the ſhop did hang ſo equally poiz'd, that while they were wrought and turned, one boy alone did ſtrike the laue. Certaine pieces and remnants of it did remaine euen vntill* Plinies *time. This ſame authour alſo doth for certeine affirme, that* rubrica Lemnia, *or,* terra Lemnia, *a kinde of rede with here found, was of greateſt eſtimation : of whoſe ſoueraigne vſe in phyſicke ſee him in his hiſtory of Nature, as alſo* Galen, *the Prince of Phyſicians, in his booke intituled* De ſimplic. Medicam. *In the firſt booke of* Apollodorus *his* Bibliotheca, *you may reade a hiſtory of the women of this iland.*

SAMOS.

THat this SAMOS *was called by diuers names ; as* PARTHENIA, ANTHEMVS, MELAMPHILVS, CYPARISSIA, IMERASIA, *and* STEPHANE, *we haue found in reading of diuers authours, as thou mayſt ſee more at large in our Geographicall treaſury. It is an iland fertile and rich of all maner of commodities, wine only except, which here is none of the beſt, nor in any great quantity : whereupon they do vſe to ſay in a common by-word, That in this iland their kennes giue milke.* Athenæus *writeth, that here Figs, Grapes, Peares, Apples, and Roſes do ripen twiſe a yeere : yet we finde recorded in* Ælianus, *and* Heraclides *in his Politicks, affirme that it was ſometime a foreſt, full of woods, and wild beaſts.* Pliny *doth ſpeake of* Lapis-Samius *&* Terra Samia, *a certaine ſtone and kind of earth only found in this iland, and doth highly commend their ſouereigne vertue and phyſicall vſe. Item, he ſaith that the Samian diſhes were of great requeſt at princes tables. Moreouer, he addeth that here alſo was a* Labyrinth, *built by* Theodorus. *But in* Samos *there is nothing more notable, or make it more famous than that* Pythagoras *was this countreyman borne,* Euſebius *alſo in his Chronicles teſtifieth, that that* Sibylla *which was ſurnamed* Hierophila, *was borne heere.* Ælianus *writeth, that the Samians vſed to worſhip a ſheepe : and with that ſtampe to coine their money.* Athenæus *commendeth the Peacocks bred here. This fowle, antiquitie did hold to be conſecrated to* Iuno : *and that this iland was greatly eſteemed of* Iuno, *theſe verſes of* Virgil *doe plainly auouch :* Quam *Iuno* fertur terris magis omnibus vnam, Poſthabita coluiſſe Samo. *Thus Engliſhed by* M. Thomas Phaër : *Which towne aboue all townes to raiſe was* Iuno's *greateſt delight, Forſooke her ſeat at* Samos *ile, &c. You ſhall finde much of* Samus *in the* 12 *booke of* Athenæus *his Deipnoſophiſton ; in* Apuleius *his ſecond booke* Florid. *in* Plutarch, *in the life of* Pericles ; *and* Strabo *in the* 14 *booke of his Geography : out of whom it is not amiſſe to annex this one hiſtory of* Polycrates *a tyrant of this countrey. This* Polycrates, *they ſay, grew ſo rich and mighty, that beſide his command vpon land, he was lord alſo of the ſea : for proofe of which, they report this hiſtorie : that he throwing of ſet purpoſe a ring of great value (both for the price of the ſtone, and curious cutting of the ſame) into the midſt of the ſea, within a while after a certaine Fiſherman tooke a great fiſh, which had ſwallowed it downe, and opening it, found the ring in her belly, ſo that by that meanes it came to the kings hands againe. This ſelfe ſame ſtory doth* Herodotus *in his* Thalia *tell, but much more eloquently and with farre finer termes, as his maner is.*

DELOS, and RHENIA.

DELOS *is ſituate amongſt the Cyclades.* Pliny *writeth, that this ile was farre and neere knowen and talked of by reaſon of the* Temple of Apollo *and the great* market *or faire ordinarily kept there.* Pauſanias *calleth it,* The Mart of all Greece ; Feſtus, The greateſt mart of all the world ; Thucydides *termeth it,* The Exchequer of Greece ; *another nameth it,* The natiue ſoile of the gods : *for the fabulous tales of Poets haue made the world beleeue that* Diana *and* Apollo *were borne here. Of which conceit and opinion of men, it roſe, as* Tully *againſt* Verres *writeth, that this iland was held to be conſecrated vnto them : and ſuch the authority of holineſſe and religion of it both is and alwaies hath beene, that the Perſians making warre vpon* Greece, *in defiance both of God & man, and landing at* Delos *with a thouſand ſhips, they neuer once offered to profane or once to touch any thing here. Immediatly after the firſt deluge or floud in the time of* Ogygius, *this iland, as we find recorded by* Solinus, *before all other lands & countries whatſoeuer, receiued the luſture of the ſun-beames, & thereupon it obteined that name of* DELOS, *that is,* Apparent, *or* eaſily & ſoone deſcried. *It had alſo other names giuen to it of other accidents and euents that fall out in the ſame : as namely,* PELASGIA, LAGIA, ORTYGIA, CYNETHVM, CYNTHON, CHLAMIDIA, SCYTHIA, ANAPHE, ASTERIA, *&c. (But* Aſteria *was the name of a citie in this ile, which citie was afterward, as* Apollodorus *and* Seruius *do teſtifie, called alſo* Delos.) Pliny *nameth it* ARTEMITA *and* CELADVSSA. Athenæus *noteth three things here worthy of ſpeciall obſeruation ; A market wonderfully furniſhed with all maner of victuall and dainty diſhes ; The great multitudes of all maner of people dwelling in it ; and The infinite number of paraſites, ſmell-feaſts or trencher-chaplaines belonging to this god.* Pliny *writeth of the fountaine or head of the riuer* Inopus, *that altogether in the ſame maner, and at the ſame time it doth ebbe and flowe with* Nilus *in* Egypt, *ſo that the people doe verily beleeue, that it commeth by ſecret paſſages vnder the ſea from the* Nilus *vnto them. The ſame authour maketh mention of certeine rocks of* Delos (petræ Deli) *where he ſaith, the fiſhes by nature are ſo ſalt, that one would deeme them to haue beene layd in pickle, and may well be accounted for ſalt-fiſh, and yet in the hauen of the ſame they are freſh. In old time the copper of* Delos *was held for the beſt, as we reade in the ſame authour. In his time, he affirmeth, there was a palme-tree ſtill to be ſeene, that had ſtood there euer ſince* Apollo *was borne.* Pauſanias *(who liued in the reigne of* Hadrian *the Emperour) writeth, that in his time this iland was ſo deſert and diſpeopled, that the gard of the Temple which the Athenians ſent thither being remoued, if one ſhould reckon only the Delians, was wholly waſte and void of inhabitants : It is wonderfull to ſee how time doth alter the ſtate of all things. In this iland it was not lawfull, as* Strabo *and others report, to keepe a dogge, to bury a dead man, or to burne his corps, as then the cuſtome was* (Thucydides *ſayth, that no man might either be borne, or die here.) Therefore the corpſes of dead men were from thence conueyed into the next ile called* RHENIA, *which is a very ſmall iland, waſte and wholly deſert, diſtant from hence not aboue foure furlongs.* Plutarch *ſayth that* Nicias *made a bridge from one to the other.* Thucydides *in his* 1 *and* 3 *booke writeth, that it was taken by* Polycrates *the tyrant of* Samus, *annexed by a great long chaine to* Delos, *and conſecrated to* Apollo Delius. Antigonus *affirmeth, that neither cats nor ſtags do breed or liue here.* Athenæus *deſcribeth a kinde of table that is made in this iland, & therupon it is called* Rheniarges. *It was by violence of ſtorm rent off from* Sicilia, *& vtterly drowned, as* Lucian *in his Marine dialogues, writeth. To theſe alde that which* Seruius *hath left written at the third Aeneid. of* Virgil. *Of* Delos *read the hymne which* Callimachus *hath written of this ile.*

ICARIA.

THe tale, death and buriall of Icarus, *gaue occaſion of the name both to this iland, as alſo to the ſea which beateth vpon it. For long ſince it was called* DOLICHE, ICHTHYOESSA, *and* MACRIS. Strabo *ſaith that it was deſert, yet greene and full of goodly medowes and paſtures. The ſame authour maketh it a colony of the* Milefij. *Notwithſtanding* Athenæus *commendeth* vinum Pramnium, *a kind of wine ſo called of* Pramnium, *a mountaine in this iland, where the vines whereof it is made did growe. This wine he moreouer affirmeth to be otherwiſe called* Pharmatice. *Of the fabulous ſtory of* Icarus, *reade* Ouid, Pauſanias, *and* Arrianus.

CIA.

THat *iland which* Ptolemey *calleth* CIA, Strabo *nameth* CEVS. Ceus, *ſayth* Pliny, *which ſome of our writers call* Cea, *the Greeks call* HYDRVSSA : *It was ſeuered by tempeſtuous ſtormes from* Euboea, *and was ſometimes* 500 *furlongs in length : but preſently after foure fifth parts of it, which lay Northward, being deuoured & ſwallowed vp of the foreſayd ſea, it hath now only remaining theſe two townes,* Iulis *and* Carthea : Coreſſus *and* Paceſſa *are loſt and periſhed.* Æſchines *in his epiſtles nameth* Nereſſus *for a towne of this iland ; but vntruly and falſly, as I thinke. From hence that braue garment ſo much eſteemed of fine dames, came, as* Varro *teſtifieth. The firſt authour and deuiſer of this looſe gowne, was* Pamphila, *the daughter of* Latous, *who is by no meanes to be defrauded of her due commendations for this her inuention, as being the firſt that taught how to make that kind of thin ſarſnet wherewith gentlewomen might couer their bodies, yet ſo as notwithſtanding their beauty and faire faces might eaſily be diſcerned thorow.* Ælianus *in his* varia hiſtoria, *writeth that it was a cuſtome here, that they which are decrepit and very old, do inuite one another, as it were to a ſolemne banquet, where being crowned they drinke hemlocke each to other : for that they know in their conſciences that they are wholly vnprofitable for any vſes or ſeruices in their countrey, beginning now to dote by reaſon of their great age.*

CRETA, now CANDY.

ALthough there be many things which do make this iland famous and much talked of amongſt Hiſtorians and Poets, as the comming of *Europa*: the louers of *Paſiphaë* and *Ariadne*: the cruelty and calamity of the *Minotaure*; the labyrinth and flight of *Dædalus*: the ſtation and death of *Talus*: (who thriſe in a day, as *Agatharcides* reporteth, went round about it) yet there is nothing that made it more renowmed than the natiuity, education and tombe of *Iupiter*. Yet it was alſo much honoured for the natiuities (if we may beleeue *Diodorus Siculus*) of many other Gods: as namely of *Pluto*, *Bacchus*, *Pallas* and *Dictynna*, whom ſome thinke to be *Diana*: ſo that one may not vnfitly call this iland, THE CRADLE OF THE GODS. Moreouer, they ſay, that in the confines of *Gnoſia*, (*Cinoſa*) neere the riuer *Therene*, the mariage of *Iupiter*, with *Iuno* was celebrated and kept. The hiſtory of *Minoes* the Law-giuer: and *Radamanthus*, the ſeuere Iuſticier, hath made it more talked of, than any other ile in this ocean. That it is very full of mountaines and woods, and hath alſo diuers fertile valleies and champion plaines, *Strabo* doth ſufficiently witneſſe. *Solinus* maketh it to be a country well ſtored with wild goates. *Item*, he ſheweth that the ſheep, eſpecially about *Gurtyna*) are red and foure horn'd. *Pliny* calleth it, The natiue ſoile of the Cypreſſe tree: for which way ſoeuer any man ſhall goe, or whereſoeuer he ſhall offer to ſet his foote, eſpecially about mount *Ida* (*Pſiloriti*) and thoſe which they call, The white hils, except the ſoile be planted with other trees, this tree ſprowth vp, and that not only in any peculiar or made ground, but euery where of it owne accord naturally. *Cornelius Celſus* ſpeaketh of *Ariſtolochia Cretica*. That there is heere no Owle, or any miſchieuous and harmefull creature, beſide the *Phalangium*, a kind of perillous Spider, *Plutarch*, *Pliny*, *Solinus*, *AElianus* and *Antigonius* do iointly teſtifie. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, in his 30. booke, doth commend the dogges or hounds of this iland for excellent hunters. Theſe *Iulius Pollux*, in the fifth booke of his *Deipnoſophiſton*, diuideth into two kindes, *Parippi*, (light foot and his kinde) and *Diaponi* (*Toyler*, with her whelpes) that is, The one ſort excelled for ſwiftneſſe of foote, the other for painefulneſſe and ſure hunting. *Pauſanias*, *Liuius*, *Aelian*, *Xenophon* and *Cteſias* commend the inhabitants and people of this ile for the beſt Archers. *Plutarch* ſaith, they are a warlike people and very laſciuious: *item*, deceitfull, rauenous and couetous: *Athenæus* he affirmeth that they be great wine-bibbers, and cunning dancers: S. *Paul* in his Epiſtle to *Titus*, *chap.* 1. *ver.* 9. calleth them, by the teſtimony of *Epimenides* a poet of their nation, *Alwaies liers*, *euill beaſts*, *and ſlow bellies*. Notwithſtanding *Plato* in his Lawes writeth, that they more regard the ſenſe and true vnderſtanding of matters, than words and quaint termes. *Diodorus Siculus* reporteth that the ile was firſt inhabited of the *Eteocretæ*, a people bred and borne there (*indigenæ*) whoſe King he calleth *Creta*: yet this king *Solinus* nameth, the king of the *Curetæ*, and from hence the iland was called CRETA. But if we may beleeue *Dociades*, whom *Plinie* citeth, it tooke the name of *Creta*, a nymph ſo called. It was alſo named CVRETIS, of the *Cureti* a chiefe nation which did ſometime inhabite it: this doth *Plinie* and *Solinus* teſtifie: *Item*, they affirme that it was before that called ÆRIA, *Item*, MACAROS, Bleſſed; and MACARONNESOS, The bleſſed ile; of the temperature of the aire: *Stephanus* calleth it IDAEA and CTHONIA: *Item*, TELCHIONIA, of the *Telchines* the inhabitants, as *Gyraldus* witneſſeth: *Item*, HECATOMPOLIS, of the hundred cities, which in former times it had, as *Plinie*, *Solinus* and *Strabo* out of *Homer* reporteth: who otherwiſe ſaith (which *Plato* iuſtifieth) that it had only foureſcore and tenne. Yet I, in this my mappe, out of the writers in both languages, haue gathered an hundred ſeuerall names of cities, and more: many of which, for that I knew not their ſituation and place, I haue ſet apart by themſelues, as certaine other places heere mentioned by ſome authours. Amongſt the greater iles of the midland ſea, this, as *Euſtathius* teſtifieth, poſſeſſeth the fourth place. In *Strabo*, *Diodorus*, *Heraclides*, in his Commonwealth, and *Athenæus* in his *Deipnoſophiſton* (beſide other) you may read many things of this iland.

SARDINIA, Now SARDEGNA.

OF thoſe ſeuen ilands of the Midland ſea, more famous and memorable than the reſt for their greatneſſe, ſome there are, as *Euſtathius* writeth which make this the third. They which deſcribe countries by their formes and proportions, do liken this to the print of a mans foot: whereupon it was ſometime named ICHNVSA and SANDALIOTIS: of the Greekes it was called, of *Sardon*, *Hercules* his ſonne, SARDON; of the Latines, SARDINIA. This, by the teſtimonie of *Pauſanias* in his *Phocica*, may be compared to thoſe iles which, either for greatneſſe or goodneſſe of ſoile, are moſt highlie commended. *Polybius* ſaith, That for greatneſſe, multitude of men, and all manner of excellent fruites, it beareth the bell from other ilands in this ſea. *AElianus* calleth it, The beſt nurce for cattell: *Strabo* maketh it, The beſt ſoile for corne, whereupon *Florus* termeth it, *Annonæ pignus*, a pawne for all maner of prouiſion. *Prudentius* writeth, That a nauie, which ſhould bring ouer into *Italy* the ſtore of graine in *Sardinia*, would burſt all the barnes of *Rome*. *Saluianus* nameth this iland, *Vitalem vrbis Romæ venam*, the vitall artery, or veine wherein the life bloud of the citie of *Rome* doth conſiſt. *Sidonius in Panegyrico Maiorani*, ſaith that it is very fertile of ſiluer. It is an iland verie rich and fertile of ſiluer, as *Pomponius* writeth: *Item*, hee writeth that the ſoile is much better than the aire: and as it is verie fruitfull, ſo is it for the moſt part peſtilent and vnwholeſome: the which *Strabo* alſo confirmeth, where he ſaith, That in ſommer time it is verie dangerous for ſickneſſes, eſpecially in thoſe places where it is moſt fertile. To theſe diſcommodities, the hearb *Sardonia*, alſo may be adioined, which, as *Dioſcorides*, in the foureteenth chapter of his ſixth booke, writeth, that if it be eaten troubleth the braine, taketh away a mans memorie, maketh him yawne, and ſo to die as if he laughed. There is alſo the *Solifuga*, (as *Pliny* calleth it, or *Solipungia*, as *Feſtus*) a little creature, much like to the Spider, vpon which, whoſoeuer ſhall chance to ſit, he lightlie ſhalbe dangerouſlie hurt. The *Muſmo*, a beaſt like to a ramme, which *Pliny* ſaith is proper to *Corſica*, *Strabo* attributeth to this ile: to whom alſo *AElianus* in the foure and thirtith chapter of his ſixteenth booke *De Animalibus*, doth ſeeme to giue his voice. *Suidas* ſaith that heere are bred the beſt and fineſt purples. *Nonnius Marcellus*, by the authority of *Varro*, in his booke *De genere veſtimentorum*, commendeth the Sardinian tapeſtrie (except there be a fault in the copie, and for *Sardineæ*, it ſhould be written *Sardianis*, of *Sardis* the citie of *Aſia*: which I do rather thinke to be true and more probable: for of the Sardian tapeſtrie we maie read in *Athenæus* and others.) *Claudianus* in the later end of his treatiſe *De bello Gildonico*, doth moſt finely deſcribe *Calaris*, (*Calari*, or *Caglire*) the chiefe city of the ſame. *Strabo* maketh the depth of the ſea heere to be 10. elles. Other things proper to this ile you maie ſee in *Pauſanias*, *Solinus*, *Euſtathius*, *Claudian* and others. This iland of *Iuſtinian* in his *Code*, is reckoned amongſt the iles of *Africa*.

CORSICA.

THis iland the Grecians called CYRNVS, the Latines CORSICA, of *Corſa*, a certaine woman ſo named, as *Euſtathius* thinketh: or rather of *the toppes of the craggie mountaines*, as *Dionyſius* hath written: For as *Strabo* ſaith, it is rough and very vneuen: in many places not paſſable nor ſcarce habitable. There is no iland *Dionyſius* ſaith, more woodie. That it is full of tall trees, very fit for ſhip timber, *Theophraſtus*, in his fifth booke of the Hiſtory of Plants, teacheth: that the Romanes, out of thoſe woods heeretofore, at one time, cut downe ſuch wonderfull ſtore of timber, that of it they made a flote that was driuen with 50. ſailes. Some do thinke that it was called of *Ouid*, *Therapne*. The Scholiaſt of *Callimachus* ſaith that in his time it was named TYROS. Beleeue him that liſt. *Pliny*, out of *Diodorus* writeth, That it is very full of *Box*, and that the Hony heere is bitter; *Item*, that it hath abundance of Foxes, Conies and wild fowle: but as for Oxen, Goates, Woolues, Hares and Stags, it breedeth not any at all, as *Polybius* in his 12. booke witneſſeth. *Procopius*, in his 3. booke of the warres of the Gothes, ſaith that

CORSICA.
Septentrio.
Occidens.
Oriens.
Meridies.
INSVLAE MARIS IONII.
EPIRI PARS.
Alcinoi portus.
Melitrius mons.
Euboea; loca Corcyræ incognita.
CORCYRA INS.
CRETA
Iouis magni, medio
Ex conatibus geographicis
VANACENI.
LICINI.
HOPENI.
MACRENI.
COVMADENI.
SVBASANI.
SYMBRI.
BLATONII.
TIATIANI.
CER VINI.
TARRABENI.
CILIMBESII.
Loca incognitæ positionis
Aegaeum
Creticum mare
Adriaticum siue Ionium mare
CYDONES.
Africum siue Lybicum mare
ETEO: CRE:
Ida mons,
Incertæ positionis locorum nomina.
LOCA. Hippororo nium, Cereteæ, Dryitæ, Lycij, Oaxes, Tethrynes, Carine, Corcsium. INSVLÆ.
Astrasus, Athrona, Corium, Onychium, Pergamia, Tripolus, Amnisus, Triton, Othrys, Styracium. Rosseæ Naumachos.
POPVLI. FLVVII. MONTES. Arbius. Asterusia. TEMPLV. STAGNV. Astiela, Dianæ.

Orientis. 37 36 60 38 39

Chersonitus prom. Pyrgos.

Echinades insulæ. Samos. 47

Aspera pars Peloponn.

Zacynthus

ZACYNTHVS INS: in qua Elatus mons: Arcadia urbs.

Cephallenia

CEPHALLENIA INS. Lotos. et Lyrcia

Cephallenia incognita.

Aracus Lacæa, montes;
Pronos, Palæa, urbes;
Crany, Nesiotæ, gentes.

Ithacæ incognita.

Rhitrus, Phorcynus } portus.

IONIVM MARE.

45

Occidens.

ETA

edio iacet insula ponto.

raphicis Abrahami Ortelij.

SARDINIA.

LVCVI DONESII.

Mesonitis

CARINENSII.

Marpesia.

Errinum.

Coralapis.

SOLCITANI.

Gurulis nous.

CORNESII, qui et AECHILLENSII.

Cornus.

ARBORENSII.

ENACENSII.

SIGILLENSII.

CORPICENSII.

Cattus finitimus.

Cunuum pro.

Sulcitanum fretum.

Gallicum, quod et Taphros.

Sardoa pars.

Sardoa patris fanum.

Incognitæ positionis vocabula Sardonica.

VRBES, vel LOCA.
Agraule
Aradis
Biora
Carbia
Caput Tyrsi
Cesirum
Charmis
Cornillaria
Ephesenteria
Fan. Cerdy
Herraria
Fur. Iraleni
Gemellæ
Ad Herculi
Longones
Lugudonor
Medie
Metalla
Molaria
Nesa
Olbora
Portiveglas
Sarrapos
Scrabile
Tharpes
Turobolo
Ad Turres
Viniole.
Ad Palmas
POPVLI.
Aconites
Balari
Pellali
Sossitani
Diagetes, qui quondam Iolaenses, forte idem cum Ilienſibus.

55. 37.

EPTENTRIO

PELAGVS.

profundissimum, Strabon.

Privilegio decennali.

Armedon,
Naulochus,
Phœce,
Plintis,
Strandes,
Zanclæe.

insulæ inter Simonium Plinio.

Dia
Cha
Phœ

Lycius

Arsissonia, antiquitus Eleutherna appellata.

Panormus.

Heraclia.

Cherso-nesus.

Gulis.

Camara, quæ et Lato.

DORIENSES TRICHAICES.

Syia

Lyttus, quæ et Lyctus.

Xanthoa.

Lasæa

Pulcher portus.

Ianus.

Dicte mons, qui et Dictæus, item Dictinæus

Omisa, et Cimare insulæ

Carpathium mare

Ampelus.

Ampelus prom.

Lethæus

Hinatus

Bena.

Phœstum

Matalia, quæ et Metallum.

Leben

Lebena

Leon prom.

Pytna collis.

Arrhesium antrum

Pyranthus saltus.

Pyranthus

Pythion.

Boebe palus.

Eleutherna, Aptera, et Saorus, urbs, Lynoyma Stephano.

Pammona.

Labyrinthus.

Hieracium

Olerus.

Omphalium.

Gortina.

TES.

Gnossus, quæ et Cæratus.

Hieraspytna, quæ et Hierapytna.

Lyctius prom.

Camara, Biton, et Ramnus, insulæ.

Urbium Cretæ nomina, quorum situs ignoratur.

Arcadia	Borea,	Clatos,	Glamia,	Hattia,	Miletus,	Olyssa,	Præsus, forte	Rhizenia,	Strenos,
Asos, Archidium	Cantanus,	Cytinos,	Grammium,	Istros, Lario.	Myrina, Mycenæ,	Pergamum,	Præsum,	Rhytium,	Syia,
Aulon,	Catrea,	Dulopolis,	Hierapolis,	Lycastos,	Nauphra,	Phalanna,	Priesus,	Satra, quæ	Syrinthos,
Axus,	Caunus,	Elyrus, Dreuca	Holopyxos,	Marathusa,	Oaxus, Naxus,	Phalannea,	Pyloros,	Eleutherna,	Tegea,
Bienus,	Chalcetoria,	Etia,	Hydramia,	Methymna,	Olus,	Pharæ,	Rhaucos,	Sibyrtus,	Therapnæ.

MERIDIES. 55. 56. 57.

that it breedeth Horſes, but ſo little, that they are not much bigger than ſheep: *Item*, Apes, if one may beleeue him, very like vnto a man in ſhape and proportion. *Liuy*, in his 40. booke of his Hiſtory, hath giuen out, That there hath been heere ſuch maruellous plenty of *Hony*, that *Martius Pnarius* a Prætor caried out from thence 100000. pounds at once. In bigneſſe, of all the iles of the midland ſea, it chalengeth the third part. That the ilanders are more ſauage and inhumane than wild beaſts, and to liue by robbing and cutting of throats, we do read in *Strabo*. That they are very long liuers, *Euſtathius* ſheweth, and before him *Athenæus* affirmed the ſame. *Martianus Capella*, hath giuen vs notice of 33. cities, which this iland ſometime had: and the mappe will ſhew, that I, out of Latine and Greeke writers, haue gathered the names of many more. The ſtudent of Geography, if he pleaſe, may haue a larger deſcription of this iland, in the 5 booke of *Diodorus Siculus*. *Seneca* alſo in his Conſolation to *Albinus*, and likewiſe againe in his verſes, deſcribeth the ſame.

The ILANDS of the IONIAN SEA.

THe Ilands of the Ionian ſea, of better note, are theſe, *Corcyra*, *Cephalenia*, *Zacynthus*, *Ithaca*, *Leucadia*, and *Echinades*: of which ſeuerally take theſe few lines: Corcyra (now called *Corfu*) the natiue ſoile of *Alcinous*, as *Dionyſius* ſaith, was called Cercyra, as alſo long ſince by diuers other names; as Phaeacia, Scheria, Drepanvm, Ceraynia, Argos, Macris, and as ſome thinke Cassiope; as thou maiſt ſee more particularly in our Geographicall Treaſury. This iland grew to ſuch great ſtrength and power, as *Euſtathius* writeth, that it ſubdued many other ilands and cities, and brought them vnder their command: *Item*, that it was ſo ſtrong in ſhipping, that it alone, in the Perſian warre, did ſet out and furnith threeſcore ſhippes. Yet afterward it was brought to that deſolation, that of it became this prouerbe, *Cercyra eſt libera, caca vbi volueris*; Corfu is emptie now, you may vntruſſe where you liſt. There is another *Corcyra*, different from this, in the Hadriaticke ſea, named otherwiſe *Melaena*.

Cephalenia, otherwiſe called Melaena, Samos and Taphos: as alſo Dvlichivm, as ſome men haue written, by the teſtimony of *Strabo*. *Euſtathius* and *Tzetzes* haue written that it was ſometime inhabited of foure ſundrie nations; namely, of the *Prony*, *Samy*, *Palenſes* and the *Cranij*: to theſe *Liuy* addeth the *Neſiotæ*. In this iland, if one may truſt *Aelianus*, the Goates drinke not for the ſpace of ſix moneths together. Looke in the diſcourſe of *Zacynthus* following. In *Antigonus* we read, that a certaine riuer runneth through the middeſt of it, vpon the one ſide of which there are great ſtore of graſſe-hoppers, and on the other ſide not one.

Zacynthvs, (now *Zante*, and as *Erythræus* ſaith, ſomtime *Hieruſalem*) Hyria it was in old time called, and Cassiopa, the poet nameth it *Nemoroſa*, woody. Theſe ilanders, *Athenæus* ſaith, are no good ſouldiers; the reaſon he yeeldeth to be, for that they be very wealthy, and haue ſuch plenty of all things, that they giue themſelues to nought elſe but to their eaſe and pleaſure. The *Phalangium*, a kind of ſpider, is heere more dangerous and hurtfull to mankind, than in any place of the world beſide, as *Aelianus* ſaith. So long as the *Eteſiæ*, (Eaſt windes which riſe ordinarily in the dogge daies) blow, the Goates ſtand yawning and gaping with their noſes vp into the North: and are ſo ſatisfied therewith, that they looke after no water nor euer care for drinke, as *Antigonus* hath left recorded. That in this iland there is a caue commonly called *Cæranium*, *Plutarch*, in his booke of the compariſons of beaſts, doth affirme. It hath a fountaine very full of fiſh: out of which great ſtore of pitch is taken, if we may giue credit to *Cteſias*. *Item*, heere *F. Deſiderius Lignamineus Patauinus* writeth that he found this Epitaph of *Cicero*; M. Tvlli. Cicero. Have; God be with thee good *Cicero*: which he ſaith was in the yeare 1544. *Adamus Tefellenius Louanienſis* in his Iournall (a manuſcript copy of which M. *Hadrian Marſelar*, lent me to read ouer) writeth, that he in this iland in the yeare of Chriſt 1550. handled the bones of *Cicero*, and read vpon his tombe this epitaph: *Ille oratorum princeps, & gloria linguæ Romanæ, iacet hac, cum coniuge Tullius, vrna: Tullius ille, inquam, de ſe, qui ſcripſerat olim, O fortunatam natam me conſule Romam.* The learned *Tully*, who for fined tongue, in *Rome* had neuer peere, With louing wife, in clay full low, lie both enterred heere: That *Tully* great, I meane, who of himſelfe, ſometime thus proudlie ſaid: Now *Rome*, thou bleſſed art indeed, ſince I thy ſcepter ſwaied.

Ithaca, which was alſo in old time called Neritia, of *Neritus* a mountaine, if I be not deceiued, is now vulgarly of the Italians called *Valle di Compare*, and as *Porcaccius* ſaith, *Teachi*: of the Turkes, as the learned *Lewnclawe* writeth, *Phiachi*. Moreouer in the 10. booke of *Straboes* Geography, I find that there is heere a city called *Ithaca*, which *Plutarch* in his Greeke Queſtions nameth, *Alalcome*, but *Stephanus*, *Alcomena*. *Athenaus* writeth, that it hath many hauens, but withall is very mountainous, rough and craggie: ſo that it will not eaſily, without great and infinite labour and toile, yeeld any ſmall or meane profit, vnto the husbandmen, as *Plutarch* telleth vs. In *Porphyry*, out of the writings of *Artimedorus*, I read that this iland, from *Panormus*, an hauen of *Cephalina*, lieth Eaſtward, and conteineth in compaſſe 85. furlongs. It is very narrow, but high. In it is, as the ſame authour, with *Homer* doth witneſſe, a caue of the Nymphs. We read in *Antigonius*, that it breedeth no Hares at all. Except it had been the natiue ſoile, and country where *Vlyſſes* was borne, there had no mention at all of it remained in any recordes of ancient writers.

Levcas or Levcadia (now *S. Maura*) although *Pliny* maketh it but a *peninſula* or demy-ile, yet *Mela* calleth it flatly an iland. That it was made an iland and was ſeuered from the maine continent, yet afterward by force and violence of windes ioined to the ſame againe, *Strabo* doth teach vs. In a very high foreland or promontory of this ile, *Aelianus* deſcribeth the temple of *Apollo Aelius*, from whence yearely they were wont to tumble ſome one or other downe into the ſea headlong, thereby to appeaſe the wrath and fury of their Gods; as *Strabo* hath left recorded.

Echinades, (*Echidnæ*, *Seneca* in his *Troas*, and *Euripides* in *Iphegenia* in *Aulide*, call them: but *Stephanus*, *Echinæ*) ſo named of the great multitude of the *Echini*, Vrchines or Hedge-hogges, which do greatly infect this iland. *Apollodorus* calleth them, Strophades; now they are knowen by the name of the *Cozzulari*: they are, as *Ouid* in the 8. booke of his *Metamorphoſis* writeth, in number 5. theſe were alſo part of the continent, as *Pauſanias* in his *Arcadia*, teſtifieth; their forme and faſhion is often altered and changed by the ebbing and flowing (if I may ſo ſpeake) of the mudde of the riuer *Achelous* (*Aſpri* or *Pachicolamo*) at whoſe mouth they ſtand, as *Strabo* would faine perſwade vs. Neere theſe are the *Taphiæ* and *Acutæ*, otherwiſe called *Thoæ*. *Plutarch* in his treatiſe of the ceaſſing of oracles, telleth a ſtory (or fable, rather) worth the reading, of the death of *Pan*, which fell out about theſe ilands.

AFRICA PROPRIA,
AFRICA properly ſo called.

That part of Aſia *which is incloſed with* Mar Maiore, Archipelago, Midland ſea, *and the riuer* Euphrates, *is of the Geographers properly called* Aſia: *ſo this part of* Africa, *aboue all other prouinces of the ſame, hath alwayes hitherto beene knowen by the name of* AFRICA PROPRIA. *This alſo is worth the obſeruation, that in all ancient ſtories, when* Aſia *or* Africa *are generally or indefinitly named, theſe ſeuerall prouinces of thoſe greater parts, are only to be vnderſtood. The bounds of this prouince of* Africa *on the Weſt are the riuer* Ampſaga, *and the Mauritania's, the countries of the Moores, their next neighbours: on the North, lieth the Midland ſea:* Aræ Philenorum, *a village betweene it and* Cyrenaica, *is the vttermoſt bound of it Eaſtward: the* Inner Libya *and the deſerts of the ſame do confine it vpon the South. This country was otherwiſe ſometime called* ZEVGIS *and* ZEVGITANA. *It comprehendeth within this compaſſe theſe three ſhires,* NVMIDIA *(named of ſome* MASSYLIA) BYZACIVM *and* TRIPOLITANA. Diodorus Siculus *diuideth this prouince into foure nations, the* Pœni, Libophœnices, Libyi, *and the* Numidæ. *At ſuch time as the Romans bore a ſway here, and* Scipio Æmilianus *commanded their legions in theſe parts, this* Africa *was diuided into two prouinces: that neere* Carthage, *they called* OLDE AFRICA: *that which conteined* Numidia, NEW AFRICA, *as* Pliny, Appian *and* Dion *do ioyntly teſtifie.* Numidia, *and* Byzacium, *were vnder the command of the Conſuls; that wherein* Carthage *ſtood, belonged to the iuriſdiction of the Proconſuls, as* Sextus Rufus *reporteth. (And this diuiſion they made, as* Pliny *writeth, by a certaine ditch drawen betweene them.) In the firſt booke of* Iuſtinians Code, *and in the ſeuen and twentieth title of the ſame, thou ſhalt finde another maner of diuiſion of this country, and a farre other maner of gouernment of it by Preſidents and Lieutenants.* Numidia, *beſide the great ſtore of Marble there found, called by the name of Numidian marble, and the maruellous plenty of Deere and wilde beaſts which it yeeldeth, hath nothing worth the remembrance, as* Pliny *affirmeth.* Liuy, Pliny, *and* Solinus *do giue it the praiſe for the beſt horſmen for ſeruice in the warres, of any country whatſoeuer. They doe as highly commend the fat ſoile of* Byzacium; *which is ſuch that it yeeldeth an hundred for one: yea, it hath beene knowen, that one buſhell of wheat being ſowen, hath yeelded at harueſt the increaſe of an hundred and ſifty buſhels againe. The Lieutenant of this place ſent from thence vnto* Auguſtus Cæſar, *Emperour of* Rome, *forty eares of corne ſprung and growen vp from one root, and one graine, as was probable. Item there were ſent likewiſe to* Nero *from thence three hundred and forty ſtalkes with eares of corne come vp of one and the ſame graine. To this alſo may be adioyned the goodneſſe of the ſoile, which is ſuch, as* Columella *reporteth of it, that the huſbandman, after he hath layd his ſeed in the ground, from ſeed-time to harueſt, neuer looketh to his fields, nor once medleth with it more, for that ſcarſe any weed or other ſuch thing, which vſually hindereth the growth of corne, doth here come vp of it owne accord, except it be either ſet or ſowen by hand.* Halicarnaſſeus *alſo maketh mention of this great fertility of* Africa. *But* Titus *the Emperor of* Rome, *in one word, doth ſufficiently declare the woonderfully fruitfulneſſe and plenty of all things here, in an Oration of his written vnto the ſeditious and mutinous Iewes, where he nameth it,* Altricem orbis terrarum, *The nourſe of all nations of the world. Yea and* Saluianus *in his ſeuenth booke termeth it,* Animam Reipublicæ Romanæ, *The ſoule of the Romane Commen-wealth, or politicke body there; where thou mayſt reade many other things worth the obſeruation, of the riches, command and power of this countrey.* Herodian *maketh it a country very fertile of men.* Polybius *on the other ſide doth as much commend it for the great abundance of cattell and all ſorts of liuing creatures that it breedeth. So that for multitude of Horſes, Oxen, Sheepe, and Goats, it doth farre ſurpaſſe almoſt all the reſt of the world beſide. And that which is moſt woonderfull of all other, it is no ſtrange thing here (as* Columella, *out of* Dionyſius, Mago, *and* Marcus Varro, *telleth vs) to ſee Mules to breed, and bring forth yoong: ſo that the inhabitants do as oft ſee the foales of Mules there, as we do of Mares here. The ſame authour in the firſt chapter of his fourth booke ſayth that the people are very ingenious and witty.* Hirtius *calleth it,* Gentem inſidioſam, *A treacherous nation:* Maternus *nameth it,* Gentem ſubdolam, *A wily and crafty people: ſo that* Vlpetius *doubted not to ſay, That for wiles and wealth the Romans were alwayes inferiour to the Africans.* Iuuenal *the Poet termeth it,* Cauſidicorum nutriculam, *The nurſe of prating petifoggers.* Athenæus *recounteth the Carthaginians amongſt thoſe nations which delight much in quaffing and carowſing, and vſe to be often drunke.* Saluianus *in his ſeuenth booke* De Prouidentia, *ſayth that they are generally ſo inhumane, ſuch drunkards, ſo deceitfull, fraudulent, couetous, treacherous, diſloyall, leud, lecherous, and vnchaſte, that he that is not ſuch an one, he ſurely is no Africane. Laſtly, there is, as he there addeth, no maner of wickednеſſe or villany that they are not giuen vnto. All hiſtories do make mention of the vnfaithfulneſſe and falſe-heartedneſſe of this nation: which indeed is ſuch, and they for the ſame ſo greatly noted and famous, that they grew for it into a common by-word among all ſuch nations as had any conuerſation or ought to do with them. And thus much of this* Africa, *a land, as the Poets terme it, moſt rich for triumphs; the fortreſſe or caſtle, as* Cicero *calleth it, of all Prouinces belonging to the Romane Empire. The Ilands neere adioyning and belonging to this country, more famous and of better note, are,* Melita, Menyx, Coſura *and* Cercina; *beſide ſome other leſſer ones, and of leſſe account: of which, as alſo the people, riuers, mountaines, townes, and cities, ſee this our Table. That* Sardinia, *that goodly iland which lieth ouer against* Genua, *did ſometime belong to this* Africa, Iuſtinian *doth teſtifie in the ſeuen and twentieth Title of the firſt booke of his Code. But of* CARTHAGE, *the chiefe and metropolitane citie of this prouince, although* Saluſt *ſayth it is better farre to ſay nothing at all of it, than to ſpeake little: yet notwithſtanding I thinke it not amiſſe to adde ſomewhat of that alſo in this place. This city of the Latines was called* CARTHAGO, *of the Greeks* CHARCHEDON. Solinus Polyhiſtor *reporteth that it was firſt called* CARTHADA, *which word, ſayth he, in the Phœnician tongue, (of neere affinity to the Hebrew and Arabicke) ſignifieth* Ciuitatem nouam, *The new city. And indeed, truth it is, that* קריה חדתא *in the Arabicke dialect, and* קריח חדתא Kariat hadatha, *in the Syrian doth ſignifie,* A new city, *or* caſtle. *Hereupon it is that* Stephanus *nameth it* Καινοπολιν, NOVAM VRBEM, *The new city. He moreouer calleth it* QENVSSA, CACABE, *and* CADMEIA, *but vpon what ground and authority I know not.* Cadmeia, *peraduenture, it was named of the Hebrew* קדם, *which in that language (as alſo in the reſt of the orientall tongues deriued from hence) ſignifieth,* the Eaſt; *or,* firſt *and* chiefeſt: *both which may well agree to this city: for the firſt inhabitants, who built it, and encloſed it with an huge wall and ditch, were Eaſterlings,* Cadmonim, *or ſuch as came thither from* Kedem, *the Eaſt. Againe, in reſpect of the greatneſſe, power, goodly beauty and luſture of it, it might iuſtly (and indeed ſo it did, as we ſhall ſhew in that which followeth) deſerue the name of* Cadmia, *that is, the chiefe and principall metropolitane city: and it may be that for the ſame reaſon it was alſo of them called* Cacabe, Stellaris, *the gliſtring ſtarre; of* Caucabi, *a ſtarre: anſwerable to* Aſteria, *or* Aſteris, *an iland in the Midland ſea:* Aſterius *the name of a place in the ile* Tenedos: Aſtron, *or* Aſtrum, *a riuer of* Troas, *iſſuing out of the mount* Ida, *as* Pliny *teſtifieth: Item, a great and goodly city of* Argia *in* Peloponneſus: *with diuers other places in* Greekland, *of the like denomination; all deriued from* Aſter, *and* Aſtrum, *which in the Greeke tongue ſignifie A ſtarre. There are many learned men, which do thinke, that in the Holy Scripture this city is called and deſcribed by the name of* THARSIS. *And thus much of the ancient names and appellations of this city: for in ſuccedent ages it hath beene called alſo by diuers others beſide theſe, as we ſhall ſhew hereafter. Yea and ancient writers haue graced it with diuers honorable titles and epithites: calling it* Celſam *and* Almam, *The Stately and Honourable city* Carthage: Apuleius *nameth it,* Romani imperij æmulam, terrarum orbis auidam; Prouinciæ magiſtram venerabilem; Africæ Muſam cœleſtem; Camænam togatorum; *The great enuier of the Romane ſtate, and yet it ſelfe deſiring all the ſouereignty of the world; The honourable miſtreſſe of the Prouince; The heauenly Muſe of* Africa; *The delight and paradiſe of the gentry of the land. Of* Solinus *it is intituled,* Alterum poſt vrbem Romam terrarum decus: *Next after the goodly city of* Rome *the only glory of the world. Of* Ptolemey, Manilius *&* Pliny *it is called* Magna, *The great city. Of* Victor Vticenſis *&* Suidas, Maxima orbis terrarum, *The greateſt city of the whole world. And that not without iuſt cauſe: for* Oroſius *teſtifieth that it was twenty miles about within the walles, almoſt round encloſed with the ſea. The abridgement of* Liuy *ſayth that it was foure and twenty miles about.* Strabo *maketh it in compaſſe three hundred and three ſcore furlongs (Stadia) which do make fiue and forty Italian miles. How true this is I leaue to the diſcretion of the learned Reader to determine. This city was ſituate in a* peninſula, *or demy-ile, ioyned to the continent of* Africa, *by a neck land (Iſthmos the Greeks call it) of three miles bredth, or as* Appian, *the diligent Chorographer of this place reporteth, 25 furlongs ouer.* Siluis Italicus *thus writeth of it,* Hæc caput eſt, non vlla opibus certauerit auri, Non portu, ceſſone ſitu, non dotibus auri, Vberis, aut agili fabricanda ad tela vigore. *The more famous places in it are* Megara, *a part of the city ſo called.* Byrſa, *the caſtle, which conteined in circuit, as* Seruius *hath noted, two and twenty furlongs; (in this ſtood the temples of* Iuno, Aeſculapius *and* Belus:) *The* Theater, Thermæ Gargilianæ, *and* Thermæ Maximianæ, *certeine hot bathes: The* Delphicum, *or temple of* Apollo, *the chapell dedicated to the goddeſſe* Memoria, *the Horſe-race* (Hippodromus) Baſilica Celerinæ, *the church of* Theoprepia, Lyſana *a certeine place ſo called* Via cœleſtis, *Heauen walke; except the copy in this place be faulty and corrupt. In the middeſt of the city there was a* groue, *and in it the* temple of Iuno, *as the famous Poet* Virgil *hath left recorded: Item, the* temple of Eliſa, *as* Siluis Italicus *teſtifieth. What places afterward*

Iuſtinian

AFRICVM PELAGVS.

SEPTENTRIO.

SICILIAE PARS

Pelagie insulæ, quæ c
Tarichiæ et Phoeni
corum.

MVRIDICVS SINVS
siue ET LATVRVS.

Malsaeli byes.

Medeni.

Libophœnices.

Iontij.

Cyrtesij.

NVMIDIA NOVA.

Corbulæ campus.

Mieldij.

BAZACITIS

Machyni.

Nomades.

MAVRVSII.

Zabeces.

BYZACIVM Regio

Misulani.

Ozuti.

Machryes

Libya Septimiaca.

Asphodelodes.

Nabathrae.

Musini

Cerophæi.

Gephes.

Nasabutes.

Sabubures.

Cinethij

Mampsari.

Mimaces.

Ausses.

PHAZANIA.

Nisibes.

SITAPHIVS Campus.

Aliardij.

Giplonsij.

Machlyes.

Motuturij.

Astacures.

Nigintimi.

Achæmænes.

Psylli.

Vzarae.

Buturgures.

Muchthusij.

Mauruſij, qui Pacati.

Augilae.

LIBYAE INTERI

Sinus Carthaginensis, ipsamque vrbis, atque locorum aliquot virorum plenior descriptio.

LOCA INCOGNITAE POSITIONIS, ex varijs antiquae notæ auctorib.

Abba, Achris, Adis, Agar, Alele, Bada, Baste, Canthele, Caputbada, Cemma, Cilla, Cillaba, Decimum, Ethine, Græsa, Hermio, Ismus, Lectum, Locha, Males, Mamma, Marthama, Massilia, Menephessa, Meschela, Miltina, Nargara, Ophe, Oroscopa, Parthos, Phara, Phellina, Pitheussæ, Salera, Sarsura, Sintæ, Solis campus, Syllectum, Tegea, Terynsa, Thabena, Tholuns, Thon, Tinges, Tisiaus, Tisidium, Tocas, Tricamarum, Tuman, Vazua, Zama, Zella, Zincha, Zona. Ex Augustino, Cypriano, et concilio Carthaginensi, Abarina, Abbir, Accura, Acyrega, Agra, Amaccura, Anthypatiana, Asuaga, Avasasa, Audurus, Ausciaga, Ausspha, Autumnum, Ballita, Barus, Becena, Begetselita, Bobba, Bustacena, Calama, Capra picta, Carpeta, Cartemita, Casæ Medianæ, Casæ Nigræ, Centuriones, Chullabi, Cibaluana, Colusita, Diaba, Dionysiana, Eugitana, Fetulę, Foratianum, Formæ, Furnæ, Galbæ castrum, Gazana, Gazansala, Getabinustum, Girpa, Gor, Gradus, Iacena, Iosmiana, Lemella, Limata, Liniacum, Luperciana, Macturum, Marcellianum, Midila, Mirita, Migirpa, Muzula, Nice, Obba, Opte, Pambestum, Pisle, Rucuna, Rufugoniotum, Subulę, Sullestiana, Synica, Taberæ, Tambada, Tarassa, Telepte, Thagabe, Thibarum, Thucabi Timida, Tisigita, Tubunæ, Tzica, Verensia, Vi Vnzibilis, Vzalis, Zataria, Zeuensis, Zurmia. Aborense, Abuticense, Acharitanum, Asinense tanum, Theudense, Tigense, Typhicense, Tiricense se, Tunidrumense, Vigense. Ex Libro N Balaritanus, Bazensis, Bubensis, Columna mucensis, Sarcitani, Tinziberitani, Varensis veteris geographiæ tabulis non inferim

Castra Liv.
Vtica.
Castra Cornelia
Hippuarra
Aquæ dulces
Arlos.
Prion.
Tunis.
Mercurij promon.
Mercurij portus.
Hermæa Promon.
Canada flu.

AFRICAE PROPRIAE TABVLA,

In qua,
Punica regna uides;
Tyrios, et Agenoris
vrbem.

Illustri, ac Amplissimo viro Domino Christophoro ab Assonleville: Equiti aurato: Alitgvillæ domino: Regiæ Catholici Consiliario primario. Abrahamus Ortelius dedicabat, libens merito. &c.

TRIO.

PARS.

Catuna

Enna.

Syracusa

Camarina.

TRIPOLITANA REGIO, QVAE ET SVBVENTANA, ET ARZVGVM dicitur.

EMPORIA Regio.

Austoriani.

Sudurmis.

Sumuris.

Sabrata.

Sam anicij.

Leucathae.

Eropaei.

Dolopes.

Gindanes.

Cisipades.

Tedemen sij.

Nicpij.

Erebidæ.

CINYPS Regio totius Africæ fertilissima pulcherrimaque.

Charitum sive Gratiarum collis.

XE ROLIBYA.

Eleiones.

Lotophagi, quos quidam Alachroas vocant. et Camarinæos.

Hesperidum horti, hic a Plinio statuuntur.

Macæi Syrtitæ. Macæ et Maces sunt alijs.

LIBYCVM MARE

SYRTIS MAIOR

SYRTICVS SINVS

EX CONATIBVS GEOGRAPHICIS ABRAHAMI ORTELII.

Cum priuilegio Imperiali, Regio, et Belgico, ad decennium. 1590.

Iustinian *the Emperour of* Rome *builded here and repaired,* Procopius *in his sixth booke of the buildings of this Emperour, relateth at large. Of him also if we may giue credit to* Ballamon, *it was called* IVSTINIANA. *The builders of this city, which layd the first foundations of it, were the Phœnicians* Xorus *and* Carchedon, *or, as some other report,* Elissa *or* Dido, *King* Agenors *daughter, fifty yeeres before the ouerthrow of* Troy: *or three score and twelue yeeres before the building of the city of* Rome, *as* Appianus *affirmeth.* Siluis Italicus *sayth that* Teucer *was the first that began the foundation of this city. It was built, as* Iosephus *in his disputation against* Appion *writeth, in the hundred and fiue and fifty yeere after the death of* Solomon, *the glorious king of* Israel. *The valour and great strength of this city, as it was alwayes eminent and famous in forren warres abroad, so hath beene often shaken and ouermastered many & sundry times at home. At length hauing stood in flourishing estate, as most authours affirme, seuen hundred and seuen and thirty yeeres, it was by the Romans, as an enuious enemy of their state and empire, assaulted, battered, taken, sacked, vtterly spoiled, and at last consumed to dust and ashes. And thus it continued for the space of one hundred and one yeeres: when by the commandement and prescript of the Senate it was againe reedified, who, sending thither certeine people to inhabit and dwell there, made it a Romane colony: and this was the first colony of the Romans that euer was transported foorth of* Italy. *It was of* Cayus Gracchus *caelld* IVNONIA, *as it is recorded by* Appian, Solinus, *and* Dion; *who also addeth that it was afterward by* Augustus Cæsar *againe the second time made a Colony: because that when* Lepidus *had wasted a great part of it, and left it destitute and without inhabitants, he in maner seemed to haue dissolued the right and priuiledge of the Colony. Therefore this city began againe to flourish, and vnder the Romane Emperours, to be renowmed vnder the name of* The second Carthage. *So that that city which lately was renowmed for feats of armes and martiall prowes, was now, as* Martianus *writeth, as honourable for worldly felicity and all maner of earthly blessings. It tasted also of the beneuolence and bounteous magnificence of the Emperour* Hadrian, *and thereupon it was of him called* HADRIANOPOLIS, *that is,* Hadrians city, *as* Spartianus *hath left recorded. Item, the Romane Emperour* Antoninus Pius *did much grace it with many sumptuous and stately buildings, as you may reade in* Pausanias. Lampridius *writeth, that in respect of the fauourable kindnesse of the Emperour* Commodus *toward this city, it was in like maner of him named* ALEXANDRIA COMMODIANA TOGATA. *But, (as the state of all things vnder the cope of heauen is vnconstant and variable) the same city vnder* Gordianus *the Emperour, was, as* Herodian *testifieth, by one* Capellianus *Lieutenant of* Mauritania *taken the second time, and spoiled, about six hundred and foure score yeeres after it first had submitted it selfe to the command and iurisdiction of the Romans. In the reigne of* Honorius *the Emperour it was by treachery the third time taken, sacked, and vtterly defaced, by* Genserichus *king of the Wandals, in the foure hundred and thirty yeere after the incarnation of* CHRIST *our Sauiour. The like it suffered of certeine mutinous souldiers vnder one* Salomon *a lieutenant of the* Mauritij, *or* Barbary, *as* Procopius *hath recorded. From these it was woon by* Belisarius, *in the yeere of* CHRIST *fiue hundred thirty eight, in the time of* Iustinian *the Romane Emperour, who caused it to be repaired, and fortified with a strong wall and deepe ditch; who moreouer beautified it with many goodly publike buildings, of most curious architecture, as Cloisters, Galleries, the Theodorian Bathes, the gorgeous Church of our Lady, the chiefe Saint, and others which are reckoned vp by the same* Procopius. *After this it continued vnder the Romans vntill the time of* Heraclius *the Emperour, when as it was conquered and surprised by the Persians, about the yeere of* CHRIST *six hundred and sixteene. It was taken, sacked, and spoiled by the Egyptians, three score and six yeeres after that, as* Procopius *and others do constantly witnesse. Neither was this the last misery of this city: for it being spoiled, rased almost to the ground, layed waste, and left dispeopled and void of inhabitants, by the Mahumetanes; so continued vnto the dayes of one* Elmahdi *a Bishop, who, as* Iohannes Leo Africanus *reporteth, gaue it vnto certeine people of that countrey, which were in number so few, that they did not repleniſh aboue the twentieth part of it. The same authour, an eye witnesse of that which he wrote, affirmeth that of all this greatnesse and glory, beside certeine ruines of the walles and a part of the Conduit, there remaineth at this day not any whit or mention at all. This now in these our dayes is the fate and forme of this most goodly city. This is that city, which, as* Herodian *testifieth, in time past for wealth, multitude of people, and greatnesse of circuit, did only yeeld it selfe inferiour to* Rome; *and with* Alexandria *of* Egypt *long contended for the second place. Item, this is it which long since was of that power that it commanded all the sea coast of* Africa *from* Aræ Philenorum, *all along as far as to the Straights of* Gibraltar: *ouer which they passing by ship, conquered all* Spaine, *euen vp as high as the Pyreny mountaines. So that* Appian, *a graue writer, doth deeme the Empire and command of this city, of equall value to the power of the far-commanding Greeks, or wealth & riches of the braue Persian: which were an easie matter for one to iustify out of* Strabo *and* Pliny, *two authours of good credit. For this man affirmeth, that this city commanded in* Africa *alone three hundred cities; and it selfe conteined seuenty thousand men, dayly inhabitants within the walles of the same. Item,* Scipio *hauing conquered this city, transported from thence vnto* Rome *foure hundred and seuenty thousand pound weight of siluer. Of this city, (which, as long as it stood out, and was master of it selfe, as* Trogus *witnesseth, was esteemed as a goddesse; and in* Africa, *as* Saluianus *writeth, was accounted as another* Rome) *there remaineth now no more but the bare name onely. Of the nation of the Africans, from whence they came into this country, and what they were,* Procopius, *in the eleuenth booke of his History of the Wandals, hath written somewhat worth the obseruation.*

Of Heauen-walke, (Via cœlestis) *which we in a word touched before, I thinke it not amisse here in this place to speake somewhat more at large. In* Victor Vticensis *these words following are read in all copies that euer I saw:* Nam & hodiè si qua supersunt, subinde desolantur, sicut in Carthaginco Theatro ædem Memoriæ & viam quam Cælestis vocitabant, funditus deleuerunt. *For* viam, *I make no question but the authour did write* etiam, *that it might be referred to* ædem, *(or* templum, *as* Iulius Capitolinus *in* Pertinax, *doth call it) that is, a chapell, temple or church. Furthermore, of this* Cælestis dea, *Heauenly goddesse, as* Capitolinus *in* Macrinus *and* Trebellius Pollio *in* Celsus tyrannus, *do call her a goddesse peculiar to* Africa, *there are here and there diuers things to be obserued in diuers authours.* Ælianus *writeth that the Egyptians doe call* Venus, Vrania, *that is, Heauenly.* Venus cælestis *(which is all one) is expressed in an ancient piece of coine which I haue of* Iulia Soëmia's. S. Augustine *in his booke* De ciuitate Dei *doth speake of the Heauenly Virgine* (Virgo cælestis) *meaning doubtlesse the Heauenly goddesse: but by that epithite, I suppose, he had a purpose to distinguish her from that other; I meane that wanton, which* Iulius Firmicus *calleth* Venerem virginem. Herodian *nameth her* Vrania; *and addeth moreouer, that of the Phœnicians she is called* Astroarche. Alilat, Herodotus *sayth she was named, and affirmeth that it is the Moone.* S. Hierome *in his treatise against* Symmachus *writeth that the Persians call her* Mithra. idque pro diuersitate nominis, non pro numinis varietate; *all these different names signifying, as* S. Ambrose *sayth, one and the same goddesse.* Apuleius *in the sixth booke of his Golden Asse, witnesseth that all the nations of the East countreys do generally call her* Zigia. *There is a notable record of this goddesse, this* Cælestis Venus, *in the eleuenth booke of the same treatise of* Apuleius: *which he there calleth both by the name of* Regina cæli, *The Queene of heauen; and* Syria dea, *the Syrian goddesse. Of whose diuers and manifold forme or shape, the great variety of distinct and different names of the same, if any man be desirous to know more particularly, let him haue recourse to this foresayd authour, as also to Lucians treatise intituled* De Dea Syria; *to which if he shall adioyne certeine coines of the Emperours,* Seuerus *and* Antoninus *his sonne, he shall vnderstand that in this one idoll, almost all the diuinity of the ancient Gentiles is comprehended.* Philastrius, *who wrote of the heresies of former times, sayth that this goddesse was of certeine heretical Iewes named* Fortuna cæli, *Heauenly fortune. I might easily be drawen to beleeue, that this very goddesse is that idoll which* Ieremy *in the foure and fortieth chapter of his Prophesie, doth terme The Queene of heauen. To whom the wicked Israelites did offer sacrifice, and reuerence as to the immortall God. For it was not hard for this nation, so prone and inclined to idolatry, out of their next neighbour* Hierapolis, *in* Syria, *(where* Lucian *testifieth this goddesse was most religiously worshipped) to transport this idoll into their countrey* Palæstina, *as the Phœnicians did out of the same* Syria *conney her beyond the sea to* Carthage: *vnder the conduct and leading, as is probable (and which* Herodotus *iustifieth to be true) of Queene* Dido, Agenors *daughter. Many other things of this goddesse, out of diuers other authours, might heere to these be adioyned: but we at this time are content, with* Plato *to demonstrate that there were two* Venuses: *of which, one, whom the Carthaginians did worship, was this which hitherto we haue spoken of: that same, I meane, which was called* Dea Syria, *or* Venus Assyria, *as* Oppian *in his first booke of Hunting calleth her. This, I do vnderstand out of the sixt booke of* Apuleius, *was the same that* Iuno *was, where he termeth her* Vecturam leonis, *The burden or cariage of the lion: and whom they report, Did loue olde* Carthage *more than all the world beside: for here her charet alwayes stood, her weapons here did lie; as the Poet writeth of her: whereupon I make no question, the city* Carthage *was for the same reason also called* Iunonia: *for so I finde it recorded by* Plutarch *and* Solinus. *By her* Charet, *I vnderstand the* Lion, *vpon which she rode: by her weapons, the* thunderbolt, *with the other ensignes of the gods and goddesses, which in those forenamed coines are expressed.* Saluianus *in his booke* De Prouidentia, *maketh mention of an Heauenly god* (Deus cælestis) *an idoll also of the Africans.* Vlpianus *in like maner, in the Tit.* qui hæredes instituí possunt, § deo hæredis, *speaketh of* Cælestis deus Salinensis Carthaginensis. *But this is nothing to this our goddesse. And peraduenture, we, purposedly speaking of Geography, haue sayd too much of this goddesse.*

ÆGYPT.

Egypt *is the gift and fauour of* Nilus : *For antiquity did verily thinke that all that whole tract, which now this countrey doth possesse, was sometime a creeke or bay of the Midland sea; and by the oft ouerflowing and tides of the same, was at length filled vp, and so made firme land. Whereupon perchance it was of* Stephanus *called* POTAMITIS, *that is, if I may so speake,* Brook-land *or* Creek-land. *Item, the same* Stephanus, *with* Dionysius, *calleth it by diuers other names; as,* AERIA, AETIA, OGYGIA, HEPHAESTIA, *and* MELAMBOLOS. Apollodorus *calleth it* The countrey of the MELAMPODES, *for that it is farre more fertile than any other countrey whatsoeuer. Item the fornamed* Stephanus *and* Eustathius *do call it* ÆTHIOPIA, *by reason of the Æthiopians which do inhabit and dwell there. It was also sometime long since called* THEBAE, *as* Herodotus *and* Aristotle *do testifie. In Holy writ, of* Misraim *the second sonne of* Ham, *(Gen.10.6.) who first after the confusion at* Babel, *seated himselfe here, it is named* MESRAIM, *as* Iosephus *writeth: by which name it is still to this day knowen to the Arabians, their next neighbours round about them. Item, as the learned* Arias Montanus *thinketh, it is in some places called* CVS, *or* Chus, *of* Chus, *father of the* Æthiopians, *eldest sonne to the sayd* Ham. *Againe,* Plutarch *in* Osiris *writeth, that in the sacred writings of the Aegyptians it was named* CHEMIA, *of* Ham, *or* Cham, *(for thus diuersly forren writers expresse the Hebrue letter* Hheth, *nay sometimes they wholly omit it : as in* Ammon, *their chiefe god, which they worshipped, derined, as I thinke, from that cursed root) sonne to* Noë, *and father of the aboue-mentioned* Chus, *and* Misraim. *And indeed* Isidorus *saith that the inhabitants do, to this day, in their owne language, call this countrey* Kam. *Yet* Pinetus *and* Marmolius *do iointly affirme (and that truely, as we haue before in the other Mappe of* Ægypt *demonstrated) that the Aegyptians themselues, as also the Turks, do commonly call it* Elquibet, Elchibetz, *and* Chibth. *Lastly,* Honorius *writeth that it was sometime intituled* EVXAEA, *but vpon what authority or ground, I know not : let him therefore iustifie the trueth of that his assertion.*

The bounds of this prouince are these: vpon the East it is confined with the Arabian gulfe (Bahri'lkolzom, *the Red Sea)* Iudæa, *and* Arabia Petræa: *on the West with the mountaines of* Libya, *and* Marmarica (Barca) *another countrey of* Africa : *in the South it is seuered from* Æthiopia, *(which they terme* Æthiopia *beneath* Ægypt) *by the Greater Cataract or fall of* Nilus (Catadupa, Tully, *in* Scipio's *dreame, calleth it, A place where the riuer is so penned vp betweene two mountaines, that there it runneth not, but rather falleth and powreth downe amaine with such an huge and terrible noise, that some report that the people, nere inhabitants thereabout, naturally, by that meanes, are all deafe or very thicke of hearing.) The Mediterranean or Midland sea, or, if you like better of that, the Egyptian sea (so named of this countrey) doth beat vpon the North coast of it. It is diuided into* The Higher Egypt, Middle Egypt, *and* Lower Egypt. THE HIGHER EGYPT *was also otherwise called* Thebais: (Auicenna *in the 47. chapter of the 2. tract of his 2. booke, (and in diuers other places often) with* Nubiensis *my Arabian, calleth it* Alsahid, *or* Said, *of the theame* Saada, *as I thinke, which signifieth to ascend or rise vp in height.)* MIDDLE EGYPT, *sometimes called* Heptapolis, *and* Heptanomia, *(of the number of the* Nomoi, *or shires of this part) and of some,* Arcadia. THE LOWER EGYPT, *which later authours haue named* Augustamnica, *is diuided, in the* Nouella *of* Iustinian, *into* The first, *and* The second. *The booke of Remembrances* (liber Notitiarum) *diuideth* Egypt *into six prouinces : namely,* Libya the vpper, Libya the Neather, Thebais, Ægypt *(properly so called)* Archadia *and* Augustamnica. *That part of the* Lower Egypt *which is enclosed betweene the sea, the two mouthes or floud-gates of the riuer* Nilus, Heracleoticum *and* Pelusiacum, *and from their parting a little beneath* Memphis *in the South, is of all ancient Geographers, Historians and Poets, in respect of the forme and proportion of it, called* DELTA : *for it is, as you see, of forme triangular like vnto* Δ, *the fourth capitall letter of the Greeke alphabet. And this also of* Ptolemey *(who was borne here, and therefore knew the state of it best) diuided into* Great Delta, Little Delta, *and* Middle Delta, *or the Third Delta. This Delta, as* Pliny *testifieth, of all the chiefe parts of the world was somtime accounted the Fourth, and reckened vp amongst the ilands, and was not esteemed as any portion of the continent. Vnder* Egypt *also, the three* OSITAE, *beyond the Libyan mountaines, are vulgarly comprehended: yea and* LIBYA *it selfe to, if a man may giue credit to* Ammianus.

This countrey is watered with no other riuer than NILVS, *of all the riuers in the world the most famous and renowmed, and therefore called & knowen by the greatest variety of names: for the ancients haue giuen this riuer many titles: Some haue called it* ÆGYPTVS *(from whence the whole country tooke the name); others* OCEANVS *(the sea, in respect of the greatnesse of it);* AETOS *(an eagle, for the swiftnesse of the streame);* NIGIR, MELAS, *(or* Melo) SIRIS, TRITON, CHRYSORRHOAS *(Gilden-flood, of the goodnesse and beauty of his waters); and others,* DYRIS. Orus Apollo *writeth, that the Egyptians in their language called it* NOYVM, *that is, as I thinke, sweet, pleasant, delightfull: for so the impostor* Mahomet *vseth this word in the xxxij. Azoara of his wicked Alcoran; as also the Arabian paraphrast, 2.Pet.2.13. And* R. Saadias Hagaon, Gen 2.15. *calleth Paradise,* Phardusi'nnaym; *which the forenamed beast, at the 66. Azoara, nameth* Ginnati'nnaym, *The pleasant garden.* Iosephus *calleth it* GEON, *or* Gihon, *for that, as* R. Salomon Yarhi *the great Rabbine thinketh, it runneth from his fountaine, or rather rusheth on with great violence and hideous noise:* Arias Montanus *affirmeth, that in the Holy Scripture it is named* PHISON, *because, as the forenamed Iew sayth, his waters do spread themselues, swell, and wax so high, that they flow ouer the banks, and water the whole land: And* SIHOR, *that is, blacke, or troubled, for that the waters of the same, issuing from a durty fenne, with great violence oft breaking ouer into the medowes and marsh grounds, by which it coasteth along for many hundred miles together, are thicke and muddy. The Georgians call it* MAHARA, *that is, swift, or violent : item,* BAHARI'NNIL, *the sea of* Nilus. *The Africanes, as* Marmolius *writeth, commonly call it* NIL, *that is, in my iudgement* Nehil, *or* Neil, *of the theame* Nahal, *which in the Arabian dialect signifieth to be liquid, thinne, dissolued and apt to runne: from whence in the Hebrew tongue is deriued* Náhal, *a streame, or swift water course. And this opinion of mine* Pomponius Mela *the worthy Geographer doth seeme to patronage, where he writeth, that* In horum finibus fons est, quem Nili esse aliquibus credibile est, Nuchul ab incolis dicitur, & videri potest non alio nomine appellari, sed a barbaro ore corruptius, &c. *In the confines of* Ethiopia *there is a spring, which some do verily thinke to be the head of* Nilus, Nuchyl *the inhabitants and countrey people do call it; and it may seeme probable that they name it by no other name, only the barbarous word is corrupted and otherwise pronounced of forreners, &c. The Abassines, Ethiopians and other nations inhabiting neere vnto it, do call it by diuers and sundry other names, as thou mayest see more at large in our Geographicall treasury. It vnladeth it selfe, as most men thinke, and all antiquity hath constantly affirmed, into the Midland sea by seuen mouthes or very great floudgates.* Ptolemey *in his time made mention of nine, but of them, two were false gates* (pseudostomata, *he termeth them) then almost quite stopped vp.* Pliny *speaketh of eleuen, of which foure were false gates, the other seuen were great and more renowmed.* Herodotus *also mentioneth two false gates, but in all he speaketh not of more than seuen: with him* Eustathius *word for word agreeth. And that which of these mouthes or falles are of this man held for a trueth, in others are held for false and contrariwise. The like difference there is about the names and proper appellations of these mouthes, euen in the best approoued authours.* Pliny *maketh* Heracleoticum *to be a diuers and distinct mouth from* Canopicum : *in which notwithstanding, it seemeth, he is much deceiued: yea and* Diodorus Siculus *doth flatly deny it, affirming that* Canopicum *is otherwise named* Herculeum, *or* Heracleoticum. *All this difference about the names, number, and nature of these mouthes, if I mistake not the matter, arose in continuance of time, from the change and alteration of places. For euery man describeth them according to the situation of the sea coast, as it then was in that time wherein he liued, which by violence of tide and inundations, drifts of sand and shifting of the same backe againe, in processe of time haue sometime one forme, somtime another, as is very likely, and they do very well know which dwell neere to the sea; who do neuer wonder to see riuers change their channels and leaue their ancient course : to see their mouthes sometime to be quite dette vp with sand, and to seeke new issues and channels, where neuer none were before : or to see them which in former times were not nauigable, but full of flats and shelfs, afterward to become deepe and able to entertaine ships of good burden.* Galen *sayth, that this riuer, for goodnesse of water, hath but few peeres.* Arethæus *the Cappadotian sayth that the water is thicke :* Plutarch *in the eighth booke of his* Conuiual. *calleth it* turbidam *troubled, and muddy :* Statius *in his fourth booke* Amor. *sayth that it is sweet, and coole without any vnpleasantnesse in taste: and therefore he addeth in the same place that the Egyptians do neuer feare any want or dearth of wine.* Diodorus Siculus *sayth, that for sweetnesse it doth surpasse all other riuers in the whole world beside: which opinion of his,* Pescennius Niger, *an Emperor, did long since auouch to be true, when he thus answered his garrison souldiers, demanding wine of him, Haue ye* Nilus, *and yet do ye demand wine? A description of this riuer thou maist see in* Claudian. *Of his inundation and ouerflowing euery yere, beside others, reade* Strabo, *and the Panegyricke oration pronounced before* Traian Emperour *of* Rome. *Item* Achilles Statius *and* Heliodorus. *He that listeth and hath more vacant time, to these may adde* Plutarch, *in his treatise of mountaines. Mountaines of* Egypt, *beside those which* Ptolemey *mentioneth; namely,* Montes Libyci, Troicus, Alabastrinus, Porphyritis, Smaragdus, Aiaces, Acabes, Niger, Basanites, *and* Pentadactylus, *are diuers, as* Nitria, Pherme, Sinopius, Climax, Eos, Lacmon, Crophi, *and* Mophi. *They haue many Fennes, yet these two only,* Mœris *and* Maria, *are of name.*

Ancient writers haue diuided this countrey into many Nomous, (Pliny *expoundeth it Shires or Counties, eech hauing a Shiriffe or Lieutenant ouer it) of which* Herodotus *mentioneth but* 18. Diodorus Siculus *sayth that there were of them* 36. *and* Ptolemey *speaketh of* 46. *and reckeneth them vp all by their seuerall names : and so many or more* Pliny *telleth vs of.* Strabo *writeth of* 36. *and thus generally pointeth them out :* Thebais, *saith he, contained* 10. Delta *as many : and* Middle Egypt 16. *But we out of all sorts of olde writers haue found aboue* 60. *decyphered by their seuerall names and situation, and haue brought them within the compasse of this Mappe. But with* Pliny *we find by experience, that the names of them oft times are changed, and one place put for another : of which we haue spoken more fully in our Geographicall treasurie.* Eusebius *writeth that in this one countrey there were more cities, than in all the whole world beside.* Egypt, *beside their brag of great antiquity, boasteth, that in the time of* Amasis *their king, it had* 20000. *cities : and now it hath very many, as* Pliny *sayth, although they be but small and of no great account. Of these, there stood but* 3000. *vnto* Diodorus Siculus *his time. We, although we*

ÆGYPTVS ANTIQVA.

Terra ſuis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis
Aut Iouis, in ſolo tanta eſt fiducia Nilo. *Lucanus 8.*

INCERTAE POSITIONIS LOCA:
Amythaonia, Apelioites, Athos, Cephre, Ceſſam, Collauthium, Cuſi, Elyſius, Eurychorum, Focis, Litry, Meleis, Merole, Metagonia, Nithya, Pyre, Semotis, Tevechis, Tityus. REGIONES; *Diolpolis, Pentapolis.* NOMI; *Anthites, Anytes, Apolchala, Bathrichites, Crambutites, Croites, Onomites, Phanuarites, Petnethu, Sebrichites, Thermopolites.* VRBES; *Abetis, Achoris, Anthiti, Anyſis, Arcadia, Arielalela, Arype, Aſphynum, Atharrabis, Anaris, Beſeuro, Bucalitum, Burgus Seueri, Byblos, Calamona, Caſanoro, Cheris, Chortaſo, Cos, Cotrupolis, Crambutis, Crialon, Cros, Cyreus, Flagonitum, Gauci, Gazulena, Helos, Iridis opidum, Jobiopolis, Iuſtiniana Vnona, Maximianopolis, Mucrine, Muſon, Mylon, Naithon, Narmuthon, Nuphenum, Oniabatis, Paprimis, Parenphis, Paſteris, Pemungeris, Prupti, Philadelphia, Pinamus, Pocherbis, Polis, Preſtenum, Preſentia, Prgeropolis, Pſinaphis, Primula, Borbennis, Pythen, Sadalis, Sauguira, Surguntis, Scene, Sella, Senos, Soſtenum, Spania, Syis, Terpuathis, Thamana, Theodoſiana, Tucelia, Tindum, Tiſis, Tkana, Tolum, Tonicena, Trichis, Tyana, Vantena.* VICI; *Anabis Dapimuſium, Diochites, Nilis, Phoenix, Pſenerus, Pſentris, Pſinefiabis, Pſitachennis.* MONS; *Lacmon.* FLVVIVS; *Phaebus.* INSVLAE; *Hiera, Nichocis.*

Horum vocabulorum, et ceterorum quæ in hac tabula deſcribuntur, teſtimonia et auctoritates veſtrum, videre licet in noſtro Theſauro Geographico.

Occidens.

Mille paſſuum ſcala.

Stadiorum ſcala.

Oaſis Magna, Ptolemæi. Prima Strabonis.

Hybe et Trinythe: non loca Oaſis Magnæ habet Lab. Notitiæ.

Li: by: ci mo: nt: es.

Pſammus mons, Herodoto.

Li: by: ca

THEB: A: IDIS

Tathyris vicus *Pampanis vicus* *This*

THINITIS Nom. *Abydus*

Acanthorum lucus Apollinis ſacer

LATOPOLITES Nomus. *Latopolis, ſive Latorum vrbs.*

HERMONTHITES Nom.

MEMNON Nom. *Sacer mons*

TENTYRITIS Nomus.

Tentyra

Diospolis, i. Iouis vis civitas parva

Bagus

Ptolemaïs Hermij. Thebaïdis regionis vrbs

Aphroditis polis

Thœnis

Nes

Chemmis i. Panopolis Pani Antæo.

Lepidotum

Typhonia hic deſcribuntur à Strabone.

Coptos

Chœrobiſcus Cenobiarcham Anet

COPTITES Nom. *Coptos, Indicorum Arabicorumque mercium emporium*

PANOPOLITES Nomus, qui et CHEMNITES.

Apollinis par: vã civitas

Phœnicon Nicenon. Hydreuma. Plinij videtur.

Porphyrite

Porphyrites mons, Ptolemæo, tamquam minio rubens, vt tradit Agatarchides.

Ariſtonis

Campaſi

Soris

Niger lapis mons

Aphroditum

Didyme

Phalacrum

Hydreuma Apollinis.

Baſanites lapis mons.

Arabes Gebadei.

Arabes Adei.

Arabes Azarei.

Cabaſſum

TISEBARICA REGIO.

Comon Hydreuma, Antonini Nerium, Plinio.

Hydreuma vetus Troglodyticum.

Pentadactilus mons.

Berenice

Smaragdus mons vbi ſmaragdi germen reperiuntur, vt refert Hiſtiodorus.

Acabe mons

Nechaſia

Aige mons

Philoteræ, an Arsinoen Plinij?

ARABICI SINVS PARS SVPH nominatur BRACH

Orientis

Tadnos ſinus

Cataracta Nili

Catadupi gens vel ſcopuli: quos Seneca Nili venas appellari dicit. ubi Cataractes minor Ptolemæi. inter Cropin et Mophi montes nouarum.

Dodecaſchoenos Ptolemæo locus, et Herodoto apud quem cum deſignare puto, qui inter Cataractes minorem eſt, et Philen inſulam.

Syene Ceraſtæ. *Elephantis Contrafuene Catarractes minor. Hierafycaminum Cropin, et Mophi montes.*

Philæ *Abaton petra.* *Tachompſo vicus qui et Thatice.* *Meris compar.*

TABENNAM hanc inſulam poſterioribus temporibus appellatam credo. Inde Tabenneſiotas monachos vocant primitiuæ eccleſiæ ſcriptores: quorum olim hic magna multitudo.

ELEPHANTINA Inſula, in qua Nilometrum, et Compolis; trans eam.

Nilus flu.

Pithontis vicus *Contrathmanis* *Contra ambos* *Ombi. Ambos Antonino.*

OMBITES Nom. *Thmuis* *Tmen*

Apollinis magna civitas, ſub Typhone Antæo.

Edithyas, quæ Leucothea Plinij.

Thebæ, et Diospolis, i. Iouis ciuitas magna *Syringi*

Cauſea Lacus *Cauſea Capitum*

Nilus ſacra inſula

Typhonia hic deſcribuntur à Strabone.

Apollinis par: vã civitas

GIO, Quae et AEGYPTVS SVPERIOR PARS.

Ara: AEGYPT: bi: ca

Catadupi gens vel ſcopuli: quos Seneca Nili venas appellari dicit. ubi Cataractes minor Ptolemæi. inter Cropin et Mophi montes nouarum.

tij ich: thy:

Arabaeg: yp:

AETHIOPIAE SVB AEGYPTO PARS.

Occidens.

AMMONIACVS Nomus.

Oasis, vel Anasis tertia Straboni. Ammonis oraculo proxima, et Aegypto quoq; subdita.

Ex conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelij. cum Priuilegio decennali. 1595.

OASITAE adscribuntur Heptanomis à Ptolemæo. quorum regionem MACARONNESOS, i. Beatorum insula vocari, tradit Herodotus, dicitq; habitari à Samijs, ex tribu Aeschrionia.

Oasis Parua Ptolemæo: Secunda Strabonis.

Myris, quod et Moeris stagnum.

GYPS.

SCITHIACA Regio quæ SCETIS, vel Bacchis SCITIS posteriorib. dicta.

Taphosiris regio

ALEXAN:

DRI:

NO:

RVM NO: Bucolium, siue

MVS.

Heraclea

Schedia cleobu:

Hiatus Nomi loca omnia, quæ ipsa tabula capere non poterat: ea hac ad sinistra scorsim exprimere visum fuit.

Chersonesus colis.

LIBYAE NOMVS.

Catabathmus parvus, Aegypti terminus Strabonis

Zyges.

Glaucon

Coby

MAREOTIS Nomus.

Goniatæ.

AE: Prosoditæ.

Palæmarius vetus

Clinax

Mareotis olim Mareæ seu Marize palus

NITRIOTES Nom.

MOMEMPHITES Nom.

GINAECOPOLITES No.

ANDROPOLITES Nom.

PHENEOTES Nom.

DE:

NAVCRATICVS Nom.

CABASITES Nom.

PROSOPITES Nom.

XOITES Nom.

PHTHEMBVTIS Nom.

SEBENNITIS Nom.

ONVPHITES Nom.

LEONTOPOLIT. Nom.

TRIPOLITIS Regio.

BVSIRITICVS Nom.

HELIOPOLITES Nomus.

PHARBÆTITES Nom.

BVBASTICVS Nom.

MYECPHORITES Nom.

ELAITES Nom.

TAPOSIRIS.

Heraclium ostium, idem Canobico, et Naucratico

Bolbitinum ostium, quod Bucolicum

Pelusiacum

Sebennyticum

Mendesium

Phatnitic.

Tanitic.

Pelusiacum

Heliopolitanum

Delta

AEGYPTIVM MARE, quod et PARTHENIVM, item PHARIVM.

RIVM.

Ducloos

Sebennyticum

Phatnitic.

Tanitic.

Pelusiacum

Heliopolitanum

Delta

Septentrio

pars.

RE: HEPTANOMIA, Quæ postea

LYCOPOLITES Nom. LIBYCON Ptol.

APHRODITOPOLIS Nomus.

HERMVPOLITES Nomus.

HERACLEOPOLITES Nomus.

HYPSELIOTES Nom.

CYNOPOLITES Nom.

ANTEIOPOLITES Nom.

ARSINOITES Nomus.

CROCODILIPOLITES Nomus.

ARSINOITES Nom.

MEMPHIS Nom.

APHRODITOPOLITES Nom. qui APHROSITES Strabonis

Arsinoe quæ et Cleopatris

Heroopolites Sinus qui Arabicus Acanthicus Apocopa Stephano

ARABIAE PETREAE PARS.

ARABIAE FELICIS OR, Quæ postea AVGVSTAMNICA.

Arabiæ paludes Solino. Ad Paludes Strabonis.

ARABIAE Nom.

Autæi Arabes.

SETHRAITES Nom.

CASIOTIS REGIO.

Casius mons

Ostracine

Facilia

Rhinocurura

Anthedon

Ascalon

Orientis

PE: RIOR. pars. CA: DIA. gi. opha:

dicta AR:

INVS PARS, Hebræi MARE BRACHIA

Myris, quod et Moeris stagnum.

OASITAE adscribuntur Heptanomis à Ptolemæo. quorum regionem MACARONNESOS, i. Beatorum insula vocari, tradit Herodotus, dicitq; habitari à Samijs, ex tribu Aeschrionia.

we haue most diligently sought the names of them out of all maner of writings and monuments of antiquity, yet we could not finde mention of many more than 300. as this Mappe doth giue thee to vnderstand. Thus mighty Ioue doth sport himselfe in earthly things.

The Mappe doth shew the situation of this countrey, and therefore I shall not need to speake ought of that. What the great fertility and richnesse of soile of this prouince was, that worthy commendation vulgarly spoken of it, wherein it is sayd to be, The common barne of all the world, doth sufficiently shew. For, although it neuer raineth here, yet it breedeth great plenty of men and beasts, with all maner of cattell whatsoeuer. But this indeed their riuer Nilus, by his inundation euery yeere, bringeth to passe: whereupon, as the poet Lucan writeth, this is Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis, Aut Iouis: in solo tanta est fiducia Nilo: A land that of it selfe is rich enough, It need'th no forren aid, Ioues helpe it scorn'th: so much it stand'th, vpon the bounty of the Nile. Yea they were woont proudly to vaunt, as Pliny testifieth, that they caried in their hands the dearth or plenty of the Romans those mighty conquerours. The riches and wealth of this countrey one may easily esteeme, by that of Diodorus, who writeth that the Kings of Egypt vsed yerely to haue, of Alexandria only, a Subsidie of aboue twelue thousand talents; item, out of Strabo, in whom I reade that Auletes, father to Cleopatra, leuied yeerely in Egypt a Subsidie of twelue thousand and fiue hundred talents (which doth amount, according to Budey his estimation, to seuenty fiue hundred thousand French crownes:) and that, as he there addeth, vnder a very loose and bad kinde of gouernment. Eusebius in his second booke de Præpar. Euang. reporteth that Osiris their king did erect and make, for Iupiter and Iuno his parents, and for other gods, temples and shrines of beaten gold and siluer: a maruellous shew of their woonderfull wealth and riches. Of the golde-mines of this countrey Agatharcides hath written something. But so many endlesse and immortall works yet extant, hauing hitherto euen to this day abode all assaults and iniury of time, do sufficiently shew what their great command and power in former times hath beene; as namely, are those huge Pyramides, so many Obelisks of solid marble of one whole stone of such woonderfull height, Colosses, Sphinges, Statues, and Labyrinths: so many gorgeous Temples, of which this one countrey could shew more than all other countreys beside whatsoeuer, as Herodotus, who himselfe was an eye-witnesse of the same, doth plainly affirme. The infinite number of people and inhabitants (which Philo, in his booke of Circumcision, ascribeth vnto it) gather out of Iosephus and Egesippus, who writeth, that beside the citizens of Alexandria (which as Diodorus testifieth, were three hundred thousand free men) there were seuenteene hundred and fifty thousand enrolled and made free-demsons of Rome at once.

It is a very prudent and wise nation, as we may vnderstand by diuers histories; very ingenious in the finding out of any maner of artes and sciences: very quicke of conceit in the search of any inuention whatsoeuer, as Aulus Gellius hath left recorded. They are fit and able to attaine to the vnderstanding of all maner of diuine knowledge, as Macrobius affirmeth; who also calleth Egypt, The mother of all artes. But Trebellius Pollio, in the life of Æmilianus the Tyrant, sayth that it is a furious and outragious nation, easily moued to sedition, tumults and rebellion vpon euery light occasion. And Quintus Curtius sayth that they are a light headed and giddy brained people, more fit to set matters abroach, than to follow them wisely, when they are once afoot. Hadrianus the Emperour, as Flauius Vopiscus in the life of Saturninus reporteth, calleth it, Gentem leuem, pendulam, & ad omnia famæ monimenta volitantem: A light and vnconstant nation, hanging as it were by a twin'd thread, and mooued at the least blast and puffe of newes that might stirre. Seneca to Albina calleth it Infidam, A faithlesse nation. Ventosam & insolentem. A bragging, proud and insolent nation. Pliny, in his Panegyricke to Traian the Emperour, termeth them: Nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis: No countrey in the world I am sure, More vilder knaues did ere endure, sayth the Poet Martiall. Philo in his booke of Husbandry sayth that they haue Innatam & insignem iactantiam, that is, that, they it bred in the bone that an Egyptian should be a famous bragger. Yet he sayth that they are withall wise and ingenious. Apuleius termeth them Eruditos, Learned Egyptians: and Themistius Euphrada, Sapientissimos homines, Very wise and cunning fellowes. Philostratus sayth, that they be much giuen to Theology and study of heauenly things. Strabo hath left recorded, that they were no warlike people. Of famous knaues they possessed the middle ranke, according to that olde prouerbe, Lydi mali, secundi Ægyptij, tertij Cares. The Lydians are the great knaues, The Egyptians meane knaues be, The clowniish hobs of Caria are The least knaues of the three: as Eustathius vpon Dionysius Afer reporteth. Of the customes and maner of life of this nation, Porphyrius speaketh much in his fourth booke, intituled, Of abstinence from flesh meats. The most famous cities, which we haue read of in the ancient writers of both languages, are these: First, ALEXANDRIA, which Athenæus nameth The beautifull and golden citie: the Councell of Chalcedon, The great citie: Marcelline, The head of all cities in the world: Eunapius, Another world. Dion Prusæus sayth, that it is the second citie of all that are vnder the cope of heauen. The chiefe temple heere called Sebasteum (or Augusteum, that is, Princely, or, Emperiall) hath no peere. This thou mayst see described by Philo Iudæus in his booke De vita contemplatiua. The Serapium, another stately building in this citie, so adorned and beautified with diuers goodly galleries, many gorgeous and lofty columnes and pillars, set out with most liuely imagery, and diuers and sundry other rare works and deuices, the best that the most excellent Architects of the world might inuent, that next after the Capitoll, of which reuerend Rome doth so much glory, the whole world it selfe hath neuer seene ought more rich and sumptuous, as Ammianus Marcellinus writeth of it. Strabo in the seuenteenth booke of his Geography, doth most brauely describe the whole citie. The like doth Statius Alexandrinus in his fifth booke of Loue: and Diodorus Siculus in the 17 booke of his history. Item, Hirtius in his booke De bello Alexandrino. THEBAE was the next citie of great note, famous for the multitude of gates that sometimes it had: and thereupon it was otherwise called Hecatompylos, Hundred-gate; and Diospolis, Gods-towne: item, Busyris: and Thebeitis, as S. Hierome affirmeth. MEMPHIS, an ancient towne, renowmed by reason that their kings ordinarily kept their Court here, was accounted one of the greatest cities of this kingdome. COPTOS, a great Mart-towne, well frequented with Arabian and Indian merchants. Of this city the whole prouince tooke the name, as we haue elswhere shewed before. ABYDVS, the Court and Emperiall seat of Memnon their king, famous for the temple of Osiris. I omit SYENE with diuers others: for it were more than needeth here to recken them vp all; because they offer themselues at an instant, to him that shall but cast his eye on the Map. Besides that, Herodotus, Diodorus, Pliny, Iosephus, Marcellinus, Philostratus, Eusebius, and diuers other good authours, yet extant, and in many mens hands, haue most eloquently and diligently described them, and set them out in their true and liuely colours.

The situation of this countrey, the riuers, mountaines, cities and strange things there to be seene, we haue already described, according as the capacity of the place assigned, would permit. Now it remaineth that with like breuity also we do, out of Diodorus, Herodotus, Strabo, Athenæus, Ælianus, Plutarch, Philo, Eusebius, Pliny, Heliodorus, Lucian, Ammian, Clemens, Athanasius, Prudentius, and others, speake something of their religion. Eusebius in his first booke De Præpar. Euang. teacheth me, that the Egyptians were the first men, that euer honoured the Sunne, Moone and the rest of the Starres, for immortall Gods. But not only the Holy scripture, but euen profane authours also doe plentifully testifie that they were euer from the beginning the vainest men of the world, and in this their diuine seruice, and choice of gods, of all other most fond and foolish: for beside the gods of the Gentiles, as Iupiter, Iuno, Vulcane, Venus, Bacchus, and such others, which they had and worshipped common with all the world, (yet by their seuerall and different names, as Isis, Osiris, &c.) they moreouer, as Artemidorus and Cicero in the third booke of the Nature of gods do testifie, consecrated all kinde of beasts and liuing creatures. Herodotus affirmeth, that they accounted all maner of beasts which they had in Egypt, as sacred and holy; so that, as Dion reporteth, they farre surpassed all nations of the world in multitude and variety of gods. Neither did they only reuerence these as gods, but also Anubis, Orus, Typhon, Pan (whom they called Mendon and painted him with a goats head) and the Satyrs. Item another, which, as Plutarch in Osiris writeth, they called Cneph. Moreouer, Minutius Felix sayth, that they worshipped a man, and in the city Anabis did all maner of diuine seruice vnto him, as vnto an immortall God, as Eusebius auoucheth; who furthermore addeth, that they had another peculiar god, which they called Canopus, and expressed in the forme of a pot. (This Bembus hath described in his Hieroglyphicall table.) Athanasius and Heliodorus doe testifie, that they accounted the water, but especially Nilus, for a god. Of foure footed beasts, the Crocodile, the Oxe, the Mneuis, the Lion, the Beare, the Cat, the Hee-goat, the Monkey, the Ape, the Bull, the Ramme, the Shee-goat, the Hogge, the Dogge, the Ichneumon or Indian rat, the Woolfe, the Sheepe, the Weazell, and the Shrewmous, they put into the inuentory of their gods. Of fishes, the Oxyrinchus, the Lepidotus, the Latus, the Phagrus, the Maotis (fishes proper to the riuer Nilus) and the Eele: beside the Cantharus, as Porphyrius in his booke De sacrificijs testifieth. Of birds, the Eagle, the Ibis, and the Hawke: beside the Owsell or Blacke-bird, if we may beleeue Hyginus: and the Vulture and Rauen, as Ælianus affirmeth: with the Sparrow, as Porphyrius in his Treatise De Abstinentia, maketh vs beleeue. Iosephus in his second booke against Appion sayth that they worship the Ferrit. They had beside these, the Dragon, (or serpent) the Aspis (which they named Thermathis) and the Beetle. The counterfets of these for the most part they adored and worshipped as gods; yet some delighted rather to honour the very beast themselues aliue: so that it was felony for a man to kill any of them, although it were by chance. And if so be that one of them should fortune to die of any disease, they vsed to bury it with mourning and great solemnity. Item certaine vegetable things without life, as Onions, Leekes, and Garleeke, they did adore with diuine honour, as S. Hierome, against Iouinian, testifieth of the Pelusiotæ. Nay they did not content themselues with these naturall things, but euen certeine monsters, such as were neuer seene in the world, they did in like maner consecrate for gods: as the Cynocephalus, with a dogges head, worshipped of the Hermopolitans: and Cepus, honoured of the Babylonians. To these you may adde out of Athanasius the Serpenticipites, idols with serpents heads: and Asinicipites, with asses heads. Moreouer, in the villages and vpland townes, Lucian reporteth, (I know not whether in iest or earnest) that some held the right shoulder for a god: but those that dwelt ouer against them, the left. Some did sacrifice to the one halfe of the head: others to a Samian cup or dish. Diodorus Siculus reporteth, (I blush to speake it) that they accounted the priuy parts for a god. Eusebius, in the second booke De præparat. Euangel. seemeth to restraine it only to Osiris. Clemens in the fifth booke of his Recognitionum addeth (blush foolish idolaters, for I will tell it, and let another say surreuerence) that the Egyptians worshipped the Iakes and a Fart for their gods; which also is auerred and iustified by Minutius Felix. This is that which Lactantius reporteth of them, that they reuerenced certaine beastly and shamefull things. Philo Iudæus sayth, that all things vnder the cope of heauen are consecrated and enrowled amongst the number of their gods. And Sextus the Philosopher sayth of them, that there was not any thing which they did not hold for sacred. Thus much of their gods: more thou mayest see of this matter in Clemens, but especially in Iuuenall the Poet. These do hold themselues to be the first and most ancient Nation in the world, and to haue first had the knowledge of God, to haue built temples, groues and conuents in honour of them, as Lucian testifieth. Afterward, when the light of the Gospell began to shine forth, here great swarmes of Monkes and Heremites were bred, and from hence were spred and scattered all Christendome ouer, as we finde in the Records of the Primitiue Church: so that a man may iustly terme this countrey The Seminary or Nursery of all religions. Of the Philosophy, and Hieroglyphicall secrets of the Egyptians, reade the sixt booke of Clemens Alexandrinus his Stromaton. Item, Orus Apollo and Pierius his Hieroglyphicks.

The VOIAGE of ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

F Archelaus the Chorographer, whom Diogenes Laërtius affirmeth to haue described all that part of the earthly globe or maine continent conquered by Alexander the Great, that famous king of Macedony: or Beton [*Beton*, Athenæus calleth him] and Diogenetus, whom Pliny writeth were the measurers of the iourney of the said Alexander: or if the Commentaries of Strabo, which he saith that he composed of the histories and famous acts of that great Conquerour, were now extant, it would out of all doubt haue beene an easier matter for vs to haue made this map which heere we purpose to set foorth to the view and benefit of the serious student of Geography, of the VOIAGE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT: But being destitute of those helpes, first we haue laid the plot of it out of Ptolemey, and some other later writers. Then we haue set downe in it all those particular places which Quintus Curtius, Arrianus and Plutarch doe make mention of in the historie of this expedition. For these three, of all those which haue at large written of his life, and are come to our hands, haue of purpose handled this his voiage and expedition. To these, as helps, we haue adioined what we finde making for this our purpose, in Strabo, Diodorus, Trogus, Orosius and Plutarch, in that his booke which he hath intituled, Of the fortune and prosperous successe of Alexander. for these men, although they haue not purposedly intended that argument, yet notwithstanding by the way they haue shewed themselues, in the setting out of his memorable acts, very diligent and faithfull authours. Item Philostratus, Solinus and Pliny haue in like maner done vs some seruice heerein. And while I looke ouer all maner of histories written either in Greeke or Latine, by any other authours whatsoeuer, beside those aboue named, I could picke very little or nothing out of them, that might serue vs in this our argument to any sted at all. For although some things may be obserued in the reading of Liuy, Valerius Maximus Polybius, Athenæus, Polyænus, Ælianus, Seneca, Stobæus, Quintilian, Apuleius, Dion Prusæus, Maximus Tyrius, Theon Sophista, Plutarch in his treatise of Mountens, and the Panegyricke made to Maxim. and Constant. yet those doe rather seeme in my iudgement, to concerne his priuate life, naturall inclination, maners, vertues, and vices, then this his voiage and expedition. Francis Iuret, in his annotations vpon Symmachus, doth confesse that he hath by him the life of Alexander the Great, written first in the Greeke tongue by one Æsope, and since that translated into Latine by Iulius Valerius. This authour as yet we haue not seene, and therefore of him we say nothing. We haue therefore (in the description of this Empire of the Macedonians, the greatest, as Liuy in his fiue and fortieth booke nameth it, of all the whole earth, begunne by this our Alexander) performed what we could, not what we would. To this we haue caused the plot and portraiture of Iupiter Ammons oracle, famous, as Pomponius Mela writeth, for the certainty of his predictions, to be adioined for an auctuarie and ornament; and for that it is so often named & mentioned in all ancient histories: as also for that this our Alexander in this his expedition, went vnto this place, to demand of the Oracle what the issue and event of this his iourney should be. Lastly Curtius and Trogus do iointly affirme that he commanded that his body, after his death, should heere be buried: although it be certaine that this was not performed: for his corps was interred at Alexandria in Egypt. Of it therefore out of sundrie authours we haue collected that which followeth.

The ORACLE of Iupiter Ammon.

THe place where the temple of Iupiter Ammon stood hath round about it vast and huge wildernesses, great heapes of hungry sand, round enclosed on euery side with waste and barren grounds, places wholly vnmanured and vnhabitable. Heere are diuers large fields, as Arrianus, Curtius and Diodorus Siculus doe describe them, cleane couered ouer with sand, like as we oft times see low-meddowes ouerflowed by the breaking in of some great riuer. The middest of this place (Silius Italicus calleth it *Iuncus fatidicus*, The fate-telling wood) which containeth but a little plot of ground (for where it is broadest, it is, as Arrianus writeth, but forty furlongs, or at most, as Diodorus would haue it, not aboue fifty furlongs ouer) is beset with diuers sorts of fruitfull trees, namely, as Arrianus testifieth, with oliues and dates: or, as Theophrastus writeth, with a kinde of Cypresse, or sweet smelling aromaticall tree, which he calleth *Thuia* (our herbarists call it, The tree of life) and with the *Paliurus*, a kind of very sharpe thorne, very plentifully growing in Palestina, wherewith some learned men do verily thinke that our Sauiour Christ was crowned by the Romane souldiers, and thereupon is of some called *Christs thorne*: Yea, as Diodorus Siculus reporteth, here doe grow all manner of goodly trees, but especially all sorts of fruit-trees, most plentifully. Pliny also doth highly commend the goodly palme trees of this place. It is watered with diuers pleasant and holesome wels, springs and brookes; and by that meanes it is inhabited, by the Ammonij, a people which dwell in cottages heere and there scattering a good way distant one from another. In the middest of this place there was a tower enclosed with three wals, whereof the first compassed about or defended the ancient pallace of their kings (*tyranni*, Curtius calleth them) within the second were kept their wiues, children and concubines: heere also stood the temple or Oracle of that god. Within the third and inner wall the guard and armed men did keepe and giue their attendance. Diodorus Siculus reporteth that before the Oracle there was a fountaine, in which, all things whatsoeuer were to be offered to the god, were first washed and purified. And thus farre of the naturall situation of this Oracle, and the maner of the building and architecture of the same: now it remaineth that we should in like maner speake something of the forme and shape of this Libyan god, as Dionysius After termeth him; whom they painted not, as we vsually do, casting of thunderbolts, but with a paire of rams hornes vpon his head, as Arnobius, Ouid, Macrobius and others haue left recorded: and those very crooked and wreathen, as Lucian and Ouid haue written. Lucian saith that they expressed him in the forme and shape of a ramme: yet Herodotus seemeth to vnderstand it only of his head and face: In Martianus he is painted with a paire of rammes hornes and a iagged or fringed coat: this also is that which Atheneus meaneth when he calleth it τετραγωνον, as Natalis and Dalechampius do both vnderstand the word. Yet Quintus Curtius doth set him out after another maner, in this his description of him; That which is worshipped for a god, hath not the same shape and similitude, which commonly artistes and workemen haue attributed to gods: it was like a bosse (*vmbilicus*, he calleth it) made of smaragds and orient pearls. This idol, when an answer was demanded of it, was carried by the Priests in a golden boate or shippe, with diuers and sundrie siluer goblets and peeces hanging round about on each side of the same. Immediately after it did follow a great company of old women and yong maidens, singing in that their language a rude and homely song: whereby they doe verily beleeue they doe much please their god, and do winne him to giue a good and certaine answer to the demand that then is made vnto him. The like doth Diodorus Siculus report of it, who moreouer addeth, the Priests daily attendant heere were in number foureskore at the least. Why he was painted with rammes hornes amongst others, Germanicus and Hyginus in Ariete, doe plainly teach vs: when they write that this temple was first erected by Bacchus, in honour of the ramme, (*Hamil*, the Arabians, Dutch and Spaniards call him) which was his guide and conducted him, (being himselfe with his whole army in great distresse, and almost famished for want of drinke) through these desert and sandy wildernesses, vnto this place well serued with water and abounding with diuers wholesome wels and springs. Yet I am not ignorant that Herodotus doth bring another reason of the same. This temple (in which, as Plutarch in his booke intituled, Of the ceasing of Oracles, writeth, a lampe did burne continually) was first erected, as Herodotus giueth out, by Thebana Ægyptia, an Ægyptian woman, a Priest of Thebes. Diodorus Siculus teacheth vs that it was built by Danaus an Egyptian. Pausanias he writeth that it was so called of a certaine sheepeheard, which first built a temple heere to Iupiter. Virgil in his fourth booke of his Æneides, seemeth to ascribe the building of it to Hiarbas King of the Getuli, and sonne of Iupiter. All other ancient authours for the most part do deriue the name from the Greeke word Ἄμμος, which signifieth the sand; so that Iupiter Ammon, should bee nothing else but Sandy Ioue: yet Plutarch contrary to all men, in Osiris, writeth that of the Egyptians it was called Ἄμουν (or *Thamos*, as Plato in his dialogue intituled Phædrus, affirmeth) which word in that language he there moreouer addeth, doth signifie an hiding, or any thing that is hid and secret. for proofe whereof he bringeth in Manethon Sebennites, an Egyptian borne, for a witnesse: affirming withall that this idol is corruptly and falsely called Ammon. And indeed the learned doe know that in the Chaldey tongue, (a language of neere affinity vnto the Egyptian) חמא *Hama*, doth signifie to hide, or to conceale from the sight of other mens eies: in the eight and twentieth chapter of Iob: item, to escape, and betake himselfe to some place of refuge, to take sanctuary: except the copies in those places be corrupt and faulty. But this is certaine that טם *Tham*, or כמטם *Tamtam*, in the same language doth signifie, to shut vp, to locke vp or hide from the sight of others; as men doe their treasures, answering directly to the Hebrew theme טמן *Thaman*. I cannot but woonder when I call to mind the inscription of an Egyptian obeliske or statue erected in the city Thebes by king Rameses, where there is oft mention made of Ammon, as thou maist read in the seuenteenth booke of Ammianus Marcellinus. This Oracle, although it was of all heathen nations far and nere round about, had in great reuerence, and held for most certaine and true: yet Strabo the famous Geographer, who liued in the daies of Tiberius Cæsar, at such time as Christian religion began more cleerely to shine forth; and Plutarch, who liued in the time of Traiane the Emperour, do iointly and plainly testifie, that in their times it was very much neglected. Prudentius, the Christian poet, who wrot about the reigne of Theodosius, iustifieth the same in this his verse: *Nec responsa refert Libycis in fyrtibus Ammon*: God Ammon on the Libyan sands, now answer'th no demands at all. In the daies of Iustinian, it seemeth by Procopius in the sixth booke *Aedificior.* that it was altogether desert and vnfrequented. Whether this be that same place which is described by Clemens Alexandrinus in his Stromaton, and by Eusebius in his booke *De præparat. Euangel.* vnder the name of *Gerandryus*, placed by them in these sands, I would gladly learne of those that are more learned than my selfe. About this Oracle which we haue hyherto described, there is on the East side, a forest or groue, Curtius calleth it *nemus*, Solinus, *lucus*: but Diodorus saith it is a chappel: *templum*. within which there is *Aqua Solis*, or, as others terme it *Fons Solis*, the fountaine of the Sunne: whose water is, as Ouid writeth, at noone as cold as stone, at euen and morne as hot as heat of Sun. This fountaine is thus described by Pomponius Mela: This fountaine, saith he, assoone as any man shall but touch it with his hand, it presently beginneth to swell, and so to tosse vp the sand and to rise in great billowes like vnto the maine sea in tempestuous weather. At mid-night it boileth: by and by, it beginneth by a little and little to coole, vntill at length about the breake of day it becommeth key-cold: Then as the Sunne ariseth, so it waxeth by degrees colder and colder, vntill at noone it becommeth as cold almost as ice. After noone it beginneth againe to waxe warme, and at night it becommeth very hote; and so as the night passeth it groweth still hotter and hotter, vntill at last about midnight it become almost scalding hot. The very same doth Curtius, Diodorus, Herodotus, Pliny, and Lucretius write of this fountaine. The same Lucretius in his sixth booke doth yeeld the reason of this strange miracle. Item, S. Augustine and Solinus doe speake the like almost word for word of it. But Solinus and also Isidorus do make mention of another spring not far from this place: whose water, as they say, doth binde together the dust and clods, and presently turneth embers & ashes into firme ground and solide turffe: Or as Lucane in his ninth booke writeth, *Qui patria terræ aligat, & domitas vnda connectit arenas*: which rotteth and turneth all things to fertile solid ground: and scattering sands in massie lumps of stone it teth. Againe Antonius Liberalis maketh mention of another spring, which he saith, at Sunset doth congeale and as the Sunne commeth toward it againe doth stand it ill. Item Pliny telleth of another spring in the country of the Troglodites, a people nere inhabiting to this place, which about noone is sweet and coole, but at midnight it boileth & groweth to be very bitter. I will surcease to speake any one word more of these things, after that I haue added that which I haue read in a certaine epistle of Synesius, vnto his friend Euoptius, of the inhabitants and people dwelling nere this temple of Ammon, namely that the women haue heere such great paps, that they do not giue their children sucke as heere they vse, but do cast their breasts ouer their shoulders and do giue them sucke behind their backs. And lest any man should doubt of the truth heerof he vseth what Iuuenall writeth of the same in his Satyres; *In Meroë crasso maiorem infante mamillam*: In Meroë the teat oft times is found much bigger than the sucking child. Thus much therefore of the Oracle of Iupiter Ammon, and the fountaine of the Sunne. In the 30. chapter of the booke of Iob, in the originall text חמה *Hamma* is vsed of the Holy ghost for the Hebrew שמש *Semes*, the Sunne, which in the 19. Psalme doth signifie drought or a parching heat, such as is in those countries nere the tropicks of the Sunne: Item *Hamam*, in the Arabicke tongue signifieth an hot bath, such as this fountaine is, by the authority of many authors described to be. Why then may we not say (aswell for that this Oracle or temple was built neere vnto this fountaine, as also for the ioy and comfort, as is said before, that Bacchus and his consorts enioied by meanes of the same) that this god and his temple tooke the name of Ammon, not of the Sand, but of the Sunne (*Hamma*) where of the well or spring did beare the name; or otherwise of *Hammam*, a bath? Surely the analogy is proper, and in regard of the affinity of the languages, by odds the etymology more probable. For I cannot easily be perswaded that the names of places heere were fetched from Greece. But of this argument we shall haue occasion, God willing, offered to speake more fitly and more copiously. Pausanias in his Eliaca, amongst the goddesses of Libya, reckoneth vp *Iuno Ammonia*, which was worshipped in her haue. but this is beside our purpose. It remaineth onely that we speake a word or two of *Mammon*, which, Quintus Curtius reporteth, Alexander had also a great desire to see. In the

EVROPAE PARS.

Schythæ Europæi.

Getæ.

Circa Phrygiam.
1. Eleus.
2. Patrium.
3. Lampsacus.
4. Abydus.
5. Alium.
6. Arisbe.
7. Percote.

Danubius sive Ister flu.

Tribalti.

Autariatæ.

Paones.

Autonomi.

PAETICA.

AGRIANES.

Taulantij.

Thraci bythini.

Heneti.

PAPHLAGONIA.

Leucosyri.

Chalybes.

Mossini.

Amazonum Campi.

Alexandri Aræ.

Caucasi montes.

Ex conatib. geographicis

PONTVS EVXINVS.

Cercetæ.

COLCHIS.

MARE HYRCA
sive CASPIVM,
PONTICVM non
Curtio 4. vocatur
ettiam ab Arr

ALEXANDRI
CEDONIS EX

Mare Graecum.

ASIA MINOR.

Cyri castra.

Cyclades

PELOPONNESVS.

CRETA.

CYPRVS.

CILICIA.

CARIA.

AEOLIA.

Ascanius lacus

Thymbrius flu.

Sangarius flu.

Gordium.

Amyzus flu.

Thermodon flu.

Iris flu.

Halys flu.

Euphrates flu.

Tigris flu.

Taurus mons.

Armenia montes Arrian; Gordiæi Curtio.

Thapsacum

MESOPOTAMIA.

BABYLONIA.

Paludes

Babylon.

Opis

Ecbatana

Tapuri.

Rages

Arvas

Caduſi.

MEDIA.

SATRAPENA

Maxiana palus

Sogdiani

Celonæ

NISAEVS CAMPVS.

Vxij.

Cossæi.

Persepolis regni totius Orientis

PERSIS

Susa

Pasitigris flu.

Choaspes flu.

Eulæus flu.

Ulai mons.

Memnonium

Elephantine

Nilus flu.

Heliopolis

Bythemanei.

Orcheni.

Chelo

Gogana

Apostanas

SINVS PERSICVS

Flus

ARABIA FELICIS PARS.

MARIS TERRANEI MEDI PARS.

PALAESTINA

Hierusalem

Tyrus

Damascus

Byblus

Sochos

Berytus

Sidon

Thamnitis lacus

Memphis

Heliopolis

Pelusium

Ostium Nili

Ammonis oraculum.

LIBYAE sive AFRICAE PARS.

AEGYPTVS.

Ins. Ionum
1. Rhodus
2. Miletus
3. Mycale
4. Halicarnassus
5. Phocæa
6. Phocæa
7. Xanthus
8. Samothracia
9. Paros
10. Mycale
11. Myndus

Ins. Lesbum
1. Methymna
2. Mitylene
3. Eresus
4. Pyrrha
5. Antissa
6. Arisbe
7. Ilium
8. Scepsis
9. Cebrene
10. Abydus

IOVIS AMMONIS ORACVLVM.

1 70 1 80 1 90

NDRI MAGNI MA-
NIS EXPEDITIO.

Scythæ Asiatici.

Cum Privilegio Imp. et Ordinum Belgicor. ad decennium. 1595.

Abij Scythæ, omnium barbarorum iustiß'imi.

Alexandria

Orientes flu. Tanais dictus ab Alexandri mi-
litibus. A Scythis Silys vocari, scribit Plinius.

Paropamisus mons, quem Macedones Cau-
casum in Alexandri gloriam vocabant. nulli
in Asia altitudine secundus. ex quo præter re-
rebundum et silphium, nihil nasci, tradidit Aristobulus.

Polytimetus flu.

SOGDIA.

GABAZA

Petra Sogdiana

Gaza

Memaceni.

Dai.

Sacæ.

Oxus flu.

Gabæ

Massa-
getæ.

Margiana

Cyropolis

NA.

Drapsaca

Mardi

MARGI-
ANA.

SV-
SITANA.

BACTRI-
ANA.

Zariaspa

XENIPPA

Alexandria

Aornus

Bactra

Zadracarta, quæ et Hyrcania.

BAZA-
RIA.

Tapori.

Arimaspi.

HYRCANIA.

Dahæ.

Par-
thyene.

Tapuri.

Rajæ

NISAEVS CAMPVS.

PARTHIA.

Susia

Artacana

Alexandria

Paritacæ.

Chorienis petra

Tabæ

ARIA.

Zarangi.

Arsaci.

Aspij

Nicæa

BVBA-
CENE.

PAROPAMI-
SVS.

Agriaspæ, qui et Euerge-
tes.

Assaceni.

Thyræi.

Drangæ, et Dragogi

Taurus mons.

CARMA-
NIA.

ARACHOSIA.

Sogdij.

Xatri.

Sambastæ.

Ichthyophagi.

Rhambacia

Pura, Gadrosiorum regia.

Alexandria

GA-
DROSIA.

ARRIANA.

Arabitæ.

Massani.

Oritæ.

Indi Mariti-
mi.

Sodræ, qui et Sabracæ.

Sindomana

Alexandria

Hyala

Musicani, et Dachinabades.

Præstæ.

INDIAE IN-
TRA GANGEM
PARS.

PEVCELI-
OTIS.

Gandaridæ

Adraistæ.

Malli.

Glaucæ, vel Glaucanicæ.

Oxydracæ.

PORI REGNVM.

Ibi.

Nicæa

Bucephala

Abastani.

Harmatelia

Brachmanes, qui et Gymnosophistae.

Arag. Alexandri, et expeditionis terminus.

PERSIS.

ARABIAE FELICIS PARS.

ERYTHRAEVM sive RVBRVM Mare, sic dictum non a colore; sed ab Erythro rege. Extatq; haud procul a continenti nulla omnino, pulcritudine frequentibus consita, & in quibus sere nemus; in qua eminens columna regis Erythri monumentum, litteris gentis suæ inscriptum. testis Q. Curtius. Ouarada vocatur hæc insula, apud Arrianum. Hoc mare multarum gemmarum esse scribunt Plinius, Adiunctæ Plinianæ Lib.

INGENIO, IVDICIO, ET ERVDI-
TIONE PRAESTANTI, DOMINO
HENRICO SCHOTIO, VRBI
ANTVERP. A CONSILIIS: AMO-
RIS ET BENEVOLENTIAE ER-
GO, HANC TABVLAM DEDICAB.
ABRAH. ORTELIVS.

MERIDIES.

90 100 110 120 130

the 4. booke of Quintus Curtius you ſhall find theſe words ſpoken of Alexander. He had an earneſt deſire (and not without great reaſon although there were alſo ſome reaſons to the contrary) to ſee not only the high country of Egypt, but euen Ethiopia it ſelfe. The ſtately palace of king Memnon and Thiton, famous for the great antiquity of it, did force him to venture that way almoſt beyond the tropicke of Cancer. Thus farre Curtius. Strabo, Solinus and Pliny, in the fifth booke of his hiſtory of Nature, doe deſcribe this palace of Memnon to haue beene in the city Abydus. Yet the ſame Pliny in his 36. booke writeth that it was in Thebes: which opinion Pauſanias and Dionyſius Afer doe confirme to be true. But heere by Thebes I vnderſtand Thebais, or the country of Thebæ: for both Thebæ and Abydus, were cities of this prouince. In this palace was the image or ſtatue of the ſaid Memnon, as Pliny calleth it: Strabo ſaith it was a Coloſſus: and Tacitus termeth it *Simulacrum effigiei*, a counterfet cut in ſtone. For, as Strabo teſtifieth, it was made of one ſolide ſtone: of colour blacke, as Philoſtratus affirmeth: or red, as Tzetzes, I know not vpon what ground and authority, would make vs beleeue. Pauſanias and Philoſtratus doe write, that it was the image of a king ſitting in his chaire of eſtate. Moreouer the ſame Philoſtratus ſaith that it did repreſent the forme of a beardleſſe yong man. Strabo recordeth that in his time he ſaw the vpper part of this image broken off about the ſeat vpon which it was placed. Which Pauſanias alſo doth teſtifie to be true, affirming that he himſelfe had ſeene the ſame. the other part, he ſaith, is yet to be ſeene ſitting. Philoſtratus writeth that it reſteth it ſelfe, or lying groueling vpon the hands, & beareth the ſhape of a man that would willingly raiſe himſelfe being downe. This image, all the forenamed authors do affirme, euery day at ſun riſing (and, as Philoſtratus reporteth, as long as the ſun beames touched the ſame) did make a noiſe at the mouth, much like to the ſound of an harpe; which is alſo auouched by Pauſanias: although we are not ignorant that Tacitus writeth that it did ſpeake and counterfet the voice of man. Pliny ſaith that it did but crackle. It is apparent that Lucian doth but ſcoffe and ieſt, (which is an ordinary thing in him) when as he writeth that hee heard this image ſpeake, and that not after a vulgar maner making a fooliſh and vaine babling, but to vtter an oracle in meter of 7 verſes long. I do in like maner hold that of Tzetzes, in 64. ſection of his 6. Chiliade (as alſo many other things in him in other places) to be but a meere fable, when as he reporteth, that this image in the day time did vſually ſing a pleaſant ſong, but in the night a very mourniſull and lamentable dittie. Peraduenture he had this from Callimachus, who writeth that this image when the Sun came toward it, did make a pleaſant noiſe, but when it went from it, it made a heauy and ſorrowfull ſound. But of this noiſe or ſound let vs heare Strabo, a graue authour, a man of great credit and a diligent obſeruer of this ſtrange woonder: I my ſelfe, ſaith he, was preſent with Aelius Gallus, together with a great multitude of his friends and ſouldiers that were with him, about one of the clocke in the day, and I heard a ſound, but whether it came from the baſis, or from the coloſſus, or image it ſelfe, or from ſome of thoſe that ſtood about it, I was not able to diſcerne, nor dare not for truth affirme: ſeeing that by reaſon of the vncertainty of the cauſe, I had rather ſuſpect any thing, than to beleeue and teach that ſtones laid and ioined together in that maner ſhould make a ſound. Euſtathius vpon Dionyſius Afer doth obſerue that this was ordinarily done by a kind of inſtrument: but I dare not giue much credit vnto him, who is oft times himſelfe too light of beliefe. Pauſanias writeth that the Thebanes do flatly deme this to be the ſtatue or image of Memnon the Aethiopian, but to be indeed the counterfet of Phamemophes, a natural Egyptian borne. Item, that he heard ſay of ſome that it was the image of Seſoſtris. Strabo writeth that there be ſome which thinke Memnon to haue beene called of the Egyptians Iſmandes. Dion Pruſæus in his 31. oration writeth that it had no maner of inſcription or letters written about it at all. But it ſeemeth to haue beene the ſtatue of Memnon, in regard that Heliodorus, amongſt the gods, worſhipped by the Ethiopians, doth alſo reckon Memnon for one. Mention is in like maner made of this image in that verſe of Iuuenall: *Dimidio magicæ reſonant ubi Memnone chordæ*; Where curtall'd Memnons harpe, by magicke skill, with muſicke ſweet and warbling ſound the eares doth fill. *Dimidium*, curtall'd, hee calleth it, as I thinke, becauſe the vpper part, as wee heard before, was broken off from the reſt of the body, which Pauſanias layeth vpon Cambyſes: but Strabo rather thinketh it to be done by an earthquake. Vpon the forenamed verſe of Iuuenall, an ancient gloſſe writeth thus, (I deliuer it for no truth; only take it as it is, corrupt and falſe) The ſtatue, ſaith he, of Memnon, made of braſſe, holding an harpe in his hands, at certaine houres made a pleaſant ſound. This king Cauſis (Cambyſes, I thinke he meaneth) cauſſed to be broken vp, ſuppoſing that there had beene within it ſome engine or mechanicall automaton, that had made this ſound: yet notwithſtanding the ſtatue which had beene made and conſecrated by art magicke, after it had beene opened, did ſtill at certain times make a noiſe as afore. But theſe are meere fooleries: as alſo theſe following are, out of another ancient interpreter of the ſame poet, as they are alleadged by Iarus Dozi in his commentaries vpon Catullus; namely, that this ſtatue or image did vſuallie in plaine words ſalute both the Sunne and the King: but after that Cambyſes had broken or cut off a peece of it, it ſaluted the Sunne onely, but not the King. The Chronicle of Euſebius relateth, from the opinion of the common people, that it ſpake vntill the comming of our Sauiour Chriſt. And thus much of this ſtatue of Memnon, which Curtius ſaith Alexander had a great deſire to ſee: the reaſon of whoſe ſtrange miracle, Tacitus reporteth, Germanicus Cæſar did much labour to conceiue: and which, Spartianus teſtifieth, Septimius Seuerus the Emperour did verie diligently view, and behold with great admiration.

By that deſcription of Iupiter Ammon in Curtius, it ſeemeth that he meant to expreſſe vnto vs two formes of it: viz. one which was accounted to bee his image or counterfet, the other was that which was worſhipped for a god: that had the ſhape of a ramme, this the forme of a boſſe (*vmbilicus*) For I vnderſtand by the word *vmbilicus*, any high thing that ſtandeth out (as the nauil in a man) in maner of a pyramis, or conus round or ſquare: Like as in books almoſt finiſhed, as Porphyrius teſtifieth, they ordinarily vſed to doe either for ornament or ſome ſpeciall purpoſe; yea and yet to this day ſtill they are put vpon the outſide in forme of a round globe. For men of ancient families were wont, as we do gather by many circumſtances, oft times in this rude manner to point at their gods, rather then truely to expreſſe them in their true forme and proportion. In the temple of Delphos, as Strabo in the 6. booke of his Geography reporteth, there was a boſſe preſerued, curiouſly lapped vp in skarfes and ribbends, to demonſtrate and ſhew vnto the world, that this place was in *Vmbilico*, that is, in the middeſt or center of the whole earth: and it was made, as Pauſanias writeth, of pure white marble. For the ſtatue or image of the goddeſſe Venus, which was to be ſeene at Paphus in Cyprus, as Tacitus reporteth, was a continuall circle, broad at the bottome, with a thinne edge or brim, riſing vp narrower and narrower by degrees, in manner of a pyramis. Maximus Tyrius in his 38. oration ſpeaketh the ſame of it, almoſt word for word: but that he ſaith it was like a white pyramis. The ſame authour in the ſame place writeth, that the Arabians portraitured their god in forme of a ſquare or cubicall ſtone: and as Suidas affirmeth, it had no manner of carued worke vpon it at all. But this he ſpeaketh of the Arabians of Petræa, and withall addeth that this their god is called Mars. Minutius Felix maketh the ſame god to be but a rough ſtone, vnhew'd or vnpoliſh't. Liuy alſo teſtifieth that the Peſſinuntij, a people in Phrygia, did honour a ſtone for the mother of the gods. Arnobius in his 6. booke ſaith that it was a flint ſtone, of no great bigneſſe, of colour blacke or very darke and duskiſh, verie craggy, rough and vneuen. Prudentius alſo in his 7. booke ſaith, that it was of colour browne or inclining to blacke. Herodianus reporteth almoſt the ſame of the forme of the ſtatue of the Sunne or Elagabalus, that Quintus Curtius doth of his god Ammon: Theſe are his words as you may read in his 5. booke: They haue no image carued and made by arte of man, after the manner of the Greekes or Romanes, to expreſſe the ſimilitude of that god: But there is a very great ſtone, round at the bottome, and tapred vpward almoſt in manner of that Geometricall body which the Mathematicians do call *Conus*. The Sicyonij, citizens of Sicyon a city in Peloponneſus in Greece, as Pauſanias writeth, did make their Iupiter Milichius in forme of a pyramis or taper. The Semni, a ſect of Philoſophers in India, as Clemens Alexandrinus reporteth, did adore and do religious ſeruice to a pyramis. Hither peraduenture that ſigne of the profane Sacrament mentioned by Firmicus, is to be referred. Yea and the Romanes themſelues vnder this forenamed figure doubtleſſe did meane to expreſſe ſome god or other, as appeareth by that ſcaffold or chaire, deſcribed by the foreſaid Herodian, made in manner of a turret or lanterne, in which their Emperours were crowned and enſtalled, and was indeed of them enrowled amongſt the number of their gods or ſaints as you pleaſe to terme them. For this alſo was ſo built that it did riſe from the bottome vpward leſſe & leſſe by degrees, vntil at length it came to the higheſt & laſt roome, which was the leaſt and narroweſt of all. Hither alſo are to be referred thoſe obeliskes or pyramides of the Egyptians, built in forme not much vnlike thoſe *Vmbilici*, before mentioned, dedicated alſo to the Sunne. Item thoſe ſpires (*metæ*) in the theaters dedicated to the Dioſcuri or Tyndarides. The fire (which ſignifieth the goddeſſe *Veſta*, אשתא *Eſta*, the Chaldees call the fire) alſo was expreſſed in this forme, whoſe temple was built round, and tapered vpward. All which do come very neere to the forme of a boſſe (*Vmbilicus*) or that Geometricall body called by them *Conus*. Out of theſe I gather that the ancient reading in the old imprinted copies of Quintus Curtius, which haue *Vmbilico ſimilis*, like a boſſe, is much better and more probable, than that late edition ſet out the other day by a learned man, which readeth, *Vmbilico tenus arieti ſimilis*, to the nauill like a ramme. But all theſe will appeare more plaine and cleare to the reader by the compariſon of certaine monies and coines, as may be ſeene in thoſe authours which haue of purpoſe written of the ancient Romane coines. Moreouer certaine nations alſo (although this be not altogether to our purpoſe, yet I take it not amiſſe to adde a word or two of it, by the way) were woont to attribute no great beauty to their gods. For Arnobius writeth that the Scythians for the ſigne or idol of their god did vſe a skene or ſhort ſword. The Theſpij, citizens of Theſpia, a city in Bœtia in Greece, did adore and do diuine honour to a bough of Progne: The Romanes for Quirinus (or Romulus, as ſome thinke) to a ſpeare. The Samij did reuerence a well for Iuno: and the Carij, a rough and vnhewed peece of timber, for Diana. Pauſanias witneſſeth that the Sicyonij honoured Diana Pæonia, vnder the forme of a columne or rude pillar rough and vnpoliſhed. Maximus Tyrius reporteth that the Celtæ did do reuerence to a very high oke as vnto the ſigne or image of mighty Ioue. The ſame authour teſtifieth that the Pæones for the Sunne, did diuine honour to a little diſh or platter put vpon the toppe of a long pole. Tertullian telleth vs that Pallas Attica, and Ceres Farrea were put vpon the end of an ill-fauor'd pole, rugged ſtake or rough peece of wood. Faria, or Pharia, which Lipſius liketh better, to whom alſo I aſſent, for that in a certaine coine which Antonius Auguſtinus ſetteth out in his Dialogues, together with the image and picture of this goddeſſe, there is this inſcription ISIS PHARIA. ſeeing that alſo as Herodotus and Plutarch doe teſtifie, that this ſame goddeſſe is the ſame that Iſis, which is worſhipped of the Egyptian, is: item that Iſis is the ſame that Dea Peſſinuntia is, and this the ſame that Cybele. So that *Pharia*, as he would haue it, ſhould be the ſame with *Aegyptia*, vnderſtanding thereby Iſis of Aegypt. Moreouer Minutius Felix maketh mention of Pharia Iſis. Pauſanias in his Achaica writeth that in times paſt it was an ordinary thing generally practiſed by all the Grecians to worſhip rude and vnpoliſhed ſtones for their gods. Item, Herodotus in Clio doth witneſſe that the Perſians were not woont to make any images, to reare any temples or to build any altars to their gods. We read alſo that it was the cuſtome of ſome nations neuer to make any image, portraitures or pictures of their gods at all. For Tacitus writeth that the Syrians neuer made any ſimilitude or temple to their god Carmel, only they built him an altar, and did adore him with a religious worſhip. The ſame authour ſaith, That the Germanes did make no ſimilitudes of their gods: nor did euer attribute vnto them the ſhape and feature of any mortall man: and moreouer he addeth, that they did ſee them onely in their deuotions. Strabo ſaith that the Perſians did neither erect images nor altars to their gods. Silius Italicus ſpeaketh thus of the chappell of Hercules at Caliz: *Sed nulla effigies, ſimulacráue nota Deorum, Maneſſe ue locum & ſacro impleuere timore.* Yea and the Romanes themſelues, as Varro telleth the tale, for more then an hundred and fifty yeares together, did worſhip their gods without any images or idols at all. And indeed Pliny plainly affirmeth, that it is the weakeneſſe of mans nature to ſeeke for any ſimilitudes or counterfets of them. But becauſe there is nothing more abſolute and perfect than God, it is very probable that the Gentiles did reuerence him vnder that forme, wherewith in all their actions, when they come to perfection, they are ordinarily beautified, as with a moſt rich and coſtly ornament. Why they vſed to carrie this god Ammon in a boate or pinnace, peraduenture we may vnderſtand by that of Cornelius Tacitus: where he teacheth that the Sueui were woont to make the image of Iſis in manner of a ſmall barke or pinnace: thereby to ſhew that their religion and manner of ſeruice of their gods vſed by them, was brought from beyond the ſea from forrein countries. Pauſanias hath left recorded that the Cyreneans did at Delphos dedicate their God Ammon ſitting in a waggon [*Vehiculum*, the interpreter calleth.] *Sic bona poſteritas* [Romana ſcilicet] *Puppim formauit in ære, Hoſpitio aduentum teſtificata Dei.* So Romanes old for loue did make This ſhippe, of pureſt braſſe, To teſtifie that this their god A farre borne ſtranger was: this Ouid in this firſt booke of his *Faſti*, ſpeaketh of the Romane god Ianus. So that what the Romanes meant by this their ſhippe, [*puppis*] that they meant by their pinnace or wagon [*nauigium*, or *vehiculum*.] Moreouer, amongſt the Germanes alſo in an iland of the maine ſea, as Tacitus teſtifieth, there was a place which he calleth *Caſtum nemus*, in which there was a waggon conſecrated and ſanctified, couered ouer with a cloth, and adored as a ſaint. But peraduenture we haue beene too tedious in this argument.

As we haue out of old and ancient hiſtories laid downe two diuers and ſundry formes of this god Ammon; ſo out of the ſame it is very probable that hee had two diuers temples: For Diodorus in his ſeuenteenth booke in the deſcription of this temple, doth ſay that it was built by Danaus the Egyptian. And the ſame authour againe, in his firſt booke ſaith, that Oſiris alſo erected a temple for Iupiter Ammon, in Thebes a city in Egypt: which was all of beaten gold, cleane contrary to that which we haue deſcribed before, as appeareth out of theſe verſes of Lucane in his 9. booke: *Non illic libyæ poſuerunt dotia gentes Templa, nec Eois ſplendent donaria gemmis.* In Egypt it was, not in Libya, as is manifeſt out of the ſecond booke of Herodotus. Where you ſhall find this deſcription of it; Iupiter being not willing that Hercules, who came to viſit him, ſhould ſee him, yet at length by importunity being ouercome, vſed this deuice to deceiue him; He tooke a ram, flead him and cut off his head: this fell, with the head, wool and all, he put vpon him, and thus ſheweth himſelfe to Hercules. Wherupon the Egyptians haue decreed to make the image of Iupiter and to picture him with a rammes head. For him euery yeare, vpon a certaine day, they kill a ramme in like manner as before is ſhewed, and the skinne they put ouer the image of the ſaid &c. And becauſe the temple of this god Ammon was in the city Thebes, which thereupon is of good writers called *Dioſpolis*, that is, Ioues towne; I was of opinion that the Holy ſcripture did alſo in ſome place or other ſpeake of it. And indeed in the thirtieth chapter of Ezechiel the ſeptuagints for the Hebrew נא, haue *Dioſpolis*. and againe in the third chapter of Naum, for No Amon, they haue Διοσπολις. It is very probable therefore that Amon (המון, *Hamon*, which in the Hebrew tongue ſignifieth a multitude) was the proper name of this place.

THE VOYAGE OR Nauigation of ÆNEAS, especially

gathered out of the renowmed Poet VIRGILL: with
some other matters perteining to that historie,
collected out of others.

Roy *being surprized, sacked and burnt,* Æneas *betooke himselfe for a refuge to the mount* IDA, *a hill in the prouince of* Troas, *in* Asia Minor, *a place verie well wooded and serued with water: from thence, forsaking his natiue soile, he went to* ANTANDRVS *a towne in* Mysia *abutting vpon the Ægean sea,* [taking with him, as *Xenophon* sayth, all his kindred both by fathers side and mothers side] *with a nauy of twenty saile putteth forth to sea, and at length landeth in* THRACE, [or as *Dionysius Halicarnasseus* writeth, at PALLENE a promontory, and city of the same name, in *Macedony:*] *neere vnto which he built the citie* Ænos (Oeno, *or* Inos, *they still call it.*) [Lycophron sayth, that he came to CISSVS, *(Cis)* a hill of Almopia a shire of the kingdome of Macedony. Liuy writeth, that he stayed about OLYMPVS.] *But our authour reporteth, that from* Thrace *he came to* DELOS, (Sdiles) *an iland in the Aegean sea, of the number of those which the ancient Geographers called Cyclades.* [Here he maried Lauinia the daughter of Anius, a Priest belonging to the temple of Apollo, as you may see in a Treatise written of the originall of the Romane nation: but let them beleeue him that list, for Halicarnasseus condemneth him for a very lying and fabulous authour.] *And from* Delos *he setting saile, saluted* NAXOS, (Nicsia,) PAROS, (Pario) DIONYSA, OLEARVS (Quiniminio) *and other ilands of the Aegean sea, and the third day after arriued at* CRETA (Candy) *where he built the cities* RHOETEVM *and* PERGAMEA. *From hence putting off to sea againe* [and, as Dionysius Halicarnasseus writeth, saluting CYTHERA, (Cerigo) an iland in the Midland sea, where he built a Temple dedicated to the honour and seruice of the goddesse Venus: then CYNETHIVM, a foreland or promontory of Peloponnesus, and there layed the foundation, as Pausanias and Halicarnasseus haue left recorded, of the cities APHRODISIADES and OETIA] *and the fourth day after landed at the* STROPHADES, (Striuali) *two ilands in the Ionian sea. From these he passed to* ZACYNTHVS (Zante) [where he dedicated, as Halicarnasseus writeth, a chapell to Venus:] *then passing by* DVLICHIVM, SAMOS, NERITVS, *and* ITHACA, *came to* LEVCATE. *Thence to* ACTIVM *neere the Temple of* Apollo, *and so leauing* CORCYRA, (Corfu,) *coasting along by* CHAONIA *a prouince of* Epyrus *in* Greece, [and AMBRACIA, as the same authour affirmeth] *he came at length to* BVTHROTVM (Golfo de Butronto.) *From hence on foot ouer land, he went and visited* DODONA, *a citie of* Epyrus, *and the* CERAVNIAN *mountaines, and vpon the third day came to* Anchises Hauen, ANCHISAE PORTVS, *where his ships meeting him, he crossed ouer the Hadriaticke sea into* ITALY; [his consorts landed on this side the forland IAPYGIVM (Cabo de S. Maria,) himselfe with some few others, as the same Halicarnasseus witnesseth, at the forland or promontorie ATHENAEVM (Rossia, or Cabo de Campanella) so named of the Temple of Minerua, called of the Greekes *Athene*, which stood in this place.] *From thence he passed by sea to* TARENTVM, (Taranto) LACINIVM, (Cabo delle Colonne) CAVLON (Castro veto, *or* vetore) *and* SCYLACEVM (Squilacci.) *Afterward sailing* by SCYLLA (Scyllo) *and* CHARYDIS, (Galofaco,) *by the* CYCLOPES, *(giants, or a certaine kinde of people neere mount* Ethna *in* Sicilia, *of an extraordinary stature and strength, feined by the Poets to haue but one eie and that in the middest of their fore-heads,) the mouth of the riuer* PANTAGIAS, (Porcari) *by the bay of* MEGARA, *a sea towne sometime called* Hybla, *by* THAPSVS, *a neckland or peninsula now knowen by the name of* Manghisi, *by the forland* PLEMMYRIVM, (Cabo Massa Vliuieri) *by* ORTYGIA, *by the riuer* ELORVS, (Abyso, *or* Atellari) *by the forland or promontory* PACHYNVS, (Cabo Passaro) *by the citie* CAMARINA, *by the* CAMPI GELOI, *by the riuers* GELA, (Cherza, *or* Salsi,) *by* AGRAGAS, (Draco) *by the citie* SELINVS, (Salemo, *or* Terra de Pulici) *then by the promontorie* LILYBAEVM (Cabo Boëi, *or* Cabo Coco) *and so at length to the forland* DREPANVM, (Trapani) *From hence leaning the strait course, he fetcheth a compasse about by those dangerous rocks which our authour calleth* SAXA *or* ARAE, *directing his course toward* CARTHAGE, *in* Africa, *where hauing stayed a while with Queene* Dido, *who enterteined him and his most kindly and in the best maner, at length hoiseth saile, and returneth backe into* SICILIA *againe; heere landing his men* [at the riuer CRIMISVS, as Halicarnasseus writeth] *after diuers games, iusts or triumphs; he ordeined that those dayes yeerely, for euer after should be solemnly kept as holy, in honour of* Anchises *his father: and moreouer also he built the citie* ACESTA *or* Egesta [and ELIMA (*Alymite*, or *Palymite*) if we may beleeue Halicarnasseus.] *Item he founded the* TEMPLE of Venus Idalia, *vpon the top of mount* Eryx (monte S. Iuliano.) *Yet* Pausanias *in his Arcadia maketh another maner of relation of* Anchises *and of his buriall. Heere putting to sea againe, he commeth to the* SIRENVM SCOPVLI, *certaine dangerous rockes vpon the coast of* Italy, *in the bay of* Cumæ; *and first casting anchor at* PALINVRVS (Paliuro, *or* Cabo Palemudo) [at LEVCASIA, *(Licoso)* as Halicarnasseus sayth: or, INARIME *(Ischia)* and PROCHYTA *(Prosida)* as Ouid affirmeth] *and then againe at* CVMAE *where putting to land he goeth to* Sibylla's *cane,* ANTRVM SIBYLLAE, *and to* AVERNVS *lake* (Lago di Tripergola) *thence to the airie mount* MISENVS, (Miseno) *to* CAIETA, *King* Lamus *citie, at this day called* Gaietta, *and lastly to the riuer* TIBRIS, *where with seuen of his twentie ships remaining, he entreth, landeth his men and goods, and so endeth his seuen yeeres long and dangerous voyage, which we haue thus described, as you see partly out of* Virgill, Ouid, *and* Lycophron, *famous poets: and partly out of* Liuy, Halicarnasseus, Pausanias, *and* Xenophon, *as worthy renowmed historians.*

But heere I cannot omit that which I haue read in Pausanias *his Phocica, namely, that certaine of* Æneas *his consorts, seuered and driuen from his company and the rest of the nauy by storme and tempest, did seat themselues in the ile* SARDINIA. *Item, it is worth the obseruation that* Halicarnasseus *and* Liuy *do iointly testifie, That* Æneas *did not stay at* Tibris, *but at* LAVRENTVM, (S. Laurentij,) *and landed not with aboue sixe hundred men, as* Solinus *reporteth: which indeed seemeth somewhat more probable and like to be true: for that both by ancient histories and moderne experience, we finde that* Tibris, *the riuer which runneth by* Rome, *is not capable of a fleet or nauy of any bignesse. Therefore it is to be thought that the Poet famed this of his owne head, or els spake it in loue and commendations of this riuer. Neither was it a voyage of seuen yeeres, but of two at the most, as* Halicarnasseus *doth plainly affirme:* Solinus *out of* Cassius Hemina *auoucheth the same. There are some, as* Strabo *in the thirteenth booke of his Geography witnesseth, which do thinke all this voyage to be a fained tale and fiction of the Poets: and that* Æneas *stayed still in* Troy, *and succeeded in the kingdome after his father, as likewise his childrens children did after him for many generations. Of this opinion* Homer *doth seeme to be.* Xenophon *in his booke of hunting, telleth this tale another way, where he writeth, That* Æneas *manfully defending his father, and carefully preseruing the gods of his father and mother, gat himselfe a great reputation and credit amongst all sorts of men, for that his piety and religion; insomuch that euen the very enemies themselues, granted to him only, aboue all other which they had taken captiue in the surprizing of* Troy, *that in the sacking of the same no man should spoile or lay hand of ought that was his. Moreouer, that that his voyage vnto* Carthage *is not mentioned by any approoued historian, but fained by the poet,* Macrobius *doth plainly teach. Item,* Appian, *a writer of good credit, doth much discredit that story of his meeting and communication with Queene* Dido, *who writeth that* CARTHAGE *was built by the same* Dido *fiue hundred yeeres before the destruction of* Troy. *Againe, the graue historiographer* Trogus, *in his eighteenth booke doth make a relation of the life and death of this* Dido *or* Eliza *farre different from this. But the poet, as it seemeth, had a purpose to disgrace this citie and to strike a deepe impression of the fatall hatred which it alwayes bare towards the Romans, like as long before,* Homer *vnder the person of* Helen *had shewed how much the Greeks in heart did malice the Troians. Whereupon not vnfitly, I thinke, this Epigram of* Ausonius *which he wrote vpon the counterfet or picture of Queene* Dido *may heere to those former be adioined:* Illa ego sum *Dido* vultu, quam conspicis hospes, Assimulata modis pulchraq; mirificis. Talis eram, sed non, Maro quam mihi finxit, erat mens: Vita nec incestis læta cupidinibus. Namq; nec *Aeneas* vidit me *Troius* vnquam: Nec Libyam aduenit classibus Iliacis. Sed furias fugiens, atque arma procacis Iarbæ, Seruaui, fateor, morte pudicitiam, Pectore transfixo: castos quod pertulit enses. Non furor, aut læso crudus amore dolor, Sic cecidisse iuuat, vixi sine vulnere famæ. Vlta virum, positis mœnibus, oppetij. Inuida cur in me stimulatti Musa Maronem, Fingeret vt nostræ damna pudicitiæ? Vos magis historicis, lectores, credite de me, Quàm qui furta Deùm, concubitusq; canunt. Falsidici vates: temerant qui carmine verum: Humanisq; Deos assimilant vitijs. *Which* Priscian, *or whosoeuer els he were, that was the authour of that ancient translation of* Dionysius Afer, *doth to the same sense, but in farre fewer words, vtter in these two verses:* Atq; pudicitiam non perdit carmine falso, Quæ regnans felix *Dido* per secula viuit. *This fained tale, first forg'd in faithlesse poets braine, It neuer may, I trow, the honest fame distaine, Wherein thou* Dido *long didst liue amongst thine owne, And still of wiser sort thorowout the world is knowne.*

EVROPAE PARS.

AENEAE TROIANI NAVIGATIO

Ad Virgilij sex priores Aeneidos.

Alpes
Heneti.
Troia.
Timavus fons.
Liburni.
Patavium Antenoris vrbs.
Eridanus flu.
HESPERIA SATVRNIA et ITALIA.
Illyrici.
Agathyrsi.
Hetrusci.
Lydi.
Sabini.
Marsi.
Hernici.
Rutili
Aequicoli.
Ausonij.
Opici
IAPYGIA.
DAVNIA.
CALABRIA.
Salentini.
Locri
Pithia
Deportrij.
Gens
RHENVS.
AVSONIVM MARE.
TYRRHENVM MARE.
Montes Ceraunij.
CHAONIA.
Dodona
Buthrotum
EPEI.
Ambracia
Dryopes.
ACTIVS.
Actium
Cyclopes.
Vrbis Byrsine simum.
TRINACRIA
Geloi campi.
IONIVM MARE.
Carthago, quæ Agenoris vrbs, et Byrsa.
Tyrij, et Poeni.
PVNICA REGNA.
MACEDONIA, cuius populi Pelasgi, Achiui, Argiui, Danai, Myrmidones, Dolopes, Dores, et Iones.
Cissus mons.
ALMOPIA.
Crusini.
Rhodope mons.
Olympus
Phthia
PELOPON
Cure
CRE
MEDITERRANEVM MARE.
LIBYCV
Barcaei.
Mauritij.
Getulae.
Maſsyli.
Syrtes.
LIBYAE, SIVE AFRICAE
MERIDIES.

DOCTRINA ET HVMANITATE
CELEBRI DNO BALTHASARO
ROBIANO, R.P.ANT. THE=
SAVRARIO, VIRO ANIMI
CORPORISQ. DOTIBVS
ORNATISS.
Ab. Ortelius veteris amicitię memor
dedicabat.

ASIA PROPRIA. *sive pars* ASIAE MAGNAE.

Cum privilegio Imperatorio, Regio,
et Cancellariæ Brabantiæ, decennali.
1594.

THRACIA.
Byzantium
Hellespontus
Propontis
Hæmus mons.
Rhodope mons.
Ismarus
Aenum
EBRYCIA.
Scamander flu. sive Xanthus.
Ida mons. Paridis iudicio memoratus.
TROAS.
Teucri.
PHRYGIA.
LYCIA.
Sepulcris, Aeneæ regia.
Antandros, unde Aeneæ classis solvit.
Cyclades
Rhodus.
CYPRVS.
Paphos
Idalius mons.
Carpathium mare.
Cretes.
CRETA.
Gortyna
Ida mons.
LIBYCVM MARE.
PHOENICIA.
Sidon
Tyrus
AEGYPTVS.
PARS.
ORIENS.

Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classe veho mecum, fama super æthera notus.
Bis denis Phrygium conscendi nauibus æquor,
Vix septem conuulsæ undis, Euróque supersunt:
Europa atque Asia pulsus. *Aeneid. 1.*

The PEREGRINATION of VLYSSES.

THe manifold wandring voiages of *Vlysses* (Errores, *Ausonius in diuers places calleth them*) were from all antiquity so famous and renowmed amongst all men, that The Peregrination of Vlysses, grew into a by-word, and to be spoken prouerbially of any hard and difficult trauell that any man did vndergoe, as *Apuleius, in the second booke of his Golden Asse, doth testifie. Therefore for the benefite of the Readers and Students of that history, and at the earnest request of sundrie learned men, my friends, I haue thought good out of ancient Historians, to describe the* twenty voyages *of this famous Captaine, who, as Tzetzes writeth, with* twelue shippes, *set forward from* Troy, (*or, as the Greekes call it,* Ilium,) *a city of Troia or Troas, a prouince of Asia Minor, continually wandring vp and downe vntill at last he came to* Ithaca, *an iland in the Ionian sea, where hee was borne, now called, as Sophianus and others do testifie,* Valle di Compare, *or* Teachi, *as Porcacchius affirmeth; but of the Turkes* Phiachi, *as Leunclaw witnesseth. Therefore after the tenne yeares siege, taking and sacking of Troy by the Greekes,* Vlysses *or* Odysseus *as they call him, hauing a purpose to returne home to his owne country, shipped himselfe and his company, put foorth to sea, and arriued within a few daies vpon the coast of the* Cicones, *a people of Thracia in Europe, whose chefe city* Ismarus, (Zimarus, *Dictys Cretensis falsly calleth it*) *hee sacked and spoiled. This city, as Suidas, Hesychius, and Tzetzes do testifie, was called* Maronea, *now* Marogna, *as Sophianus and Niger both do peremptorily affirm, or,* Marolia, *as Leunclaw writeth. In Hyginus fables it is falsly written* Marathonia. *And that it should be amended & written Maronea, it is very manifest for that the wine wherewithall Vlysses afterward made the great lubber Polyphemus drunk, was fetched from hence, as hee there writeth, and which Euripides in his Cyclops doth iustifie to be true. Moreouer* Vinum Maroneum, *the wine of Maronea, hath beene in old time much esteemed of and was as famous as any other sort whatsoeuer. Therefore after the sacke of this city, and as Suidas reporteth, Hecuba, ending her daies, neere the sea, being there intombed in stone in a place commonly called by the name of* Cynossema, *he was assaulted by the Cicones a sturdy and rough kind of people inhabiting amongst the mountaines of Thrace; and so by that meanes was forced with great losse and slaughter of his men to hoise saile and put off to sea againe. And directing his course toward* Malea, (Cabo Malio, *or* S. Michaels wings) *a promontory or foreland of Peloponnesus, the weather growing very foule, he was sore troubled and his ships rent and torne most grieuously, as Homer testifieth. But first it is very probable that he put into* Delos (Sdiles) *an iland in the Archipelago, lying directly in his way, and where they write, that before the altar of Apollo, Vlysses saw a tall and slender* Palme-tree *grow: which, Cicero in his booke of Lawes affirmeth, was still to be seene in his time: and it is likely was the very same, which Pliny reporteth in his time had remained from the daies of Apollo. Homer also and Pausanias do speake of this palme tree. From* Malea, *he came to the ile* Cythera (Cerigo) *in the Ionian sea not farre from the coast of Peloponnesus, and from thence he went to the* Lotophagi. *The* Lotophagi, *a kind of people which liue especially by the fruit of the lote tree, are by Historiographers placed in Africa, yea and that heere and there in diuerse and sundry places of the same. But those Lotophagi vnto whom the consorts of this our Vlysses came, I am of opinion with Isaac Tzetzes, that they dwelt neere* Hyperia, *a city of Sicilia, or were next neighbours to* Camarina, *a city there still knowen by the name of Camarana. Neither can I bee perswaded that these Lotophagi are to be sought for in Africa: seeing that it is apparant euen out of Homer himselfe that the next day they went from the Lotophagi vnto the* Cyclopes, *which out of Africa, so farre remote from Sicilia, they could by no meanes haue done. Item I haue Ausonius in his Periocha, vpon my side, who there testifieth that these Lotophagi did butte vpon the ile of the Cyclopes. Now almost all authours which haue written of this argument do iointly affirme that some of his consorts, much delighted with the sweetnesse and pleasant taste of the fruit of the Lote tree, staied heere still and would by no meanes euer returne backe againe. This I thought good, gentle Reader, to admonish thee of, lest thou shouldest in vaine in this our Mappe thinke to find any part of the continent of Africa. Moreouer in Pausanias I reade, that Vlysses in this his iourney did build the* Athenevm, *that is, the chapell of Minerua, in Arcadia. From* Cythera, *he went to* Cacra, *a porte towne of Sicilia, which the forenamed Tzetzes testifieth was of him afterward named* Vlyssis portus, *Vlysses hauen, and had beene also sometime called* Engyon, *now knowen by the name of* Longina. *From hence hee went to the* Ile *of the Cyclopes, and so to the* Cave *of Polyphemus; where he offered sacrifice and performed all due religious ceremonies vnto the gods, as Athenæus testifieth. Now this* Caue, *as Vibius Sequester sheweth, was vpon the brinke of the riuer Acis, now called* Freddo. *Heere making Polyphemus drunke with the forenamed Maronean wine, and putting out his eies, he went vnto the* Æoliae, or, *as the Gods call them, the* Planetæ, *certaine ilands continually casting foorth sparkles and flames of fire. Heere of Æolus, king of these ilands, he had giuen him a bottle or bagge made of an oxe skin, wherein all the winds, but Zephyrus the West wind (or, if we may giue credit to Agatharchides, none but the North and South windes onely) were conteined and enclosed. For the West wind for those that saile with a strait course from Sicilia to Ithaca, is the best that can blow. With this prosperous gale of wind, in nine daies, as Ouid reporteth, they comming within sight and kenning of the ile Ithaca, while Vlysses was asleepe, his consorts vpon the tenth day, as the foresaid authour writeth, opened the bagge, which they had alwaies hitherto beene verily perswaded was full of gold and siluer. By this meanes contrary winds and stormes arising, they are forced backe againe, and redoubling their course, (yet an ancient Lyricall Poet, saith it was but the bottle that went backe againe) to come the second time to the* Æolian Ilands: *where being by Æolus, as contemners of the Gods, and skorners of all religion, forbidden to land, they came vnto the* Laestrygones, *a sauage people, that vsed to eat men, (like as they now write of the Canibals of America) who set vpon them, as enemies, neere to the city* Lamus, *and the fountaine* Artacia. *From hence with one ship onely (the other eleuen, as Ouid and Ausonius do testifie, being sunke by the Laestrygones) he came vnto the ile* Æaeae, *otherwise called* Circeia, *(Hyginus in his fables doth falsly call Æna) the place of abode, where* Circes, *(called after her death, as Lactantius writeth,* Marica) *the daughter of Sol, or the Sunne, a woman famous for her Sorcery, passing skilfull in all maner of Magicke and witchcraft: by whose conduct and direction he went to* Avernvm, (*Cedrenus nameth it* Neciopa) *a lake in Italy now called* Lago di Tripergola; *where amongst the soules that are in Purgatory* (apud Inferos) *hee hath conference with his mother Anticlia, and of her and by her meanes he vnderstood many things concerning his iourney that now he was to take. This done comming backe againe to* Circeia, *he found Elpenor one of his consorts whom he had left with Circes, as also Tiresias the wisard or sooth-saier, with diuerse other worthies and braue men, dead and buried. From thence he returned to the* Svperi, *and entred there the* Ocean. *Lastly, he made a funerall and performed all ceremonies as he had promised to do, for his friend Elpenor, and withall built him a stately tombe. And thus much of that matter. Of this his nauigation through the vast Ocean, although many things by diuers authors are diuerslie reported: (as of* Vlyssea, *and* Vlyssipona, *certaine cities of Spaine, &c. built by this our Vlysses: Of an altar in* Caledonia, *mentioned by Solinus, a prouince of Great Britaine, hauing an inscription vpon it written in Greeke letters, there consecrated and dedicated to some God whose gratious fauour he had largely tasted of in this his iourney: Of* Asciburgium, *a city built by him, as Tacitus writeth, vpon the brinke of the riuer Rheine, and of an altar there consecrated to his seruice:) yet that they are altogether fained and meere fables, there be many things that do strongly proue. And indeed Aulus Gellius, in the sixth chapter of his foureteenth booke, sheweth, that long since this voiage vpon the Ocean seas was doubted of and called in question: videlicet, they made a question whether Vlysses wandred through the maine Ocean, as Aristarchus would haue it: or whether he neuer went out of the inner sea, (so Strabo and Pliny do call the Mediterran or Midland sea) as Cratetes would perswade vs. And truely in Ausonius his Periocha there is not a word of this nauigation through the Ocean. Item, Vlysses himselfe relating vnto his wife the summe of all his peregrination, doth not once name the Ocean. Neither doth Dares Phrygius, Hyginus in his fables, or Isacius vpon Lycophron, mention any such thing: and yet euery one of these men doe make a large discourse of that his wandring voiage. Againe those things which we find in Strabo of this matter, as he himselfe plainly confesseth, were taken out of Possidonius, Artemidorus, and Asclepiades (euery one of which authours it is certaine liued many a day since Homer) and not out of Homer himselfe. Item, the wise Seneca in the 88. chapter of his seuenth booke, calleth it* Angustum iter & errorem longum, *A short iourney, but long in regard of many turne-gaines, before it was ended. But because it was also before me, by the learned Iohn Brodey, a man of good iudgement and quicke concest, accounted for a meere fable, I will heere, out of the third booke of his Miscellanea, set downe his opinion in his owne words, which in English are thus: They, saith he, who thinke that Vlysses euer sailed vpon the Maine Ocean, do labour to proone that their opinion, out of this verse of Homer, in the tenth booke of his Odysses,* Ἀλλ' ὅπότ' ἄρα δὴ νῆα διὰ πόντοιο περήσας, *But when thou shalt by ship haue pass'd the Ocean seas: Of which opinion although I do find the learned Strabo to bee, yet I see no reason, why I may not freely propose to the censure of the learned what I doe thinke of the same. When I doe consider the fashion and maner of building of*

Vlysses

ERYTHRAEI SIVE RVBRI MAR

olim ab Arriano descriptus, nunc verò ab Abrah. Or

ANNONIS PERIPLVS

AETHIOPES Axeni.

Montes magni et silvosi.

Atlas minor Ptolemæi.

THYMIAMATARVM REGIO.

Meridies.

Oriens.

Septemtrio.

Occidens.

MEDITERRANEI MARIS PARS

EGYPTVS.

Leuce come. i. Albus pagus

Hierusalem

PERSIA.

PERSICVS SINVS.

OMANITIS REGIO.

SCYTHIA.

ARABIA EVDAEMON, *Sive* FELIX.

Nomades.

Sabaitæ.

Homeritæ.

Sabbatha metropolis et regia

THVRIFERA REGIO.

Aphar metropolis et domus Charibaelis: Homeritarum et Sabaitarum regis.

MAPHARTIS REGIO.

Ichthyophagi.

Omana

Asicho

Syagros prom.

Mascha portus

Calon oros

Zoscales rex hic dominatur.

Opsianus lapis hic reperitur.

Axomite

Tapara.

BARBARIA.

Elephas mons.

Elephas flu.

Opone

Apocope parvum

Apocope magnum

Aequinoctialis circulus.

Littus parvum

Littus magnum

Sarapionis dromos

Nouæ fossæ

AZANIA Regio Arabiæ, quam Mapharites tyrannus gubernat.

BARBARI

PERSI

Rovia

LAESTRIGONES

CIMMERII.

Minervæ fanum.

Draconis sacellum.

Temessa.

THRINACIA, Sive Solis insula.

LOTOPHAGI.

CYCLOPES.

VLYSSIS ERRORES, ex Conatib. Geographicis Ab. Ortelij.

THESPROTIA.

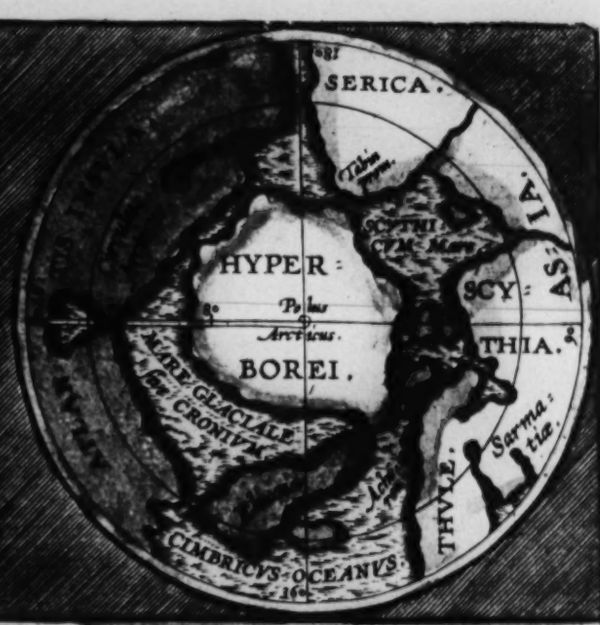
EVRYTANES.

Asteria

MERIDIES.

I MARIS PERIPLVS,

Abrah. Ortelio ex eodem delineatus.



Arrianum huius Peripli auctorem alium esse ab eo qui Alexandri Magni descripsit expeditionem, videtur Bap. Ramusio in suo ad eundem Commentariolo Italica lingua edito: quia utriusq; nempe stylus dispar sit atq; dissimilis. Idem hunc nostrũ Ptolemæi temporibus vixisse autumat: cui quod quodammodo adsentiar, facit quod hic ipse in suo Euxini periplo Traianum Imp. adloquitur. Atq; alium multo antiquiorem mihi verisimile, quod ille inter eos quos citat scriptores, aut recentiorem Herodoto aut Euripide nominet. Vtut sit, diuersos facilè lector intelliget, qui utriusq; huius nempe Nearchi ab Indo flumine ad Tigridis ostij nauigationem, cum illius contra ab eodem ostio ad dictum Indum, quem Sinthum nuncupat, legendo contulerit: ne uno quidem loci nomine inter hos namq; conuenire deprehendet.

Circulus Cancri.

Ganges fluvius

CIRRHADAE.

DESARENA.

Mambari regnum.

MASALIA.

DACHINABADES.

LIMYRICA.

Piratæ.

PARALLALIA sub Tropico.

SINVS GANGETICVS

AVREA Continens Ariano; AVREA Regio Ptolemæo.

MARE

EOVM

siue

MAGNVS

SINVS.

Oriens.

ORIENS.

CYCLADES,

CYCONES.

Marathonis

Ilium

Ida mons

EVRYTANES.

BOEOTIA.

IAMBOLI *fortè insula. de qua Diodorus.*

Cum Imp. Reg. et Cæs. Maiestatibus Priuilegium per Lustrum Decennale. 159

Vlysses shipper described by Homer, to be open, without deckes and hatches, I doe perceiue them to haue beene much too weake and too low, to abide the billowes and stormes of the maine sea: which for three moneths of the yeare galleies and tall shippes, well and strongly built of the best timber, and well seasoned can hardly be able to sustaine. That any man should thinke that Astypyrgium, (or, Asciburgium, which wee spake of a little before) was built by Vlysses, as some men haue gathered out of Cornelius Tacitus, it were extreame madnesse. For if one would passe the Spanish, French and English seas, and then at length to returne backe againe through the Germane Ocean, and in diuers places, on Gods name, vpon the sea coast to build and erect altars, he had need haue a nauy of many tal ships strongly built & wel appointed, he must not think to doit with one little bark or rotten barge rowed to & fro with oares and strength of men. But authours of good credit do make mention of Vlyssipo, and of other famous monuments of him to be seene in Portugall. What then? Whether that any thing of Vlysses his doing be there to be seene or euer were I greatly doubt: and if there be, yet that it was made by this Vlysses, whose life & famous acts Homer did describe, I flatly deny. And yet it is not incredible to beleeue, that as we do suppose that there were many Herculesses, so that there were in like maner more Vlyssesses then one: which in mine opinion seemeth very probable and likely to be true. Thus farre Brodey. To those arguments of his I adde. first, That Odyssopolis is; by Cedrenus and the Historia Miscella, described, to be neere Pontus in Asia. And who is so midle to beleeue that this city was so named of this our Odyssus or as the Latines call him Vlysses? And seeing that I do see that Homer himselfe doth not make mention of any one place vnto the which he did put in or landed in all this his trauel vpon the Ocean sea: I am easily perswaded that this notable Poet doth, not only in this verse, but euen in diuers other places also by the Ocean, poetically mean the sea. For example, neere the end of the 10. book of his Odysset & in the beginning of the 11. assoone as euer he is returned from the Inferi, presently Homer maketh him to enter the Ocean. But you will say he entred the Ocean, neere wherabout the Cimmerij did dwell, as appeareth plainly by that which he writeth in the beginning of the 12. book of his Odysses: True. But where I pray you, did these Cimmerij dwell? Nowhere surely, but in Italy, within a little of the ile Circeia, & being returned from thence, he burieth, according to his promise, the body of Elpenor. The body I mean, after so many moneths, or, which is more probable, so many yeres (for those nauigations in old time were not the next way through the middest of the sea, but much further about, as we haue shewed in our Thesaurus at the word OPHIR, along by the shore within sight of land) corrupt, or, which is more likely turned to dust and ashes, or quite consumed to nothing. If any man shall againe obiect (with Ouid in the first booke of his Tristium, who saith that illius pars maxima ficta laborum est: The most part of Vlysses toile, was forged in Poets braine) and say that this whole history, and not only this navigation vpon the Maine Ocean, was but a feined tale. I answer, that all the story, except this part of his nauigation by the vast Ocean only, is somewhat probable, and nothing in it impossible but might haue beene done. In this voiage by the Ocean sea, I haue staied the longer, lest the Reader might suspect that either through negligence or ignorance it were left out in this our Mappe. Now let vs, if you please, go on forward with our intended iourney. Vlysses departing from the iland Ææa, and taking his leaue of his hostesse Cirees, by whom, hauing kept with her by the space of an whole yeare, he begat his sonne Telegonus, he went his way safe and sound. For Mercury had giuen him the hearb Moly (so the Gods do call it) a sure antidote and preseruatiue against all maner of inchantments and witchcraft. And sailing along by the SIRENVM INSVLAE, (the Mirmaides ilands) he built the temple of Minerua (Fanum Mineruæ) in CAMPANIA in Italy, as Strabo writeth. In this tract also, videlicet, in LVCANIA, as the same authour recordeth, he built the chapell of Draco (Sacellum Draconis) one of his companions in that his voiage. From thence he sailed along by the shore, and at length landed at TENESSA, a city of the Bruttij; (Isacius vpon Lycophron falsly writeth, that he landed in England, mistaking Britannos, for Bruttios, or ignorantly confounding Βρεττανοὶ with Βρεττιανοὶ:) as Pausanias hath left recorded: Item, Suidas out of Pausanias affirmeth the same, but withall he addeth that heere one of the sailers did rauish a virgin, and for that vild act was by the townesmen stoned to death. Neere to this towne the chapell of Politas, (Fanum Politæ) one of Vlysses consorts, by Strabo is described to haue stood. From hence it is likely out of Pliny, that he came to the iles ITHACEIAE, or, as otherwise they are called, Vlysses specula, that is, Vlysses beacon or lanterne. From hence setting forward, and warily auoiding the dangerous Scylla, and Charybdes, (although not altogether without the losse of some of his company) he came againe into TRINACRIA, or the Iland of the Sunne, (Insula Solis) twise, as Horace saith, or as Ausonius writeth, often losing his way, and failing of his course: where while he himselfe was asleep, some of his company killed certaine sheep of Sol, the gouernour of that place, out of his flocke, which, as Appianus Alexandrinus in the fifth booke of his Ciuill warres writeth, did feed neere Artemisium, a towne in Sicilia, which Barrius at this day thinketh to be called Agatha: for which their villanie and foule act committed by them, they were all cast away and sunke. Vlysses himselfe alone, getting vp vpon the mast of the ship, escaped and was carried into the ile OGYGIA, where hee dwelt seuen yeares, as Homer writeth, or six yeare, as Ouid testifieth: or tenne yeares, as Seruius would make vs beleeue, with the Nymph Calypso, by whom he gate his sonne Auson. After all this, building a ship with his owne hands, he shippeth himselfe and setteth saile all alone, for meere naturall loue of his country (preferring it before immortality, which the goddesse had promised if so be he would stay with her) committing himselfe to the sea, out alas he feeleth againe the second time the waight of Neptunes wrath, for that, as we haue shewed before, he had put out the eies of his sonne Polyphemus. For the eighteenth (or, as Ouid writeth, the eightith) day after his first setting out, when as he came so neere Ithaca, that he might easily descry the smoke of the chimneies (mark the crosse lucke) tempestuous winds and raging stormes do on euery side arise, so that his ship was ouerturned, and himselfe throwen into the sea, but, as God would haue it, rising againe instantly he caught hold of the ship. The Nymph Leucothea, (Nausicaa, others call her) seeing him thus toiled and wandring in the middest of the sea, tooke compassion vpon him, and presently relieued him: she aduiseth him to let go the ship, to put off his apparell, and to commit himselfe naked to the sea only; and withall she giueth him her fillet or haire-lace wherewith her head was bound vp: which he tying about his middle, swom vntill he came vnto the country of the PHAEACES, (Cedrenus, falsly, hath Phœnices) where he arriued neere vnto the riuer Callirhoë. The foresaid Cedrenus writeth that he was carried from hence into Creta to Idomeneus; and by him conueighed thence into Corcyra, vnto Alcinous. But let vs proceed. With this fillet of Leucothea, he being tied vnto the ship and hanging at it, (except heere Philostratus which is ordinary with him, doe tell a tale,) with his owne strength, vsing his hande in steed of oares, he swomme through the middest of the sea. Yet that the shippe came thus farre and further, it seemeth out of Pliny to be not altogether improbable: because he writeth that about Phalacrum, a promontory or foreland of Pheacia, or Corcyra, this ship was turned into a rocke: which rocke Martianus saith is in fashion and proportion like a ship: although falsly hee in that place calleth this foreland Phalarium for Phalacrum. But if any man shall say that he doth requite one tale with another, I will not greatly gainsay him. From Pheacia, by Alcinous king of that country, who had most honourably intertained him, he was at length conueighed to Ithaca his native country, whose smoake he had many times and often desired before this to see. Where killing the woers, which were in number, if one may beleeue Atheneus, an hundred and eight, or as Dictys Cretensis saith but thirty onely, he embraceth and kindly saluteth his louing wife Penelope. And this is the end of all these wandring peregrinations, in which, as Ouid saith, Iactatus dubio per duo lustra mari: Tenne yeares he wandred vp and downe in seas vnknowen. Signifying that the rest of the yeares were spent in trauels and troubles endured vpon the land. Of which the same authour also thus speaketh, Ille breui spatio multis erratit in annis, Inter Dulichias Iliacasq; domos. In trauell many yeares he spent, his iourney was not farre, Betweene the iland Zante and Troy, that famous towne of warre. Isacius vpon Lycophron testifieth that Vlysses, by the counsell of Minerua, went to TRAMPYA, a city of the Eurytanes, a people of Epyrus or Ætolia, there to offer sacrifice vnto the Gods: and withall this our authour there addeth, that these people are the very same that Homer in the eleuenth booke of his Odysses speaketh of in these words, Εἰσὶκα τὸυς ἱξικνῖα ὃι οὐκ ἴασι θαλασσαν, that is, vntill hee came amongst those men, that ne'r heard tell of Ocean sea. Againe the same authour moreouer affirmeth that in this city Vlysses was worshipped as a god, and that hee had an oracle there. Not farre from hence amongst these people also Stephanus placeth the city BVNIMA, first founded by Vlysses. That he was reuerenced as a god, I do find by a certaine speech of Seneca that he vseth of him vnto Serenus: and therefore it is no maruell that he should giue foorth answers and oracles. And that I may omit nothing of his labours, Dares Phrygius amongst diuers other of his dangerous attempts writeth that hee put in to harborough at MONVCHA. Cassiodorus in the twelfth booke of his Variar. writeth that the towne SCYLLACIVM was also built by him. That he erected a chappell vpon the toppe of mount BOREVS in Peloponnesus, to Neptune and Minerua Sospita, I do find in Pausanias his Arcadica. Apollodorus, as Strabo citeth, writeth that Vlysses in this his voiage came to the ile CANNVS, but which this should be I know not. For of this name there are diuers, as thou shalt find in our Thesaurus. And peraduenture it is not vnlikely to be true, that Vlysses was tossed to and fro to diuers and sundry places; which Eratosthenes, as Strabo alledgeth, saith he will then find out, when it shalbe his chance to meet with the cobler which sewed the bottell wherein he carried the windes which Æolus gaue him. And thus much generally of the wandring voiage of this Captaine, which happened to him as he passed inter Dulichias Iliacasque domos, Betweene the iland Zante and famous Troy, as Ouid reporteth. Sed perlege Odysseam omnia nosse volens, But read o're learned Homers workes, He telleth this tale at large: as Ausonius in his Epitaphs counselleth. Yet of this our Vlysses I cannot with silence passe ouer that of Plutarch in his Morals; namely, for that he had killed those Suters, it was by Neoptolemus decreed against him that hee must leaue his country and be seene no more in Ithaca, Dulichium and Zacynthus. So that in this his banishment he went againe into Italy. But where he left his life, it is vncer-

taine

taine. Isacius vpon Lycophron, an authour oft cited by vs, affirmeth out of Theopompus, that hee died in GORTYNIA, a city of Tyrrhenia in Italy. Yet Dictys Cretensis toward the latter end of his sixth booke (whom also thou maiest read if thou thinkest good) saith, that he died in ITHACA. All men for the most part generally report, that he was slaine vnawares by his sonne Telegonus (holding still in his hand a cuppe, as Athenaeus telleth the tale) with an iron dart, headed by his mother Circe, with a puffens quill (pastinaca marina, they call it) but for another purpose, as Oppianus in the second booke of his Halieutica writeth, namely to kill his enemy, not his father. Hyginus in the 127. fable recordeth that assoone as he was dead hee was carried into the ile Æaea to Circe, and was there by her interred. Some there are, as Isacius testifieth, that do report that Circe by her sorceries restored him againe to his former life. More peraduenture might haue beene said of this our Vlysses, if Cratinus Comicus, whom Athenaeus reporteth to haue written De Vlyssibus, were now extant and to be gotten. Notwithstanding, after this larger discourse of the wandring voyage of this famous Captaine, I thinke it not amisse to speake a word or two of Vlysses himselfe, because I verily perswade my selfe that it cannot but bee a matter that the Reader will very well like of. In a certaine siluer coine or piece of money of Caius Mamilius Limetanus, who, as the report goeth, (thus testifieth Liuy) was lineally descended from Vlysses, and the goddesse Circe, was stamped vpon one side the head of Mercury, and therefore it had, as is very probable, on the other side the signet or counterfet of Vlysses: which may be easily prooued out of those particulars and testimonies that doe hereafter follow. Plutarch in the life of Cato the Elder, doth giue out that Vlysses had a purpose to haue gone backe againe to the caue of Polyphemus, for no other cause but to demand his Cappe and Girdle, which there he had left behind him & forgotten. Therfore, it is herehence apparant that he did vsually weare a Cap and a Girdle. Yet we reade in Pliny that Nicomachus the painter did first paint Vlysses with a cappe vpon his head. And to be painted wearing a Cappe was a cognisance and badge of nobility, as Soranus in the life of Hippocrates doth plainly affirme: item, Dion Prusaeus in his foureteenth oration seemeth to intimate as much. Again, by an ancient custome of the old Romanes they were woont by putting on a Cappe vpon a mans head, to make those that were slaues, free. Whereupon they vsed this phrase of speech Ad pileum vocare, To call a man to the Cappe, for Ad libertatem vocare, To make one a freeman. That this Cappe of Vlysses was in fashion round, it is manifest out of these words of Saint Hierome, Rotundum pileolum, quale in Vlysseo conspicimus, A round Cappe, such a like one as we do see vpon the counterfet of Vlysses. I may also adde this one thing although somewhat farre fetched, That they were called Pileati, as Iornandes testifieth, which amongst the Goths were accounted of greater birth and nobility, or of deeper reach and experience then the common sort of men were of, because they went with their heads couered with a kinde of bonnet or cappe. Moreouer he carried in his hand a staffe, wherewith he staid himselfe where the waies were slippery, and defended himselfe from such as in his trauell did assault or molest him; as Homer testifieth of him in the fourteenth booke of his Odysses. He had also a dog, as the same authour affirmeth, which after twenty yeares absence, at his returne home knew his master. Now the name of this dogge, as we read in the same authour, was Argus. Which also Plutarch, in his booke of the tranquillity of the mind, doth auouch to be true. And withall addeth this moreouer, that he wept for his dogge when he died. Pausanias in his Phocicis, describeth this our Vlysses with a corslet or coat-armor vpon his backe. Homer in the fifteenth booke of his Odysses saith that he was bald or very thinne haired. Which is to be vnderstood of his latter dues when he grew in yeares. For Suidas out of the aforesayd authour sheweth, that his haire was blacke and curled. Beside that, he saith that he was somewhat hog-backed or stoup-shouldred. That he bare in his shield or scutcheon a Dolphin, and why, thou maist read in Plutarch in his booke of the Comparison of liuing creatures. But some man may aske me, why Mercury, wearing a broad brimmed hatte, with his verge or mace in his hand, was stamped vpon the backeside of Vlysses coine? If it be lawfull for me to gesse and interpose mine opinion, I answer, For the especiall and singular loue and fauour of this God aboue the rest, shewed at sundrie times toward this braue Captaine. For when in that his peregination all the Gods well neere were set and opposed against him, only Mercury was found to fauour him and to stoke close vnto him. For he only gaue him an antidote or preseruatiue against the sorceries and inchantments of the mischieuous witch Circe. And indeed we read that this God of all others was wont especially to be honoured in any manner of magicall seruices whatsoeuer, as we may see in the fourth booke of Papirius his Thebaidos. Item, of this God he obtained leaue to depart, and that he might bee no longer detained by the nymph Calypso &c. And peraduenture there may be also another cause assigned; namely for that Vlysses, whom Homer and other authours do highly commend for a most eloquent oratour, and one that could speake most wisely and to the purpose in any kind of matter, did take this god Mercury (whom the Gentiles did make the president of orators and eloquence) for his guardian and protector, thinking thereby to bind him so much the more neerely vnto him. Pausanias saith that in Motya, a city of Sicilia there was the statue or counterfet of this our Vlysses, but by Nero the Emperour it was from thence transported to Rome in Italy. And thus much of this braue Captaine, Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & vrbes, who, as the Poet writeth of him, saw many mens maners and knew many cities. Of whom also thus speaketh Ouid, Si minus erasset, notus minus esset Vlysses? If great Vlysses had not strai'd, he had beene more obscure. But of him I will speake no more: lest peraduenture with the Grammarians, I bee hit in the teeth with that of Diogenes: who said that while they did search diligently to know all the crosses and euils that befell Vlysses, did forget their owne. And moreouer that worthy admonition of wise Seneca, where he saith, Quid proderit inquirere vbi Vlysses errauerit, quàm ne nos semper erremus? What shall it auaile vs to seeke where and which way Vlysses wandred, more then to restraine vs that we do not in like maner alwaies wander as he did? And now it is high time to take penne from paper. As for those coines which we haue spoken of before, I wish thee to repaire to Goltzius and others which haue at large and peculiarly handled that argument.

A description of the RED SEA, now vulgarly called, *The* INDIAN SEA.

MARE ERYTHRAEVM, or, as the Latines call it, MARE RVBRVM, The Red Sea, which heere we offer to thy view in this Mappe, for as much as we can gather out of ancient writers, stretcheth it selfe from the West, as Liuy writeth along by the coast of Africa or Æthiopia, euen vnto India in East, yea and beyond that, I know not how farre, as Arrianus testifieth: whereupon Ptolemey, Pliny and Mela do call it MARE INDICVM, The Indian Sea. But Herodotus calleth it MARE PERSICVM, The Persian Sea. Which Pliny doth seeme to iustifie to be true, where he saith, That the Persians do dwell along by the coast of the Red Sea, between the coast of Africa, and the iland Taprobana. Strabo that worthy Geographer, he calleth it MARE MAGNVM, The Great sea, who moreouer doth affirme it to be a part of the Atlanticke sea, and that truly. A part of this sea, to wit, where it toucheth the coast of that Aethiopia which lieth beneath Aegypt, Pliny, of the countrie Azania (which at this day some do thinke to bee called Xoa) nameth it MARE AZANIVM. Where it ioineth with the Bay of Arabia, it is of Ptolemey named HIPPADIS PELAGVS, now called of some Archiplago di Maldiuar. Item, of the same Ptolemey it is otherwise called BARBARICVS SINVS, The Barbarian bay: I meane in that place where it beateth vpon Aethiopia, and the iland Menuthesia, now of the seamen generally called, The iland of Saint Laurence, but of that country people Madagaicar, and of Theuet Albagra. There are two Baies or Gulfes, as the Italians and Spaniards terme them, of this sea much talked of in all ancient histories: to wit, SINVS PERSICVS, The Persian Bay, and SINVS ARABICVS, The Arabian Bay, which some, not well read in old writers, do for the most part call Mare Rubrum, The Red Sea. Very improperly, being indeed but a part of that sea, properly called the Red sea, which we haue hitherto spoken of. But why it was of the Greekes named Erythræum, and of the Latines Rubrum, Red, it is a great question amongst the learned not yet decided. Some there are which do deeme it to haue beene called, The Red Sea, of the colour of the water: but this, of all late writers, trauellers, seamen, and other eie-witnesses of good credit, which haue in this our age, & euery day do saile through this Sea, & haue diligently viewed the same, is improued and found to be altogether false. Moreouer Qu. Curtius amongst the ancients doth plainly testifie that it differeth no whit in colour from other seas. Some there are as Pliny writeth, which do thinke that, by reason of the reuerberation of the Sunne beames, it seemeth to cast vp such a like colour to the sight of the beholders. Others doe thinke that this is caused by reason of the colour of the sand or earth in the bottom of the same: others do affirm it to be the very nature of the water. Some do write that it was so named of king Erythrus, Perseus sonne, whose tombe, as Quintus Curtius writeth, did in his time remaine in a certaine iland of this sea not farre distant from the maine land: (Strabo calleth this iland, Tyrina: Pliny and Pomponius Mela, Ogyris: Arrianus, Oracta:) or else of a certaine Persian named Erythras, as the forenamed Strabo giueth out. Who, as Pliny with him testifieth, in a small barke or barge first sailed through this sea and discouered the same. Which story also is at large handled by Agatarchides. Yet our authour calleth him Hippalus, who first found out the course to saile through the middest of this sea. Pliny by that name calleth the wind by which they make their iourneis through this sea. (So called as is very probable of the inuentour.) Which wind the same authour in the thirteenth chapter of his 6. booke, maketh the same that Fauonius is vnto the Latines. Mela & Agatarchides do call it a tempestuous, stormy, rough and deepe sea. Pliny, Philostratus, Elianus, & Athenaus do giue it the title of Margaritiferum,

rum, *the pearle-bearing ſea.* *And the ſame Pliny maketh it* Arboriferum, *a tree-bearing ſea. For he writeth in the fiue and twentieth chapter of his thirteenth booke, that it is full of groues and tall woods: the toppes of whoſe high trees he affirmeth are ſeene much aboue the waters, and therfore at high tide they vſe to faſten their ſhippes vnto the toppes, and at the ebbe vnto the roots of the ſame. Item, the ſame authour, in the two and twentieth chapter of the ſixth booke of his Naturall hiſtorie, writeth that about Colaicum, (which alſo is called Colchi) or as Solinus affirmeth about Taprobana, an iland not farre hence, the ſea is of a very greeniſh colour, and ſo full of trees that their toppe boughes are barked and bruſhed with the rudders or ſterne of thoſe ſhips that ſaile this way. Moreouer that trees do grow in this ſea Megaſthenes, out of Antigonus* de Mirabilibus, *doth affirme, which Plutarch in his Naturall queſtions, and againe in his booke* de facie Lunæ, *doth auouch to be true: where he doth particularly nominate ſome of them, to wit, Oliue-trees, Bay-trees, and Plocamus, which otherwiſe they call Iſidis Capillus. This alſo Strabo in the ſixth booke of his Geography iuſtifieth to be true: ſo doth the forenamed Pliny, who teacheth vs that it is a plant much like to corall without leaues. Agatarchides ſaith that it reſembleth much the blacke ruſh. Athenæus out of Philonides the Phyſician writeth, that the vine was firſt brought from the Redde-ſea and planted in Greece. In the eigth chapter of the fourth booke of Theophraſtus his hiſtory of plants, you may reade of diuerſe other kinds of trees and herbs which do naturally grow in this ſea. Pomponius ſheweth, that this ſea hath more and greater monſters that do liue and breed in it then any other ſea in the world beſide. Quintus Curtius affirmeth that it is full of whales, (balænæ) of ſuch an huge bigneſſe that they are in bulke equall to the greateſt ſhippes or veſſels that are. Solinus ſaith that one of them will couer two akers of ground. The ſame authour doth there deſcribe vnto vs certaine blew wormes, which haue their forelegges not leſſe then ſix foot long. Theſe are of that wonderfull ſtrength that oft times they do with their clawes lay hold vpon Elephants comming thither to drinke, and by maine force pull them into the ſea. Item, he telleth of certaine whirle-pooles,* Phyſeteras, *he calleth them, of that huge bigneſſe, that they are to ſee to like vnto great and maſſie columnes, theſe doe many times raiſe themſelues vp as high as the croſſe-maſt, from whence they ſpout out ſuch abundance of water out of their gullets, that oft times by the violence of the ſtorme the veſſels of thoſe which ſaile and paſſe by that way are ſunke and caſt away. Strabo hath left in writing, that Amazenas, the admirall of the Indian fleet, did there ſee a whale of fifty foot in length. Arrianus in his Indica deſcribeth certaine* balænas, *whales or whirlepooles, of an huge and wonderfull bigneſſe, with three ſorts of great and terrible kind of Serpents, which as Solinus writeth will couer more then two akers of lands. It is recorded by Pliny that the Hydri, certaine ſea-monſters of twenty cubites in length, did much affright the nauy of Alexander the Great. Item, he telleth of torteiſes of ſuch a maruellous bigneſſe, that the ſhell of one of them will make a couer for a prettie houſe: and againe, That they vſually do ſaile in theſe ſhels vpon this ſea, like as they vſe in other countries in ſhippes and boates. Yea, as Agatarchides affirmeth, theſe fiſhes do ſerue thoſe which dwell vpon this ſea coaſt, inſtead of houſes, boats, diſhes and meat. About the iland Taprobana, now called as generally all learned do thinke, Samotra, there are certaine fiſhes, which do liue partly vpon ſea and partly vpon land, whereof ſome are like oxen, others like horſes, and other ſome are like other foure footed beaſts, as Strabo in his fifteenth and ſixteenth bookes hath left recorded. And thus much of the name, ſituation and nature of this Redde-ſea, which Luuy in his 45. booke tearmeth,* Finem terrarum, *The outmoſt bound of the world. He that deſireth to know more of this ſea, let him haue recourſe to Agatarchides and Arrianus in his Indica. Item, let him conſult with Baptiſta Ramuſio, who tranſlated this* Periplus, *or diſcouery, into the Italian tongue, and hath enlarged the ſame with a diſcourſe, as hee calleth it, of his owne, of the ſame argument. And I would wiſh him not to omit Stuckius, who alſo tranſlated the ſame into the Italian tongue, and hath illuſtrated it with his moſt learned and laborious Commentaries. Laſtly, Athenæus in the fourteenth booke of his Deipnoſophiſton, maketh me beleeue that Pythagoras that great and famous Philoſopher, did write a booke of the Redde ſea.*

HANNO'S PERIPLVS,
OR,
Diſcouery of the Atlanticke Seas and Coaſts of Africa.

THis Periplus of Hanno king of Carthage, was firſt tranſlated out of Greeke into Latine by Conradus Geſnerus, a man that hath very well deſerued of all ſorts of ſcholars & ſuccedent ages, & hath illuſtrated the ſame with his moſt learned and painfull Commentaries. But before him Baptiſta Ramuſio turned it into the Tuſcane tongue, and hath to it adioined a diſcourſe, as he termeth it. Of the ancient writers Pomponius Mela in the ſecond chapter of his third booke, & Pliny in the firſt chapter of the fift book of his hiſtory of Nature, who there calleth him a captaine of Carthage, not king of Cathage, haue made mention of this Periplus or Diſcouery. But he calleth this diſcourſe by the name of Commentaries, not of a Periplus. The ſame Pliny in the one and thirtieth chapter of his ſixth booke calleth him an Emperour. Yet Solinus in the laſt chapter of his worke, out of Xenophon Lampſacenus, maketh as if hee had beene a king of the Pœni. Arrianus alſo toward the latter end of his Indian ſtories mentioneth this Periplus. Moreouer Pliny in the ſixteenth chapter of the eighteenth booke of his Naturall hiſtorie, and Ælianus in the fiftieth chapter of his fifth booke De Animalibus, *do make mention of one Hanno, who was the firſt man that euer was heard of in the world that durſt handle, and take vpon him to tame a Lion. But whether he be the ſame with this our Hanno, I am not able to determine. For there haue beene many of that name: of which, if any man be deſirous to know more, let him repaire to the Commentaries of the forenamed Geſner, which he wrot vpon this Periplus. Theſe words in Pliny and Martianus in very deed are meant of another Hanno, diuers from this of whom wee haue hitherto ſpoken. Hanno, ſay they, at ſuch time as the Punicke Empire ſtood in flouriſhing eſtate, ſailed round about by the coaſt of Barbary, and ſo from thence South-ward all along by the ſhore, vntill at length after a long and tedious iourney he came to the coaſts of Arabia. Moreouer that ſtudent that is deſirous to know more of this Periplus or Diſcouery, may adde to theſe collections of ours, ſuch things as Iohn Mariana hath written of it, in the latter end of his firſt booke of his hiſtory of Spaine.*

ORBIS ARCTOVS,
OR,
The Northren frozen Zone.

THe draught of this we haue in this place heere adioined both for an auctuary, and for the better beautifying or proportioning of this Mappe. To wit, that there might be ſomething that might anſwer to the modell of Hannoes Periplus. This wee intreat the diligent ſtudent of ancient Geography to take in good part. Peraduenture ſuccedent ages ſhall heereafter manifeſt to the world another different from this of ours and perhaps more true, by the diligent and painfull trauels I hope of our Engliſh nation or their conſorts the Hollanders. For theſe both haue ſpared no coſt nor refuſed any danger to find out a paſſage through the Northren ſeas from hence to China and India: (For hitherto there is no other way diſcouered to ſaile thither but by the South, by Cabo de buona ſperanza, which is a long and moſt tedious iourney:) But of this read hoſe worthy labours of M. Richard Hackluyt, who, to the great benefit and ſingular delight of all men, hath ſet out the Engliſh voyages, *to the immortall praiſe and commendation of this our Nation, and thoſe braue Captaines and Seamen which haue vndertaken and performed the ſame.*

ARGONAVTICA,

That is,

IASONS voyage for the

GOLDEN FLEECE.

Here is none almoſt of the ancients which hath not as it were by the way touched the ſtory of the ARGONAVTES, that is, of IASON, or of the GOLDEN FLEECE: but amongſt thoſe which of ſet purpoſe haue handled that matter, as *Cleon*, *Herodotus*, *Piſander*, *Dionyſius*, *Mileſius*, *Varro Atacinus*, and *Epimenides* (who, as *Laertius* recordeth, ſet out the ſame at large in 6500. verſes) there are only three remaining at this day, that haue come to our handes; namely, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Orpheus* and *Apollonius Rhodius*. In all which three, the iourney foorth-ward of thoſe Argonautes (that is, of *Iaſon* and his conſorts which ſailed with him in the ſhip named the *Argo*) is reaſonably alike deſcribed, but in the returne of them homeward they differ very much one from another in their relations: For *Flaccus* bringeth them backe from *Colchis*, by the North ſhore of the *Euxine ſea*, (*Mar maiore*) and ſo vnto the mouth of the riuer *Iſter* or *Danubius* (*Done* or *Donaw*) and there he leaueth them; being preuented by death, as he peraduenture ſuppoſed. *Apollonius* bringeth him vp againſt the ſtreame of the ſaid riuer, and ſo out of it by the riuer *Sabus* (*Saw*) as *Pliny* and *Trogus* do thinke, into the Hadriaticke and Ionian ſeas: not farre off from *Tergeſte* (*Trieſte*, in *Friuli*) but as *Pliny* ſaith, they were forced out of the way by the riuer *Eridanus* (*Po*) into *Rhodanus* (*Rhoſne*) vnto the *Stoechades* (*Iſles de hyerres*) certaine ilands in the Liguſticke ſea (*Mar di Leone*) ouer-againſt *Narbone* in *France*: out of which ſailing through the Midland and Ægean ſeas, they came ſafe home to the place from whence they firſt ſet out. But *Orpheus* he telleth the ſtory with a farre greater circumſtance, and maketh them to fetch a larger compaſſe about, namely, by the riuer *Tanais* (*Don*) and that huge wood (as he calleth it) or endleſſe, as *Dionyſius Afer* termeth it: and that not without iuſt cauſe: for I deeme it to be the greateſt wood of the whole world that yet to vs is deſcried. (Theſe latter ages call'd by one proper name *Orcynium*, or *Hercynia*.) Then by the North ſea, called of them *Cronium* (named by *Seneca* in his tragedie, intituled *Medea*, *Vrſa vetitum mare*) and by the Atlanticke ſea vnto *Hercules pillars* (the ſtreights of *Gibraltar*) compaſſing round all *Europe*, came at laſt home ſafe againe to their owne houſes. This voyage therefore we haue in this our Mappe, framed out of thoſe three forenamed authours: which will eaſily and plainly appeare to him that ſhall examine the ſame with the ſtories ſet downe by them. Beſide thoſe places named by them, we haue added certaine other, out of other authours, neuer touched by them, yet pertaining to this their purpoſe: as namely, *Salmydeſſus* in *Thracia*, where *Apollodorus* ſaith they landed or put into harborough. *Item*, *Æmonia*, a towne built by the Argonautes in that place where they laying the *Argo*, their ſhip, vpon ingines [their ſhoulders, as *Pindarus* and *Trogus* haue giuen out, and ſo *Pliny* ſaith, the beſt authours affirme] caried it from the ſhore 400. furlongs: or, which is all one, 50. miles, euen vnto the coaſtes of the *Theſſalians* (*Italians*, *Zozomen* readeth: differing in word and maner of writing, not in truth of ſtory: for they were Theſſalians by birth and parentage, now ſeated in the land of *Italy*) as we find recorded in *Zoſimus* and others. There is the city *Pola*, a worke begun and perfected by the *Colchi*, who, being ſent to purſue *Medea*, vp to the riuer *Done*, (*Iſter*) vp as high as the ilands then called *Abſyrtides*, where, being fruſtrate of their purpoſe, they ſtaid: and of the riuer *Iſter*, vp which they ſailed: they called the country through which it runneth *Iſtria*. *Phla*, or if you pleaſe *Phila*, an iland in the lake *Triton*, in *Africa*, where *Herodotus* writeth that *Iaſon* arriued, and the North wind blowing ſtiffe againſt him was driuen to *Malea*, a promontory or foreland of *Peloponneſus*, and there to haue giuen his *tripos*, (or *treuet*) to *Triton*. *Polybius* ſaith, That *Iaſon* built a temple at *Boſphorus Thracius* (*Stretto di Conſtantinopoli*, the ſtreights of *Conſtantinople*: the Greekes call it *Laimon*, the Turkes, *Bogazin*) and that to the honour of *Neptune*, as *Pindarus* reporteth: where he alſo conſecrated twelue altars for thoſe ſeruices and ſacrifices. This ſelfe ſame Temple *Demoſthenes* nameth the Temple of the Argonautes. In *Pauſanias* and *Varro*, we read that the ſame *Iaſon* dedicated a Temple to *Iuno*, in the ile *Samos*, (*Samo.*) *Item*, to *Iuno Argiua in agro Picentino*, (*Principato*, or *Coſta de Amalfe*) as *Pliny* hath left recorded. And that hee erected altars neere the riuer *Iſter*, (*Done* or *Donaw*) where it diuideth it ſelfe into two ſtreames, emptying his waters partly into *Pontus* (*Mar maiore*) and partly into *Adria*, (the Gulfe of *Venice*) *Ariſtotle* teacheth in his *Admiranda*. I ſuppoſe he meant this of the *Caucaſian rockes*, (*Caucaſij ſcopuli.*) Fabulous antiquity verily beleeued that the riuer *Iſter* had iſſue out into the *Hadriaticke ſea*. Peraduenture mooued by that which *Pliny* in the fifteenth chapter of his fourth booke, hath moſt fabulouſly written, that certaine fiſh called Tunies, breed in the Euxine ſea, (*Pontus Euxinus Mar maiore*) do ſwimme vp the riuer *Iſter*, and from thence do paſſe, by ſecret paſſages vnder the ground into the Hadriaticke ſea. And thus farre of this gadding and rouing voiage by ſea, which from their firſt ſetting forward vntill their returne, as *Apollodorus* reporteth out of ancient recordes, was performed in the ſpace of foure moneths. Which in my iudgement ſeemeth not very probable: I beleeue he dreamed when he wrote this ſtorie. For ſo many moneths would ſcarce be ſufficient for one to ſaile vp the riuer *Iſter*, againſt the ſtreame, from his mouth where it falleth into *Mar maiore*, vnto *Tergeſte*, (*Trieſte*) vpon the Gulfe of *Venice*, much leſſe could they be able in ſo ſhort a ſpace to go ſo long and tedious a iourney as this was deſcribed to be. More true and likely by farre are thoſe wordes of *Hypſipula* to *Iaſon*, (for ſhe intertained him into her houſe at the ile *Lemnos* (now it is named *Stalamine.*) *Tertia meſſis erat, cùm tu dare vela coactus, Impleſti lachrymis talia verba meis: Abſtrahor Hypſipule: ſi dent modò fata recurſum: Vir tuus hinc abeo, vir tibi ſemper ero. Quod tamen è nobis grauida celatur in aluo, Viuat; & eiuſdem ſimus vterquè parens.* Thus in Engliſh by M. *George Tuberuile*: When third Autumne came on that thou of force wert faine, To hoiſe thy ſailes, theſe words thou ſpakeſt with guſhing teares amaine; Mine owne, I muſt depart: if fortune ſay Amen, From hence I paſſe thy ſpouſe and will thy ſpouſe repaſſe againe. The imp within thy wombe God grant that it may liue; And we his parents both yfeare a decent name may giue. They which deſire a larger deſcription of this nauigation, (which *Philoſtephanus* ſaith was made in one *long ſhippe*; or with a nauy or faile of diuers ſhippes, as *Pharax* reporteth) let him repaire to thoſe three forenamed authours often cited by vs. To theſe he may adioine *Diodorus Siculus* in his fourth booke: *Ouids* ſeuenth booke of his *Metamorphoſis*: *Hyginus* fables: *Pindarus* and *Callimachus*: and if he pleaſe, the hiſtory of *Dares* the Phrygian. *Appian* in his *Mithridatica* writeth, That *Cneius Pompeius* after that he had purſued *Mithridates*, euen as farre as *Colchis*, that he went aland heere,

to

ARGONAVT

MACROBII.
HYPERBO-
REI.
CIMME-
RII.
SCYTHAE
ATLANTI-
OVM PE-
LAGVS
EVRO-PA.
Danubius fluvius
Ister Argonautar. alijs Sauus.
Ipse papyrifero qui non angustior arme
Mysetur vasto multa per ora freto.
Ovid. de Ponto.
Alpes montes
Tergeste
Rhodanus flu.
Eridanus flu.
CELTAE.
LIGVRES.
Caucasij Scopuli
Caucasij montes
Ister fluvius
NESTAEI.
ENCHELEAE
Cadmi Harmoniæq; monumentum
LATIVM.
TYRRHE-
NIA.
Caieta
AVSO-
NIA.
Oricum
Ceraunij montes
DOLOPES.
THESSA-
LIA.
Ossa
Pagasæ
Locri.
ACHAIA.
CVRE-
TI.
CECROPIA.
PELOPIS
AEGIO.
OCCIDENS.
SARDO-
PELA-
VM.
GVS.
Cyrnus
Sardo.
TYRRHENVM ÆQVOR.
TRINACRIA.
IONIVM MARE.
LIBYSTICVM MARE.
Ex conatibus Geographicis Abrah. Ortelij Antverp.
Syrtes, sive mare vadosum ac arenosum.
LIBYAE
ATLANTICVS Ag
Hesperides.
SACER Campus.
MERIDIES.

ILLVSTRISSIMO
PRINCIPI CAROLO
COMITI ARENBERGIO,
BARONI SEPTIMONTII,
DOMINO MIRVARTII,
EQVITI AVREI VEL-
LERIS, ETC.

ABRAH. ORTELIVS
DEDICAB. L.M.

VTICA.

PARS.

ASIAE

Immensa silva.

SAVROMATAE.

GETAE. ARIMASTHAE.

SCYTHAE.

MAEOTAE.

PARSOPÆ.

BASTARNAE.

GELONES.

MAEOTIS PALVS.

ALANI.

Mirace.

Hylæa.

GRAVCENII.

CECRYPHAE.

Byces lacus.

TAVRICA.

SIGYNNI.

AXENVM Aequor, Iasonio pulsatum remige primum.

CAVCASEVM MARE.

SINDI.

CORALLI.

THRACIA.

ASSYRII.

PAPHLAGONIA.

CHALYBES.

MOSINOECI.

MACRONES.

TIBARENIA.

BECHIRI.

MOSCHI.

Cytaica regio.

Circeus campus.

CHIS.

CAPPADOCIA.

AMAZONES.

MAVRI.

BEBRYCIA.

DOLIONES.

Doeantis, sive Boeantis campus.

MINOIVM, sive AEGAEVM Pelagus.

Minoides insulæ.

Sporades insulæ.

DICTAEVM Mare.

CRETA.

Minoum pelagus.

THESSALIA.

DOLOPES.

PELASGIA.

AEMONIA.

LOCRI.

MAGNESIA.

PROPONTIS.

BEBRYCIA.

MYSIA.

BITHYNIA.

DOLIONES.

PERICTIONES.

DARDANIA.

Duorum horum tractuum pleniorem descriptionem quia Tabulæ angustia non admittebat, hic seorsum eos delineare operepretium duximus.

ANTICVS Ager.

ERIDIES.

55 60 65 70 75

to view the peregrinations and trauels of the Argonautes, and to ſee the mount *Caucaſus*, and the couch or bed of *Prometheus*. This is that which we heere in this mappe offer to the eie and conſideration of the ſtudent deſirous of this knowledge, with a great deale leſſe toile and trauell, and peraduenture with as much contentation and pleaſure. *Cydias* the painter, drew this ſtory of the Argonautes in a table ſo curiouſly that he ſold it, as *Pliny* in the eleuenth chapter of his fiue and thirtieth booke writeth, to *Hortenſius* the famous Romane Oratour, for 144. ſeſterces.

That the Argonautes, which were otherwiſe called *Minyæ*, *Dioſcuri*, and *Tyndaridæ*, were in number fifty, *Lucian* in his *Saltationes* and *Philoſtratus* in his *Icones* do plainly teſtifie: *Item*, *Valerius Flaccus* in his ſeuenth booke in theſe wordes: *Quinquaginta Aſiam (pudet heu) penetrauit Iaſon Exulibus.* Braue Iaſon with his fifty mates, I bluſh to tell, Did firſt ſet foot in Aſia great. *Orpheus* reckoneth vp two and fifty. *Diodorus Siculus* and *Apollonius* foure and fifty. We, out of diuers and ſundrie writers, haue gathered together more than foureſcore. And theſe are their names, with their authours by whom they were mentioned.

Acaſtus, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius and Val. Flaccus.*
Actor, *by Apollodorus.*
Actorides, *by Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Acterion, *by Orpheus.*
Admetus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Valerius Flaccus and Apollodorus.*
Aethalides, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Valerius Flaccus.*
Aglaus, *by Orpheus.*
Almenus, *by Apollodorus.*
Amphiaraus, *by Apollodorus.*
Amphidamas, *by Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Amphion, *by Apollonius, Flac. and Orpheus.*
Ancæus, *by Apollodorus, Orpheus, Apollonius and Val. Flaccus.*
Anchiſtæus, *by Orpheus.*
Areices, *by Apollonius and Orpheus.*
Argus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus and Valerius Flaccus.*
Armenius, *by Trogus.*
Aſcalaphus, *by Apollodorus.*
Aſterius, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Apollodorus and Flac.*
Atalanta, *by Diodorus and Apollodorus.*
Augeas, *by Apollonius, Orpheus, Apollodorus, and Philoſtratus.*
Autes, *by Valerius Flaccus.*
Autolicus, *by Apollodorus and Flaccus.*
Buphagus, *by Orpheus.*
Butes, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Apollodorus.*
Cæneus, *by Orpheus.*
Calais, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Pindarus, Val. Flaccus and Oppianus.*
Canthus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, and Val. Flaccus.*
Caſtor, *by Apollodorus, Herodotus, Diodorus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Flaccus and Pindarus.*
Cepheus, *by Flaccus, Apollonius, Orpheus and Appollodorus.*
Climenus, *by Val. Flaccus.*
Clytius, *by Apollonius.*
Coronus, *by Apollonius.*
Deiloontus, *by C. Valerius Flaccus.*
Deucalion, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Echion, *by Orpheus, Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Erginus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus, Orpheus and Valerius Flaccus.*
Euphemus, *by Flaccus, Apollodorus and Pindarus.*
Euryalus, *by Apollodorus.*
Eurybotes, *by Apollonius and Flaccus.*
Eurydamas, *by Orpheus and Apollonius.*
Eurytus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Flaccus and Apollodorus.*
Glaucos, *by Athenæus.*
Hercules, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius, Diodorus, Orpheus, Pindarus and Flaccus.*
Hylas, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Liberalis.*
Iaſon, *by Diodorus, Orpheus, Apollonius and Val. Flac.*
Idas, *by Apollodorus and Apollonius.*
Idmon, *by Orpheus, Apollonius, Flaccus and Marcell.*
Iphidamas, *by Orpheus.*
Iphitus, *by Valerius Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Iphyclus, *by Diodorus, Orpheus, Apollonius, Flaccus and Apollodorus.*
Iphys, *by Valerius Flaccus.*
Iritus, *by Apollodorus.*
Laertes, *by Apollodorus.*
Laocoon, *by Apollonius.*
Laodocus, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Valerius Flaccus.*
Leitus, *by Apollodorus.*
Lynceus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus, Orpheus and Flac.*
Meleager, *by Flaccus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Diodorus and Apollodorus.*
Menœtius, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and C. Val. Flaccus.*
Mopſus, *by Pindarus, Orpheus and Valerius Flaccus.*
Nauplius, *by Orpheus, Flaccus and Apollonius.*
Neſtor, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Olieus, *by Apollonius, Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Orpheus, *by Apollodorus, and Diodorus.*
Palæmon, *by Orpheus, Apollonius and Apollodorus.*
Peleus, *by Orpheus and Apollodorus.*
Peneleus, *by Apollodorus.*
Periclymenus, *by Apollonius, Apollodorus, Pindarus, Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Phanus, *by Apollodorus.*
Phalerus, *by Pauſanias, Orpheus, Apollonius and Flaccus.*
Philoctetes, *by C. Valerius Flaccus.*
Phlias, *by Apollonius, Orpheus and Flaccus.*
Phogus, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Pœas, *by Apollodorus.*
Pollux, *by Apollodorus, Diodorus, Pindarus and Herodotus.*
Polyphemus, *by Flaccus, Orpheus, Apollodorus and Apollonius.*
Staphylus, *by Apollodorus.*
Sthelenus, *by Ammianus.*
Tænarius, *by Orpheus.*
Talaus, *by Apollonius and Val. Flaccus.*
Telamon, *by Diodorus, Orpheus, Apollodorus and Flaccus.*
Theſeus, *by Pindarus, Apollodorus and Plutarch.*
Tideus, *by C. Val. Flaccus.*
Tiphys, *by Orpheus, Apollodorus, Flaccus, Philoſtratus, Ouid, Pauſanias and Marcellinus.*
Zetes, *by Apollodorus, Apollonius, Orpheus, Pindarus, Flaccus and Oppianus.*

All which, *Philo Iudæus* ſaith, were gentlemen, free men borne, and of good parentage: allied to Kings, and of the bloud royall, as *Varro* in his ſecond booke of Husbandrie writeth: The deare darlings of the Gods, as *Theocritus* in his ſeuen and twentith Idyllion, or Demy-gods, as *Philoſtratus* in his Icones nameth them: Whereupon the poet *Catullus* thus ſaluted them: *Heroes ſaluete Deûm genus*: All haile braue woorthies borne of ſeed diuine.

As for the *Argo* (which *Flaccus* calleth *fatidicam*, the fortune teller: *Lucian*, *Claudian* and others *loquacem*, the pratling ſhippe: and was at laſt, as *Manlius* reporteth, taken vp into heauen) of whom it was ſo named, who made it, in what place, of what wood, from whence it did firſt ſet ſaile, &c. *Hieronymus Columna*, in his Commentaries vpon the fragment of *Ennius*, imprinted at *Rome*, hath moſt diligently gathered and ſelected out of all ancient writers, and followed to the full.

Theſe Argonautica, *Martiall* in his ſeuenth booke of Epigrammes, where he ſpeaketh of the fragment or broken keele of this *Argo*, maketh of it, except he ieſt, a true ſtory, not a feigned tale and fiction of the poets:

Fragmentũ quod vile putas & inutile lignũ
Hæc fuit ignoti prima carina maris.
Quã nec Cyaneæ quondã potuere ruinæ
Frãgere, nec Scythici triſtior vnda freti.
Secula vicerũt, ſed quamuis ceſſerit annis,
Sanctior eſt ſalua parua tabella rate.

TEMPE THESSALICA,
Or
The PARADISE of THESSALY.

Eing admoniſhed in my ſleepe by the Goddeſſe *Feſſonia*, (which they were wont to adore and pray vnto, that by reaſon of any great labour or farre trauell were faint and weary *(feſſi)* that after this long and tedious peregrination ouer the whole world, I ſhould bethinke my ſelfe of ſome place of reſt, where the painfull ſtudents, faint and wearied in this long and wearisome iourney, might recreate themſelues; I preſently, as ſoone as I awaked, went about it: and while I ſurueigh all the quarters of the huge globe of the Earth, behold the noble TEMPE, famous for their ſacred groues, by the leading of *Pomponius Mela*, that renowmed Geographer, do offer themſelues to my view and conſideration: thoſe therefore ſhaddowed out in their true and liuely colours with the beſt art of painters pencill: and rudely deſcribed by our more vnskilfull penne we haue annexed to the end of theſe our labours. They are ſituate in ÆMMONIA, as *Ouid* and *Athenæus* do teſtifie: or THESSALIA, which is all one in the iudgement of *Solinus* and *Liuy*. But in regard that the riuer *Peneus (Pezin*, or *Salampria)* doth part *Theſſaly* from *Macedony*, they ſeeme rather to be ſituate in the confines of both theſe countries, than to be conteined wholly within the bound of one. *Strabo Pliny*, *Herodotus*, *Liuy* and *Theon*, the petifogger, by the iudgement of *Theopompus*, do place theſe *Tempe*, or this large and pleaſant plaine (through the middeſt of which the goodly cleare riuer *Peneus* doth runne) between the two ſtately mountaines *Oſſa*, *(Olira*, or *Coſſouo)* and *Olympus*, now called *Lacha*. *Solinus* alſo is of the ſame opinion, as appeareth by theſe his wordes: *Peneus* the riuer, which running between the mountaines *Oſſa* and *Olympus*, with the goodly hils riſing and falling gently by degrees, and woody vales, doth make the pleaſant *Tempe* in *Theſſalia*; *Tempe, quæ ſylua cingunt ſuper impendentes*, The *Tempe* which the ouer-hanging groues do round incloſe, as *Catullus* the poet in his *Argonautickes*, hath left recorded. It is, as *Pliny* ſaith, about three lands breadths ouer, *(ſeſqui iugerum*, *AElianus* calleth it *Plethrum*.) The length (which they do define to be from the mouth of the riuer *Gannum*, euen vnto the bay, now vulgarly called *Golfo di Salonichi*, then *Sinus Thermæus*) is as *Liuy* teſtifieth fiue miles, or as *AElianus* ſaith, which is all one, forty furlongs. Theſe mountaines, *Liuy* writeth are ſo high, ſteepe, and craggy on all ſides, that a man may ſcarce looke downe from off the toppe of them, without a dazling of the eies, and giddineſſe of the braine. The noiſe alſo and depth of the riuer *Peneus*, which runneth through the middeſt of the valley, is very terrible. *Pliny* ſaith that the ſtately toppes of theſe mountaines, on euery ſide do riſe by little and little vp higher into the aire, than a man may well diſcern. Within theſe hils the goodly riuer *Peneus* doth runne; which for his cryſtall waters, rowling ouer the ſmooth pebbles; the goodly meddowes and graſſe alwaies freſh and green vpon the bankes: the ouerhanging groues and trees continually reſounding with the melodious harmony of ſweet ſinging birds, is ſo pleaſant and delightſome as any in the world beſide. But becauſe all theſe authours haue ſpoken of it, as it were by the way, and not of ſet purpoſe: I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet downe in this place, the deſcription of it, done by *AElianus* as you may read in the firſt chapter of his third booke *De varia hiſtoria*, where it is moſt curiouſly and abſolutely ſet out in his true and liuelie colours. Theſe therefore are his wordes.

There is a place between *Olympus* and *Oſſa*, the two loftieſt mountaines of all *Theſſaly*, diſioined one from another, by the diuine prouidence of eternall God, by a faire plaine or leuell running between them: the length of this plaine or valley is fortie furlongs: It is from one ſide to the other in ſome places, two or three lands breadths ouer, in ſome places it is ſomewhat broader. Through the middeſt of this valley runneth the riuer *Peneus*: into which alſo other riuers falling and mingling their waters with his, do much encreaſe the ſtreame of *Peneus*. This place is moſt pleaſant and delightſome, by reaſon of his great varietie of all ſorts of alluring and inticeing pleaſures, neuer made by any art or induſtry of man, but by nature it ſelfe, ſhewing all her skill in the beautifying of this valleie, at ſuch time as it was firſt made. There is in this place great ſtore of iuie alwaie green and flouriſhing, alwaie budding and putting forth his pleaſant flowres; euer clinging and winding in maner like the goodlie vine, about the talleſt trees, and clambring vp by little and little vntill it come euen to the verie toppe. In the ſame places grow the aie-green yeugh-tree, which lifting vp it ſelfe aloft vpon the rockes, ſhaddoweth the caues, holes and cliffes, which beneath lie lurking in the vale. All other things whatſoeuer do flouriſh, bloſſome, and beare flowers are there to be ſeene: this is a moſt gallant and glorious ſhew for the eies to behold. In the plaine, when the ſunne is at his height in ſummer, you ſhall haue manie goodlie ſhaddowie groues and diuers places of ſhelter, into which trauellers, deſirous for to refreſh their wearied limmes from the violence of the heat and their noiſome ſweat, do betake themſelues, as into the moſt pleaſant and delightſomeſt innes and harboroughs that are in the world. Moreouer of ouerflowing wels and pleaſant ſprings of moſt coole and freſh waters running heere and there in ſundrie places of this valleie, there are verie manie and diuers: which if we ſhall beleeue the report of our fathers, haue been verie wholeſome and ſoueraigne to ſundrie ſorts of diſeaſed perſons that haue waſhed themſelues in the ſame. Againe, diuers birds heere and there diſperſed in theſe groues and woods, do make the gueſts great mirth at their banquets, with their ſweet ſinging and pleaſant tunes: eſpecially thoſe which haue the lowdeſt and ſweeteſt voices, do ſo pleaſe and hold the eares of the heares, that thoſe which paſſe by this waie are ſo rauiſhed and delighted with this their muſicke, that they inſtantly forget all their trauels and buſineſſe. On ech banke of the riuer ſuch are the delights, pleaſures and recreations for the wearied trauellers, as before we haue mentioned. Yet the riuer *Peneus*, going on leaſurely, and ſmoothly like an oile, runneth quietly through the middeſt of the *Tempe*. About this riuer, by reaſon of the trees which grow vpon the bankes, and their farre-ſpreading boughs, is a moſt goodly ſhade: ſo that ſuch as row in boates, vp and downe vpon this ſtreame, for almoſt a whole day together, may ſaile in the pleaſant ſhade free from the violence and ſchorching heat of the ſunne. The people which dwell vpon this riuer, do oft times meet in companies, ſometimes in one place and ſometimes in another. Hauing done diuine ſeruice and ceremonies in due forme and maner, they banquet and make merrie. Therefore thoſe which do theſe ſeruices and performe theſe ceremonies being very many, it is no maruell though ſuch as come hither to walke for recreation, thoſe which trauell by this way or ſaile vp or downe this riuer vpon what occaſion ſoeuer, do continually ſmell a moſt ſweet and fragrant ſauour. In this maner this place was conſecrated with great honour & religious ſeruices. Theſe things and many other hath *Aelianus* written of theſe *Tempe*.

Of

TEMPE.
THESSALIAE PARS.
MARIS AE

Iovis ara

Olympus mons

MACEDONIAE PARS.

Iovis templum

Thermaicus Sinus.

GAEI PARS.

Est nemus Aemoniæ prærupta quod undiq; claudit
Silva, vocant TEMPE, *per quæ Penëus ab imo*
Effusus Pindo, spumosis volvitur undis.

Ovid. 1. Metamorph.

Of these also *Procopius* (although he nameth them not by name) hath written in his fourth booke *De Aedif. Iustiniani Imperatoris*. There is a braue description of these places in *Catullus* his Argonauticks. But I thinke it good here to set downe out of diuers writers certaine seuerall things of these *Tempe*, as they are here and there dispersed in their works. *Maximus Tyrius*, in his xxxix. oration, hath left recorded, that diuine honour in olde time was done to the riuer *Peneus*, for his maruellous goodly beautie and farre-surpassing cleere waters. *Pliny* writeth, that this riuer doeth admit into his channell the streame of the brooke *Eurotas*, but so as it swimmeth aloft like oile; and hauing caried it so for a certaine space, casteth it off againe, as refusing to quaint and intermeddle his siluer streame with his filthy stincking troubled waters. The same authour sayth, that here groweth great plentie of Laurell, Polypody, Dolichus (a kinde of beane) Wilde-time, and Water-lilly: but this hath a blacke flower, if we may beleeue *Apuleius*. *Pausanias* in his *Phocica*, writeth that the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos* was built of Laurell boughes which grew in this place. *Mela* and the Poets do speake of *Ossa*, the mountaine memorable for the fabulous storie of the Giants: who also doe report, that the *Lapithæ* a people of *Thessaly*, did sometime dwell here. In the same mountaine I reade in *Polyænus* his fourth booke, that *Alexander* King of *Indica*, (for so I do rather yeeld to haue it read, than *India*, as hitherto the interpretours haue set foorth, seeing that *Indica* is a countrey hard by *Pontus*, as *Stephanus* directly auerreth) by hewing downe the craggie cliffes of this mountaine, did make certaine small staires, which sequent ages called *Alexanders ladder*. Nere these *Tempe* there is a water described by *Seneca* and *Pliny*, which is so ilfauoured and filthy, that it will make any man affrayd to looke into it; and which, they say, will eat and consume both brasse and yron. *Vitruuius* also in the third chapter of his eighth booke saith, That in *Tessaly* there is a well or spring of running water, whereof no cattell will drinke, nor any maner of beast will once come neere; hard by this fountain is a tree which beareth a purple flower. Thus far *Vitruuius*. Of the mount *Olympus* (which *Homer*, in the second booke of his *Odysses*, calleth *The seat of the Gods*) *Solinus* out of the sixt booke of *Varro*, *De lingua Latina*, citeth, That it riseth vp so exceeding high into the aire, that the people neere adioyning do call his lofty top, *Heauen*. *Lucane* saith that *it is higher than the clouds*. For *it is tenne furlongs high*, as *Plutarch* in *Aemilius*, by the authority of *Xenagoras*, who measured it, hath left recorded. *No bird nor fowle doth flie higher than the toppe of this hill*, as *Apuleius* in his booke intituled *De Deo Socratis*, doth affirme. In the very toppe of it there is an *Altar built and consecrated to Iupiter*, where if any of the entrals of beasts sacrificed be left, they are neither blowen about by the blustring blasts of the roughest windes, nor dissolued by the dampish aire or washing stormie raines: but the next yeere after, that time twelue-moneth, looke how they were left, so they shall finde them: and at all times and seasons of the yeere, whatsoeuer is there once consecrated and offered to that God, is preserued from all putrefaction and corruption of the aire: Letters also written and drawen in the ashes doe so remaine vntill the next solemnity of the like rites and ceremonies the yeere following. Thus farre *Solinus Polyhistor*. *Et nubibus intactum Macedo miratur Olympum*: The Macedonian braue admir'th *Olympus* top to see So high and stately, far aboue the highest clouds to be: as *Claudian* the poet hath spoken of it in his poeme of the warres of the Goths. Of this mountaine, *Varro*, in his sixth booke *De lingua Latina*, noteth that the Muses were named *Olympiades*. And thus far generally of these *Tempe*, which from the beginning had not this forme and goodly countenance as all ancient writers doe constantly with one consent affirme: but the riuer *Peneus*, being inclosed with mountaines, and entertaining many riuers into it, did all ouerflow the valley, making it to stand full of water like a fenne or pond: and afterward when the mountaines *Olympus* and *Ossa*, which sometime did touch one another, were disioyned and rent asunder (which happened by reason of an earthquake, as *Strabo*, *Seneca*, and *Athenæus* haue written: others, as *Herodotus*, *Claudian*, and *Philostratus*, do ascribe it to *Neptune*: others, as *Diodorus* and *Lucane*, to *Hercules*) and so by that meanes *Peneus* found an issue and way to vnload it selfe into the maine ocean; whereby it came to passe that the valley was emptied and cleane dried vp. By *Stephanus* in his booke of Cities, I finde that this tract and plot of ground was first called LYTAE, before it was disburdened of those waters. *Eurypides* in his tragedy intituled *Troades*, calleth it *Semnan choran*, the sacred and honourable countrey. Amongst the poets there is euery where much speech of this most goodly coast: to wit, in *Virgill*, *Ouid*, *Horace*, *Catullus*, *Claudian*, *Statius*, *Lucan*, *Flaccus* and *Seneca*, where you may obserue these epithites attributed and spoken of it; some calling it *Tempe Thessala*, *Peneia*, *Heliconia*, *Phthiotica*; others, *Tempe Frigida*, *Tenebrosa*, *Nemorosa*, *Opaca*, *Gratissima*, *Lucentia*, *Oloria*, and *Teumessia*. The paradise of *Thessaly*, *Peneus*, *Helicon*, *Phthiotis*: the colde, shadowy, woody, coole, kinde, swanny and Teumessiam paradise; although this latter, with the singular learned man *Hermolaus Barbarus*, I doe thinke not to belong properly to this place, but rather vnto another most delightfull place in *Bœotia*, where we learne out of *Pausanias*, *Strabo*, *Stephanus* and *Hesychius*, that the mountaine *Teumessus* is seated. For *Lutatius* the Grammarian I hold to be deceiued, who calleth the place The city *Teumessia*. Neither is this altogether an vnaccustomed thing or vnusuall amongst writers, especially poets, to vse this word *Tempe*, and to speake it figuratiuely of other places, famous for their many delightfull pleasures; as you may see by *Heloria Tempe*, a place in *Sicilia*; and another in *Tiburtina villa Latij*, a place in *Villa Hadriani*; if you will giue credit to *Spartianus* in the life of the Emperour *Hadrian*: againe there was a College in *Athens* knowen by this name. So *Dionysius* and *Priscianus* do name *Daphne*, the suburbs of *Antioch*, *Tempe*. *Plutarch* in *Flaminius* describeth a place neere the riuer *Apsus* (*Spirnasse* or *Vreo* in *Macedonia*) for pleasantnesse much resembling the *Tempe*. Of these and such like places I cannot but I must needs adde these words of the Emperour *Iulian* vnto *Libanius* the sophister, and so to end my speech of this most goodly valley: Then, saith he, *Batnæ*, a city of *Mesopotamia*, did entertaine me: a place such, as, only *Daphne*, the suburbs of *Antioch* in *Syria* excepted, in all my life I neuer saw the like: *Daphne* which now is compared to *Batnæ*, when as before excepting the temple and image, I would not doubt not only to compare it, but also farre to preferre it, before *Ossa*, *Pelion*, *Olympus*, and the Thessalian vallies &c. (he meaneth *Tempe*). These *Batnæ* are situate (if any man be desirous to know) in *Osroëna*, a prouince of *Mesopotamia*, as *Zozimus* and *Stephanus* doe thinke; or in *Anthemusia*, as *Ammianus* affirmeth; in the way betweene *Antioch* of *Syria*, and *Carræ*. Thus farre of these *Tempe*. But because I see that *Daphne*, the suburbs of *Antioch* in *Syria*, is of some writers conteined vnder this name, and that it is as pleasant a place as the *Tempe*, I will addresse my selfe to describe and tricke this out also; but in the next page following, not in this.

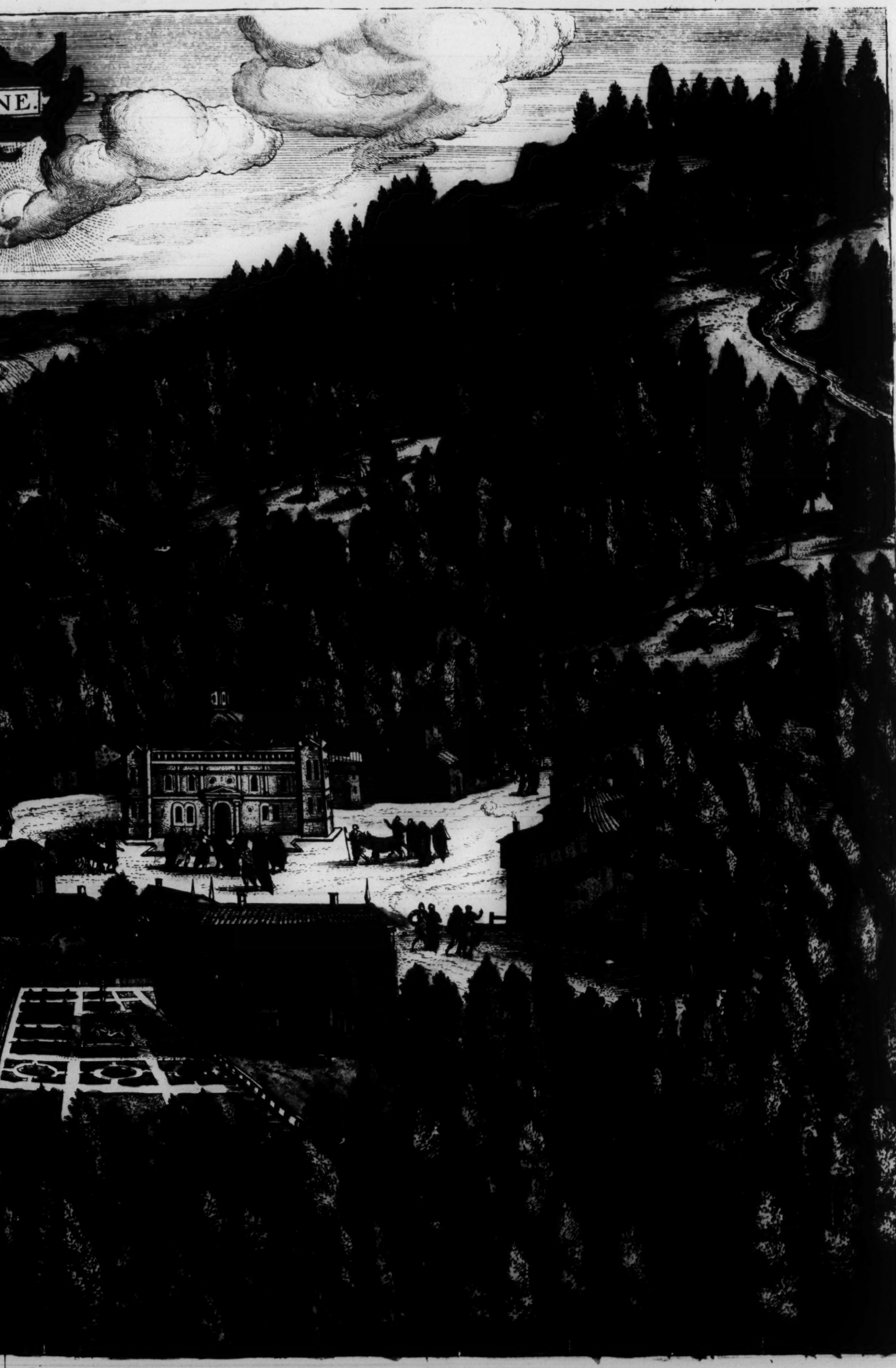
DAPHNE,

OR

The pleaſant Suburbs of *Antiochia* in *Syria*.

DAPHNE of *Antiochia* in *Syria*, vpon the riuer *Orontes*, that famous and pleaſant Suburbs, which *Ammianus* calleth, *Amœnum & ambitioſum*, A delectable and gorgeous place, is diſtant from the citie about fortie furlongs. It is in compaſſe foure-ſcore furlongs (or, which is all one, tenne miles) as *Strabo* writeth; who moreouer ſaith, that it is a pretty village, within a huge darke groue, watered with diuers goodly brookes and running waters. But take this larger deſcription of it, out of *Sozomen:* It is a place, ſayth he, round beſet and ſhadowed with many Cypreſſe trees, [and thoſe of infinite height, as *Philoſtratus* reporteth] yet here and there it is bedecked with ſundry other ſorts of goodly trees: by reaſon of the thickneſſe of whoſe boughs and leaues, which by no meanes ſuffereth the Sunne-beames to come vnto the ground, it is all cloſe couered ouer with a ſhadow as it were with a roofe. Vnder the trees, the earth, according to the ſeaſons of the yeere, bringeth forth of all ſorts, moſt pleaſant and ſweet-ſmelling flowers, one after another. Item, it is a place, both for the great plenty and pleaſantneſſe of the waters [*Strabo* calleth them, Running waters; *Philoſtratus*, Still or ſtanding waters:] as alſo in reſpect of the temperature of the aire and kinde ſeaſons of the yeere; laſtly, in regard of the coole blaſtes and gales of windes which here doe ordinarily blowe, (yeelding alſo, as *Caliſtus* addeth, a ſweet and pleaſant whiſtling noiſe) moſt delectable, and for all maner of pleaſure and recreation, paſſing fit and commodious. Here is alſo a ſpring, which is ſuppoſed to fetch his waters from *Caſtalius*, a ſpring by *Parnaſſus* in *Greece:* wherefore ſome men haue attributed to it the vertue and power of diuination, and doe verily perſwade themſelues, that it was of equall force and nature with that at *Delphos*. The vulgar ſort and common people to theſe do adde this fable; namely, That the daughter of *Ladon (Ouid* hath *Peneus)* a riuer in *Arcadia*, did flie hither from her louer, and here was transformed into a tree. Yet *Apollo* not thus quieted in minde, but crowning himſelfe with the boughes of that tree which he eſpecially delighted in, and embracing the tree, and the place where it ſtood, beloued of him aboue all places in the world beſide, did honour and grace it more than euer any other whatſoeuer. *Gulielmus Tyrius*, in the tenth chapter of his fourth booke, doth make mention of a fountaine or ſpring called *Daphnis*; which, he ſayth, by deuices and pipes into diuers places is ſo cunningly conueyed, that it affoordeth, at certeine ſet times, great plenty of water. The ſituation therefore and nature of the place, the argument and matter of the fabulous ſtory, which was altogether of loue, and applied vnto wantonneſſe, oft times did imprint in the mindes of corrupt and ill diſpoſed yoong men (taking this ſlight occaſion) twiſe ſo great a deſire of this wanton life as by nature they had before. For they, repeating thoſe matters, ſpoke of in thoſe fables, as it were in defence and excuſe of their follies, were the more inflamed and pricked forward to the ſame: ſo that, caſting off all ſhame and honeſty, they are in theſe their laſciuious acts caried with ſuch heat and violence, that by no meanes they are able to temper themſelues, nor abide to ſee here any modeſt man in company with them. The nature therefore of this place being thus, it was held for a vile thing and great diſgrace, for any honeſt and ciuill man to be ſeene in it. For if any men, of thoſe places neere adioyning, were by chance ſeene heere without his wench, he was counted for a very clowne or ſot, a man of no bringing vp, or good maners, nor fit for any gentle-mans company. Thus farre *Sozomen*. It was a defencible place, encloſed with a ſtrong wall or rampart, as appeareth out of the ſeuen and twentieth booke of *Trogus Pompeius*, who writeth that *Beronice* betaking her ſelfe to this place for a refuge, was beſieged by *Seleucus*, but might by no meanes be taken. Item, he maketh mention of the Enginers of *Daphne*, *(Balliſtarij Daphnenſes.)* Moreouer, it was alſo, as *Metaphraſtes* writeth in the life of *Artemius*, graced with many *goodly buildings*, *houſes* and *bathes*. In it was a *chapell* of very gorgeous and coſtly workemanſhip, wherein ſtood the braue ſtatue or image of *Apollo Daphneus*, or, of the Daphneian god, as *Iulian* the Emperour termeth it; equalling, as *Ammianus* ſayth, the greatneſſe of the counterfet of *Iupiter Olympius*. Heere alſo was *a temple and ſanctuarie of Diana*, as *Strabo* teſtifieth. Item, heere *Germanicus Caſar* kept his Courts, as *Tacitus* hath recorded: and here afterward, ſaith *Suidas*, *Conſtantine* the Great built a palace, where he ſet vp the ſtatue of *Helena* his mother: *(Auguſtale*, he calleth it; which is, that I may note this by the way, as *Quintilian*, in the ſecond chapter of his eighth booke of his Inſtitutions, doth interpret it, *Tabernaculum Ducis*, The pauilion of the generall.) The ſame *Conſtantine* cauſed this place to be named after his name, CONSTANTINIANA DAPHNE. *Caliſtus* and *Gregoras* do report, that one *Mamianus*, in the time of *Zeno* the Emperour, did build that place which was called ANTIFORVM. Here alſo was the church of *Saint Euphemia*, where *S. Thomas* the Abbat was buried. Item, the church of *S. Michael*, which, as *Procopius* in his ſecond booke of the Perſian hiſtory writeth, was burnt by *Coſroes*. That this was a moſt pleaſant place, beſide thoſe things heere alledged, other hiſtories alſo doe plainly ſhew: for *Eutropius* hath left recorded, That *Cneus Pompeius* being delighted with the pleaſantneſſe of the place, and great plenty of water, gaue vnto the Daphnenſes a certeine plot of ground, that they might there farther enlarge the ſame. *Iulius Capitolinus* writeth, That *Verus*, that voluptuous Emperour, did vſually ſpend the Summer in *Daphne*, the reſt of the yeere at *Antiochia*. *Lampridius* ſayth, That *Alexander Seuerus* executed ſome of the Tribunes of his legions or companies, for that by their negligence they had ſuffered diuers ſouldiours to keepe riot and take their pleaſure too much in *Daphne*. In *Volcatius* I reade of *Auidius Caſſius*, That he cauſed proclamation to be made, that euery man ſhould repaire to his Ancient, and to haue cauſed billes to be ſet vpon euery wall, That if any man were found in *Daphne* armed, *(cinctus)* he ſhould returne from thence diſarmed *(diſcinctus.)* (For *Seruius* at that place of *Virgill*, *Diſcinctus Mulciber Afros*, doth interpet the word, *Diſcinctus, id eſt, militia inhabilis.)* Notwithſtanding, it was of the Gentiles had in no leſſe reuerence and eſtimation for the certeinty of thoſe Oracles, which, as *Suidas* reporteth, were vttered and giuen forth in a coole and ſoft blaſt, breathed forth of the waters there. For they ſay that *Hadrian* who afterward was Emperour, before ſuch time as he was called to any publike office, hauing in a fountaine here dipped a Cypreſſe leafe, did together with the water ſucke in a certeine faculty of diuining things to come. *Iulianus* in his *Miſopogonos* writeth, That he had ſo many times and oft gone vnto this Oracle, that he could not poſſibly call to minde how oft. In his time alſo, *Sozomen*, *Theodoret*, and *Saint Chryſoſtome* do write, that this Oracle ceaſed to giue any anſwer at all. For *Gallus* the brother of this *Iulian*, being elected *Cæſar* by his father *Conſtantius*, becauſe he was by profeſſion a Chriſtian, determined to cleanſe and purge this place of that heatheniſh ſuperſtition, and that by this meanes: He commanded the coffin of *Saint Babyla*, that conſtant Martyr, and of others, which in the perſecution of *Numerianus* ſuffered martyrdome with him, to be brought from *Antiochia* thither: by whoſe preſence onely, which *Gallus* before had truely deemed, that diuell at an inſtant became wholly dumbe. But the foreſayd *Iulianus* purpoſing to make warre vpon the Perſians, and according as his maner was, comming with great deuotion to this his *Daphne*, and killing many oxen and other cattell for ſacrifices, demanded of the Oracle what the euent of this his warre would be; anſwer was made him, by the idoll, that by reaſon of the neereneſſe of the dead bodies (meaning

DAPHNE.
Orontes fluvius
Ex utriusque linguæ scriptoribus adumbrabat Ab. Ortelius.
Cum privilegio decennali.


NE.

(meaning *Babyla* with the reſt, although he named them not) he was neuer able any more hereafter to anſwer ought of things to come. *Iulianus* taking this hardly, commanded the Chriſtians to cary away the coffin of *Babyla* from thence into another place: which was ſtraightway accordingly performed. Not long after (the very next night, as one authour affirmeth) by chance the chapell was ſet on fire, which conſumed the roofe of the ſame, and burnt the image to aſhes. This was the end of this *Apollo* of *Daphne*, as alſo of his temple. *Saint Chryſoſtome* writeth, that in his time there ſtood one columne or pillar of it firme and ſound, which neither any violent tempeſt of winde and weather, or trembling earth-quake had ſhaken or ouerthrowen; ſo that he ſuppoſed that it expected and looked to be amended and repaired againe by ſome ſuccedent Emperours or others: And although *Procopius* affirmeth that this temple was reedified by *Iuſtinian* the Emperour, yet *Cedrenus* (who liued long ſince *Saint Chryſoſtome*) ſayth, that in his time there remained neither ſticke nor ſtone of it. Which alſo my good friend *M. Ioachimus Axonius Grantanus*, a man for diuers and ſundry farre trauels vndertaken and performed by him, and eſpecially for his skill in diuers ſtrange languages very famous and honourable, an eye-witneſſe of this ſame place, doth iuſtifie to be true: for he being by my ſelfe demanded of the moderne eſtate of this place, plainly anſwered, that beſide certaine trees, there is not any thing of it at all to be ſeene. But of the firing and burning downe of this temple, the report of diuers writers is diuers. *Saint Chryſoſtome* ſayth that it was done by the diuell. Many affirme it to haue beene kindled by thunder and lightning from heauen. The infidels commonly did father this act vpon the Chriſtians. *Iulianus* the Emperour in his *Miſopogonos* writeth, that it was defaced by the negligence of the warders or watchmen, and the deſperate rathneſſe of ſome wicked and baſe fellowes. But the Sextens, Church-keepers, and Prieſts, as *Theodoret* teſtifieth, when they were whipped for their negligence, ſayd plainly, that the fire began not at the ground or bottome, but at the top, and ſo conſequently by all likelihood did fall from heauen. And the clownes and countrey-people which dwelt not farre off, affirmed that they ſaw lightning fall from heauen vpon that place. But of this let vs heare *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who in his two and twentieth booke hath theſe words of it: *Iulianus* had the Chriſtians in a iealouſie for the fact, moued thereunto, as he thought, by enuy and malice. But the fame was, although but lightly reported and of ſmall credit, that this chapell was fired vpon this occaſion: *Aſclepiades* the Philoſopher comming to ſee *Iulianus* the Emperour, ſtaying in theſe ſuburbs, was woont whitherſoeuer he went to cary about him a little ſiluer image of the heauenly goddeſſe (*Dea cæleſtis*) which he ſet below vnderneath the feet of this idoll; and lighting torches and waxe candles, as the maner was, went his way: whereupon about mid-night, when no man could be there nor at hand to helpe, the ſparkles flying vp gat hold vpon the old rotten timber, and the fire being kindled and increaſing greatly by reaſon of the drineſſe of the fewell, ſtreamed vpward and caught hold vpon whatſoeuer it might reach, yea indeed were it neuer ſo high, and burnt it cleane downe to the ground. Notwithſtanding, we learne out of *Nicephorus Calliſtus*, That this ſame place from that time was not altogether forſaken and contemned, but was woont of a long time after to be frequented, and that games, playes and ſhewes were vſually held and kept there.

Aethicus (or, more truly, *Iulius Crator*) accounteth this *Daphne* (yet falſly and vntruely he calleth it *Daphe*, not *Daphne*) amongſt the moſt goodly and famous townes of the Eaſt ſea. *Metaphraſtes* alſo, in the life of *S. Artemius*, maketh it a citie: *Claudian*, the Chriſtian Poet, calleth it *Apollineum nemus*, *Apollo's* groue: *Dionyſius*, *Sacra Tempe*, The holy Tempe: and his old interpreter, *Optima Tempe*, The goodly Tempe: in ancient coines, we ſayd before, they were called *Conſtantiniana Tempe*, *Conſtantines* Tempe: in the iournall ſet forth by *Peter Pithoeus*, *Palatium Daphne*, The Palace of *Daphne*. But why ſhould I not here inſert theſe verſes of *Petronius Arbiter* written of it? *Nobilis æſtiuas platanus diffuderat vmbras, Et baccis redimita* Daphne, *tremulaquè Cupreſſus, Et circumtonſa trepidanti vertice pinus. Has inter ludebat aquis errantibus amnis Spumeus, & querulo vexabat rore capillos. Dignus amore locus. In ſummer time the broad-leafd plane had caſt his ſhade about, Braue* Daphne *crowned was with bayes, ſweet Cypreſſe proud and ſtout, And here and there the taller pines with rounded toppes look'd out: Amid theſe ran a foaming brooke, with wandring ſtreame ſo faſt, That all their lower boughs beneath with water were bedaſht. This pleaſant place who can but loue?*

And thus much of the name, ſituation, & nature of this place: now there do yet remaine ſome things ſomewhat pertinent to this matter, which I thought good to adioyne to thoſe former. *Saint Hierome*, *Euſebius* in his Chronicle, and *Sextus Rufus* do write, that *Pompey* the Great, returning from *Perſia*, conſecrated this groue, and thereto adioyned a goodly large forreſt. *Ammianus* attributeth the building of the temple to *Antiochus Epiphanes*: *Sozomen*, and *Calliſtus*, to *Seleucus*: *Theodoret* ſaith, that the image or ſtatue, within was of wood, but on the outſide gilt all ouer: this alſo *Simon Metaphraſtes*, in the place before cited, doth iuſtifie to be true: where he maketh a large deſcription of the ſame: *Cedrenus* affirmeth, that this image was the workmanſhip of *Bryxides*, or, *Bryaxides*, as I had rather reade with *Vitruuius*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Columella*; and *Pliny*, who writeth that he was one of the foure that carued the *Mauſoleum*, that is, the tombe of *Mauſolus* king of *Caria*, made by his wife *Artemiſia*. It was inhibited by proclamation, That no Cypreſſe tree ſhould be taken from hence, or cut downe, and that whoſoeuer ſhould fell any of them, was to be grieuouſly puniſhed by an act made by *Theodoſius* the Emperour. Theſe Cypreſſe trees were preſerued here, as *Philoſtratus* writeth, in memory of *Cypariſſus*, a yong man of *Aſſyria*, turned into this tree. *Suidas* recordeth, that this place was the natiue ſoile of *Theon* the Philoſopher and Stoicke, who wrote a defence of *Socrates*. I doe alſo remember, that I haue read in ſome good authour, whoſe name I haue forgotten, that there was one of the *Sibylla's* borne here. *Ammianus* telleth of a monſter borne here, as he himſelfe both ſaw with his eies, and heard with his eares from the relation of others: namely, of a childe hauing two mouthes, two teeth, a beard, foure eies, and two very ſhort or little eares. In *Strabo* I finde recorded from the relation of *Nicolaus Damaſcenus*, that from *Porus*, a King of *India*, certaine Ambaſſadours came hither to *Auguſtus Cæſar*. *Procopius* in the ſecond booke of his Perſian ſtories writeth, that *Coſroes* the king of *Perſia* did here ſacrifice to the Nymphes. With what pompe and traine *Antiochus Epiphanes* did once come to this place, what ſhewes and bankets he made here, as alſo one *Grypus* at another time, if any man be deſirous to ſee, let him reade *Athenæus* his fifth and tenth books, and I doubt but he will greatly woonder. Of this *Daphne*, I would to God that worke of *Protagorides*, which he wrote of the Daphnenſian Playes, Feaſts, and Aſſemblies, whereof *Athenæus* maketh mention in his fourth booke; together with that oration written by *Libanius* the Sophiſter, which *Iulian* in his epiſtles ſpeaketh of, and ſo highly commendeth, were extant. *Agathias* in the proœme to his hiſtorie affirmeth that he wrote the hiſtories of this *Daphne* in Hexameter verſe. I ſayd before out of *Tacitus* that *Germanicus Cæſar* kept his Court in this forreſt, in whom, at this day in the 11 booke of his Annals, we reade theſe words: His tombe was at *Antioch*, where his corps was burnt: his court he held at *Epidaphne*, in which place he ended his dayes. Here for *Epidaphne* I reade *Daphne*, or, at *Daphne*: For of *Epidaphne*, for the name of a place, I finde no mention in any hiſtory, beſide in *Pliny*, in his one and twentieth chapter of his fifth booke, where thou haſt theſe words: *Antiochia libera, Epidaphnes cognominata*: as if this were a ſynonyme or equiualent to *Antiochia*; yet being indeed as corrupt and falſly written as that other, and ought to be thus amended, *Antiochia libera apud Daphnen*, *Antioch* by *Daphne* is free. That this is true, *Strabo*, *Plutarch*, *Ammian*, and others do ſufficiently teſtifie, as we haue ſhewed more at large in the ſecond edition of our Geographicall treaſurie, in the word ANTIOCHIA.

Of the first FOVNDATION and ORDER of the GERMANE EMPIRE in the West.

THE FIRST TABLE.

After that IVLIVS CAESAR had by continuall warres appeased almost all those broiles and seditious quarels which for certaine yeeares paſſed had much troubled the Romane ſtate, and had ſent Pompey and thoſe other vnfortunate enuiers of his valour and proſperous ſucceſſe in martiall affaires, either dead vnto the Diuell, or aliue by baniſhment had remooued them farre off into forren countries, as a valiant Conquerour of all entereth triumphantly into ROME: where challenging and aſſuming vnto himſelfe a ſoueraigne authority and honour aboue all (himſelfe indeed as a Monarch at his pleaſure commanding all) was the firſt that began the FOVRTH MONARCHY, which of the place where it firſt ſeated it ſelfe, was ſirnamed, *The Romane Monarchy*. In this dignity, which was the greateſt that could be giuen to any mortall man, carrying himſelfe moſt tyrannouſly and proudly (for he commanded that his ſtatue or image ſhould be ſet vp amongſt the odious and wicked kings, and that his chaire of Eſtate ſhoud be made of beaten gold, and withall requeſted the Citizens to giue vnto him diuine honour; and to worſhip him as a god) certaine Aldermen or Senators, loathing that his lordly gouernment in the Senat houſe wounded him in three & twenty ſeuerall places, whereof he died, in the yeare 709. after the building of the city of Rome. Notwithſtanding he being thus made away, the chiefe authority and Empire ceaſſed not to reſide amongſt the Romanes, for AVGVSTVS, the ſole adopted heire of Cæſar, preſently ſteppeth into the Imperiall ſeat, and by force of armes layeth hold vpon the ſoueraigne dignity and whatſoeuer elſe his predeceſſour had by hooke or crooke poſſeſſed and enioyed. Vnder his gouernment all things being ſtill and huſhed, there being now not ſo much as the leaſt noice of tumultuous warres ſtirring in the world, all men generally admiring this bleſſed and happy peace, do withall in like maner of all policies, highly extoll the monarchy, as authour and preſeruer of the ſame. Vnder the name of this title, the Romanes alone for many ages together moſt honourable and fearefull to others, were victours and conquerours whereſoeuer they became; vntill at length certaine idle and cruell minded men being promoted vnto that dignity, did chooſe rather tyrannouſlie to ſhew their force and power at home againſt their kinsfolke, friends, ſubiects, and beſt men of all ſorts, then abroad againſt the publicke enemy and diſturber of the ſtate. Theſe men by all maner of vnlawfull meanes ſucceeding one another, at laſt the Empire and managing of the common-wealth was onely in the hands of Tyrants and Vſurpers: neither was there any man now that euer would once trouble himſelfe to defend the ſame from the furious aſſault of the raging enemy: and no maruell. For euen the Empire it ſelfe, and whatſoeuer did of right belong vnto the ſame, was by the ſouldiers bought and ſold for money, or giuen for fauour and affection. While all things ſtood thus in the Roman Empire, ODOACER, king of the *Hunnes*, with a mighty army inuadeth the ſame, and in all places whereſoeuer he became, ouerthroweth and beateth downe the Romane forces and garriſons: for at this time in the idle and diſſolute ſouldiers there remained neither ſtrength nor true fortitude. AVGVSTVLVS the Emperour, hearing of theſe newes, being ſmitten into a great feare, flieth, and that he might the better eſcape vnknowen, in the flight throweth off his imperiall robes and ornaments. In the meane time Odoacer ſpeedeth himſelfe toward Rome, beſiegeth it, taketh it, and within a few daies after he was wholly and quietly poſſeſſed of it, changeth the name of it, and after his owne name cauſed it by proclamation to be called ODOACRIA: but together with the ancient name this city leaueth the former beauty and luſture, there is nothing now heere to be ſeene but miſerable deſtruction and ruine. This proſperous ſucceſſe and eaſie inuaſion of the city of Rome by Odoacer, within foureteen yeares after, giueth occaſion to THEODORICVS, king of the *Gothes*, who was then in Thrace, to attempt the ſame. Therefore muſtering his men, with many thouſands of Goths, he entreth Italy, driueth Odoacer out of Rome, and again the ſecond time neere to Verona ſetteth vpon him, and putting him & his forces to flight, followeth him to Rauenna, where he beſiegeth him continually for the ſpace of three yeares together, but at length being forced to yeeld the city he was by him taken and put to death. Neither did this ſatisfie frowning Fortune that Rome was thus once or twiſe taken, ſacked and conſumed with fire, except the LONGOBARDI, *Lombardes*, a ſtrange and cruell people do alſo inuade Italy, to deface and ouerthrow all things whatſoeuer the former enemies had left vntouched and ſtanding. All things are now deformed and caſt downe whatſoeuer in former times were moſt beautifull and glorious, the Romane citizen is compelled to forſake that ancient and famous title ſo long enioied by them, and by meanes of this ſo irrecouerable a dammage the name of an Emperour was for euer baniſhed out of Italy. The caſe thus ſtanding with the Romanes, deſtitute of all helpe at home, and in vaine expecting the ſame from the Greeks, (who for their Empire contented themſelues only with Conſtantinople) the Pope of Rome for defence of the Church was forced in this great diſtreſſe to entreat aid of Charles, king of the Frankes, who afterward was ſirnamed CHARLES THE GREAT. This good king pricked on forward with a godly zeale for the maintenance of Chriſtian religion, paſſing with a great army ouer the Alpes, putteth the Lombards to flight, taketh their king Deſiderius with his wife and children, vtterly ouerthroweth their kingdome and cleane extinguiſheth that impious race. The Pope obſeruing his inuincible courage, and his ſingular loue that he bare to the Church and religion, with the generall conſent and admirable applauſe of all men, in the yeare after Chriſts incarnation 801. crowneth him with the Imperiall diademe, and giueth him the title of AVGVSTVS and GREAT EMPEROVR of the Weſt. This king was the firſt that of the Dutch was called Emperour, and that tranſlated that dignity from the Greekes vnto the Germanes. He valiantly aſſailed the Hunnes, and at laſt with continuall wars ſo afflicted them that they were neuer after able to gather head againe. The Normanes, Freiſes, Danes, Angles, Saxons, and others moleſting the Empire, he wonderfully vexed and weakened. Hauing on all ſides greatly enlarged his Empire, and for the ſpace of fowreteene yeares ſwaied the ſcepter quietly at home, void of tumults and noiſe of warre, he committed the gouernment of the ſame to his ſonne Lewis, ſirnamed the Religious, and ended his life at Aquiſgran. After the reigne of this Charles, the dignity and title of the Empire remained not amongſt the Germanes without continuall warres and bloudſhed, diuers kings coueting to annex the ſame to their crowne and nation, by dint of ſword aſſaied by all meanes to bring their purpoſe to paſſe. To ſeat it amongſt the French, Charles the Bald, ſpareth no coſt, ventureth life and limme, and ſetteth all the world together by the eares: yet the Germanes valiantly fighting for the Imperiall title and dignity; do after many ſore conflicts quite and cleane driue him out of Germany. Lewis the Fourth moſt furiouſly ſetteth vpon Berengarius an vſurper lately proclaimed Emperour in Italy, ouercommeth him in the field, and forceth him to betake him to his heeles. The Italians oft deſired that this dignity once loſt might againe be reſtored to them. (and no maruell: ſeeing that euery nation doth account it a moſt honourable thing to haue the name of an Empire reſident amongſt them.) Yet maugre all externall ſpite this dignity for many ages together remained in the hands of the Germanes, the Princes of this country manfully defending and preſeruing it by force of armes from all iniuries and forren inuaſions whatſoeuer. Vntill at length the forenamed Princes, foreſeeing what was beſt for the ſtate and good of the Empire, did chuſe for their Emperor, Otto the Fourth, the naturall ſonne of Otto the Third, a yong man brought vp at Rome, & had been ſomtime in the cuſtody and tuition of Henry Duke of Bayern. This Emperor perceiuing that it would not be an eaſie thing to appeaſe and end the warres and controuerſies that did ariſe about the election and choice of the Emperor, except by ſome other meanes & order this choice were made, did therefore inuent a certaine order and maner of election, whereby heereafter all cauſe of diſſention and tumult, was wholly taken from all men, and by which for euer it might quietly be retained amongſt the Germanes. This order is heere expreſſed in this Mappe, and is in effect thus much: In the firſt ranke are the Seuen PRINCE ELECTOVRS and Officers of the ſacred Romane Empire, inſtituted by Otto the Third: whereof the Three vpon the right hand, are Eccleſiaſticall perſons or Churchmen, to wit, the ARCHBISHOP OF TRIER, (a city ſituate vpon the riuer Moſelle) chiefe Chancellour for the Empire in the kingdome of France: The ARCHBISHOP OF COLEN, vpon the Rhein, Chiefe Chancellour in Italy; and the ARCHBISHOP OF MENTZ, Chiefe Chancellour in Germany: The other Foure vpon the left hand, are Secular or Lay men: the Firſt, is the KING OF BOHEMIA, the Cup-bearer: the Second is the COVNTY PALATINE of Rhein, the Sewer: the Third is the DVKE OF SAXONY, the Sword-bearer: the Fourth is the MARQVESSE OF BRANDENBVRG, the Lord Great Chamberlaine to the Emperour. In the Second ranke doe follow, firſt the Foure Dukes of the Empire, to wit, the DVKE OF SVVITZERLAND, the DVKE OF BRVNSVVICKE, the DVKE OF BAYERN, and the DVKE OF LOREIN. Then vpon the left hand, the Foure MARQVESSES, *videlicet*, the MARQVISSE OF MEISSEN, the MARQVESSE OF MORAVV, the MARQVESSE OF BADEN, and the MARQVESSE OF BRANDENBVRG. In the Third and laſt ranke do follow the Eight EARLES of the Empire: whereof the LANDTGRAVE OF DVRINGEN, the LANDGRAVE OF HESSEN, the Earles of LVCHTENBVRG, and of ALSATIA, are Earles Prouinciall: the other Foure, MEIDENBVRG, NVRVBERG, RENECK, and STOMBVRG, are Earles Marſhall or of the field.

ORDINES SACRI ROMANI IMP:

ARCHIEPISCOP: Archieancellarius in — TREVEREN: ARCHIEP: Gallia Archicancellari, in — COLONIEN: ARCHIEP: Italia Archicancellarius in — MOGVNTINVS Germania

Tres offic ... iales ... ac Electo ... res Ecclesiastici

Sweuiæ in Germ. — Brunsuicensis — Bauariæ — Lotharingiæ

Qua tuor Duces — Im pery

Thuringiæ — Hassiæ — Luchtenbergensis — Alsatiæ

Qua tuor Comites — Pro uinci ales Impe ry

AB OTTONE III INSTITVTI

REX BOHEMIÆ Pincer na — COMES PALATI NVS Dapifer — DVX SA XONIE Portitor ensis — MARCHIO BRAND Ca me rarius

Quatu or officiales ac Electores se culares Ro mani Im

Moguntinus — Treverensis — Coloniensis — Moravienſis — Badenſis — Brandenburgenſis

Qua tuor Mar chiones Impe ry

Meidenburgenſis — Misnenſis — Reneck — Stromburgenſis

Quatu or Comites Caſtrenſes Impe ry

Of the FOVNDATION and ORDER of the GERMANE EMPIRE in the West.

THE SECOND MAPPE.

TTo the Fourth, or, as ſome haue written, OTTo the Third, of whom wee haue ſpoken in the former Mappe, vnderſtanding that Gregory the Fifth, Pope of Rome, whom he had not long ſince promoted to that dignity, was driuen out of his Sea, and Creſcentius a Conſul or Alderman of Rome by the Romanes made Emperour, paſſeth the Alpes with a great power, furiouſly aſſaulteth Italy, forceth the Romanes, and any other cities that had ſtood out againſt him for the aduerſe part, to ſet open their gates and to yeeld themſelues to his mercy. Creſcentius, when he heard that the enemy was receiued into the city, was exceedingly amazed, and therefore betaketh himſelfe with Pope Iohn, the vſurper which he had promoted to that dignity, vnto Adrians caſtle, which not long before he had fortified and repaired, for their laſt refuge and ſuccour. But being not able to ſuſtaine the batterie and violent aſſaults which dayly the Emperours ſouldiers made againſt him, at length yeeldeth the caſtle and himſelfe to Otto: who preſently commandeth Creſcentius the authour of this commotion to haue his eies put out, his noſe cut off, and to be caried on horſebacke round about the towne with his face to the horſetaile: This being done his iudgement was to haue his hands and feet to be cut off, and at the townes end to be hanged vpon a paire of gallowes, where, before he was altogether dead, the ſouldiers do pitifully wound and mangle him from top to toe. Moreouer Pope Iohn, the vſurper, being diſplaced, Gregory vpheld and maintained by Otto, the Emperours authority, climbeth vp againe into the Papall throne, from which before he had moſt iniuriouſly, by Creſcentius, beene expelled. Then Gregory to requite the kindneſſe of the Emperour and his Germanes, and withall that he might ſufficiently reuenge himſelfe of the Romanes for the intolerable wrongs that they had done vnto him, conſulteth with the Emperour about a new law and forme of election of the Emperour, to be made by the Princes of Germany, that this choice might only and for euer remaine in their power, and againe that they ſhould alwaies chooſe one of their corporation or body, as it were, vnto that dignity, which cuſtome remaineth euen to theſe our daies duely kept and obſerued. By vertue of this their choice, he is by and by vpon that their election to be called only, CAESAR and KING OF THE ROMANES, but hauing receiued the Imperiall diademe from the hands of the Pope, he was euer after to beare the title of IMPERATOR AVGVSTVS. But before theſe ordinances were publiſhed, Otto calling together the Princes and States of Germany, ſhewed them how confuſedly and diſorderly the choice and election of the Emperor had hitherto beene made, and how many there haue beene, which haue aſſaied by all meanes poſſible to preferre their friends and kinsfolke vnto that dignity, which thing cannot but in continuance of time, breed great diſſention and danger to the Chriſtian commonwealth: and that it were therefore good that ſome of the Princes of Germanie were choſen, which might haue the whole power and authority of this election; and withall admoniſheth them, that the fewer there were of thoſe Electours, ſo much leſſe the contention would be that ſhould ariſe about the choice. Moreouer he endeuoured to perſwade them that theſe Electours might bee appointed and taken out of the Peeres and Officers of the Empire, for that they of all other beſt knew what was good for the body and ſtate of that kingdome and empire. All men generally liking of that courſe and counſell by him propoſed, the Emperour and the Pope nominated vnto them firſt, *Three eccleſiaſticall Princes*, biſhops of Germany, which they wiſhed might be the Lord Chiefe Chancellours of the Empire, to wit, *The biſhop of Mentz*, for all matters in Germany; *The biſhop of Colen*, for Italy; *The biſhop of Trier*, for France; To theſe they adioined *Foure Secular Princes*, which ſhould in all things aid the Emperour, attend vpon his perſon, and that ſhould acknowledge him for their Lord and Monarch of the World: viz. *The Duke of Saxony*, Sword bearer to his Maieſty, ſignifying that hee is the fountaine of Iuſtice: *The Marqueſſe of Brandenburgh*, Lord Great Chamberlaine: *The County Palatine of Rhein*, Sewer: and *The King of Bohemia*, Cup-bearer: theſe were to attend vpon the Emperour and to gard his perſon. By theſe the King of the Romans was choſen, the Cæſar (or he that was next to be Emperour) was appointed: in their hands the whole right, intereſt and authority of chooſing that king reſided, leſt any man heereafter, as heeretofore had beene vſuall, ſhould challenge this dignity vnto himſelfe as due by inheritance from his anceſtours. Charles the Fourth many yeares after this compriſed this inſtrument or act into a bullion or tablet of gold, which to this day is extant, wherein hee explaned euery particular more expreſly and ſignificantly. It is reported that this ordinance was decreed vpon, and made in the yeare of Grace 1001 and did much diſcontent the Frenchmen, who tooke it heinouſly as a great indignity offered vnto them. Yet beſide theſe there were then, and afterward in ſuccedent ages were, made many and ſundry other ordinances and decrees in the Romane Empire, and diuers other Offices appointed and erected for the ſtate and greater maieſty of the Empire. For beſide theſe ſeuen *Electours*, there were appointed, Foure *Dukes*, Foure *Marqueſſes*, Foure *Landtgraues*, Foure *Burggraues*, Foure *Earles*, Foure *Barons*, Foure *Knights* of the field, Foure *Cities*, Foure *Villages*, and Foure *Yeomen* or Ruſticks, all which offices we haue expreſſed in their true characters in theſe two mappes appointed for that purpoſe only. Notwithſtanding other Emperours following, not content with theſe conſtitutions and ordinances, haue daiely made new Dukes and Earles, yea and many that were but Earles before they haue aduanced to the title and honour of Dukes. To theſe forenamed dignities, that they might, as much as was poſſible, ſtrengthen the ſtate of the Empire, they haue adioined certaine other new officers, to wit theſe which follow: Foure HIGH MARSHALS, as *Bappenheim*, *Gulich*, *Meiſſen*, and *Vniſtingen*: Foure LORDS OF THE SOILE, *Millan*, *Scala*, *Padua*, and *Mirandula*: Foure BORROVGHS of the Empire, *Aldenburgh*, *Meidenburgh*, *Rotenburgh*, and *Mecklenburgh*: Foure KNIGHTS or Seruants, *Waldeck*, *Hirten* of Fulchen, *Arnſperg*, and *Rabnaw*: Foure SOVLDIERS, *Andlaw*, *Meldingen*, *Strondecke*, and *Fornberg*: Foure LORD ABBOTS, *Fulden*, *Campidon*, *Wiſſenburgh*, and *Murbach*: Foure HVNTSMEN, *Hurn*, *Vrach*, *Scomburgh*, and *Metſch* neere to Curia: Foure VILLAGES, *Ingelheim*, *Altdorff*, *Lichtenaw*, and *Deckendorff*: Foure MOVNTAINS of the Empire, *Nunſterberg*, *Friedberg*, *Heydelberg*, and *Nurnberg*: Foure OFFICES hereditary to the Dukedome of Switzerland, *The Sewer of Waldprugh*, *The Cupbearer of Radach*, *The Marſhall of Merkdorff*, *and The Chamberlaine of Kemnat*. Yet many of theſe dignities are altered and changed into others, or wholly abolithed and extinct by the death of thoſe which held them, as it is at large to be ſeene in Munſters Coſmography. If any man be moreouer deſirous to know the names of the Imperiall cities, let him repaire to the ſame authour, he ſhalbe ſatisfied to his full content. Item Charles the Fourth, Emperour of Germany did make beſides theſe many other conſtitutions. When the Emperour ſitteth in his Maieſty and chaire of Eſtate then the Archbiſhop of Trier ſitteth ouer againſt him, the Archbiſhop of Mentz vpon his right hand, and the Archbiſhop of Colen on his left: The King of Bohemia taketh his ſeat vpon the right hand of the Archbiſhop, and by him the County palatine of Rhein placeth himſelfe, the Duke of Saxony ſitteth vpon the left hand of the Archbiſhop, and by him the Marqueſſe of Brandenburgh. But of theſe offices, diuers authours do write diuerſly; wherefore it being not our purpoſe to make a large diſcourſe of this matter, we ſend the Reader, for further ſatisfaction heerin, to the forenamed Sebaſtian Munſter and other Hiſtoriographers of Germany, who haue handled this argument more amply.

Quatu or Comites Impe ry . Qua

Limburgenſis Thuſis Weſterburgenſis Aldenwalt Augu

Qua tuor Li beri Impe ry . Qua

Bamberga Selestadium Hagenoia Vlma

Qua tuor Vil læ Impe ry . Q

Gerard. de Jode. Exc.

Othon III Saxoniæ Dux. Othonis II filius, a principibus Germanis, Imperator Romæ dictus, a Gregorio V pontif. Max. consanguineo ſuo Bruno an
Vocabatur) quem ille pontificem crearat, diadema imperiale accepit. Sed cum Saxoniam peteret Imperator, Gregorius pontifex. a Iohanne
Vrbe pellitur Quare Otto irarum plenus maximis copys Italiam ingressus vi Romam capit. Crescentium consulem dissidy authorem cum ſui
cibus punit, Gregoriumque pristinę dignitati restituit. Cum verò consideraret sapientissimus Cæsar perpetuo æstuare Gallos et Italos, tra
rende imperialis maiestatis cupiditate a Germanis, et inter Germanos quoque propter electionem nonnũquã dissensiones defuisse
suos Maiores: tulit cum Gregorio sanctionem vt in posterum sola authoritas eligendi Imperatoris, penes septem Germaniæ principib. p
rios remaneret. Erat tum Otto natus annos 28 et propter ingeny proptitudinem miraculum mundi dictus: factum hoc asserunt
tesimo septuagesimo quarto: licet scriptores tempore multum varient, quod lectori manifestũ erit ex lectione Historiarum.

Qua tuor Mili tes Impe ry

Augusta Metis Aquisgranum Lubecum

ua tuor Me tropoles Impe ry

Colonia Ratisbona Constantia Saltzburga

y Qua tuor Rus tici Impe ry

suo Bruno antea
atifex. a Iohanne ponti:
athorem cum suis cõpli.
los et Italos. transfe.
ones defuisse apud
niæ principib. prima
runt. salutis nõgen.
um.

De his consule Munster.

Nomina 4 Comitum et Militum Imperij superius omissa, hic legenda ponimus.

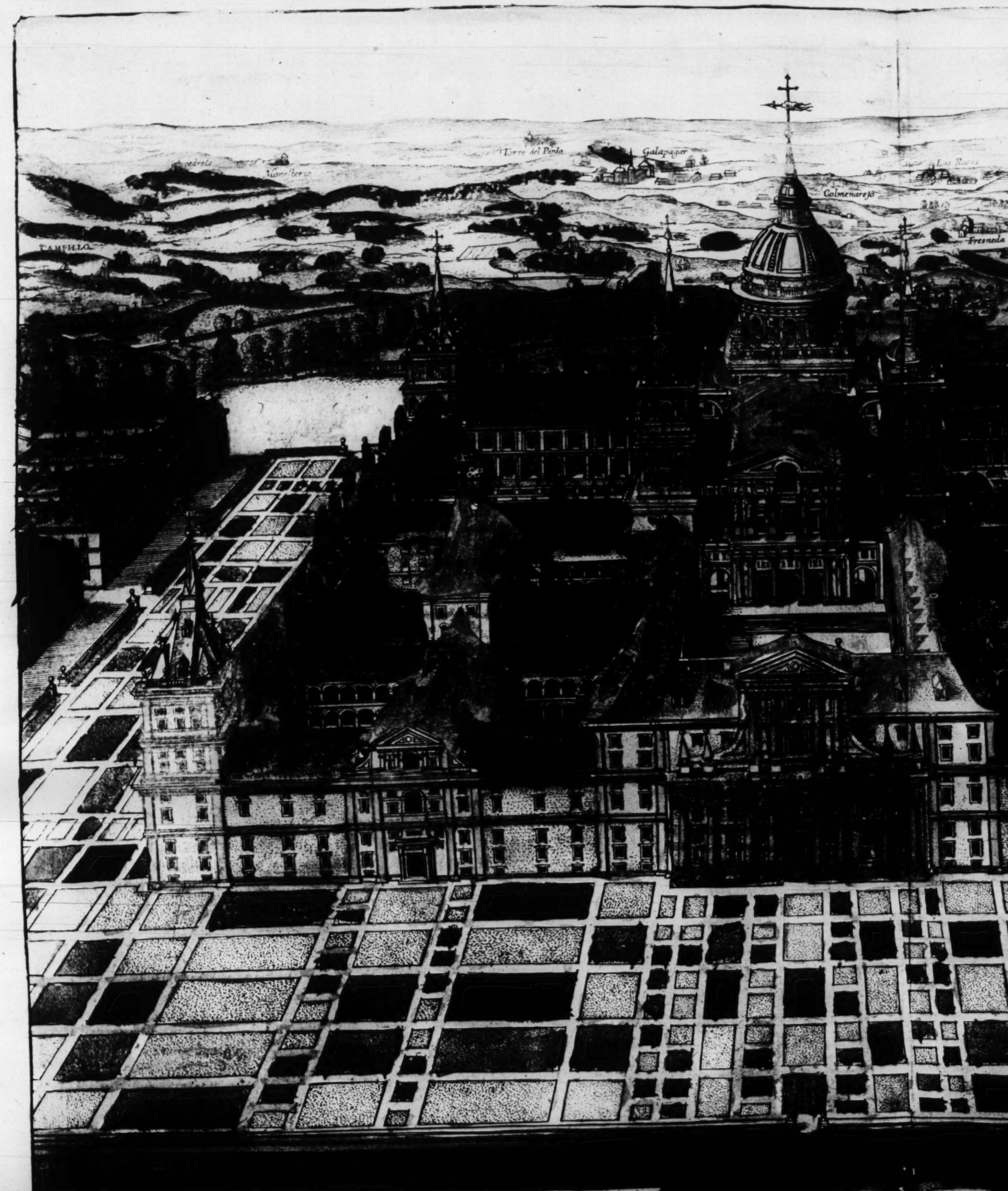
4 Comites Imperij.
Swartzẽburgẽsis; Clivensis, Ciliæ, et Sabaudiæ.

4 Milites Imperij.
Andelato, Meldingensis, Strongendoch, Frauwẽberg.

The KINGS MONASTERY

of Saint Laurence, for Friars of the order of Saint Hierome, *in Eſcuriall in Spaine.*

OLd ſtories do much talke of ſeuen wonders of the World, whereof hitherto it hath much bragged, yet notwithſtanding they, (ſuch is the mutability of fortune) at this day are all conſumed, and by tract of time, brought to nothing, ſo that now there remaineth not any monument or mention of them at all. This our age alſo hath certaine wonders and ſtrange things equall or ſuperiour to the moſt of thoſe. Spaine, amongſt other, hath a moſt ſtately and princely building, a worthy worke of the Catholike King, of infinite coſt and charges conſecrated to holy and religious vſes; to wit, a Church, not ſuch as that was in Aſia, ſometime dedicated to the Epheſian Diana, and at laſt ſet on fire and defaced by Heroſtratus, but one as gorgeous and ſumptuous as that, conſecrated to Saint Laurence, that zealous Martyr and glory of the Spaniſh nation, of whom they crake ſo much. The cauſe of the dedication, as they ſay, was a vow. For in the voiage vnto Saint Quintins, the Metropolitane and chiefe city of Vermandois, vndertaken by the Catholike King, Philip the ſecond, of the houſe of Auſtrich, againſt Henry the ſecond, the French King, there was a notable battell fought betweene the Frenchmen and the Burgundians, in the yeare of our Lord 1557. Vpon the tenth day of Auguſt, in which the flower of chiualrie and chiefe Nobility of France being ſlain and ouercome, the victory fell vnto Philip and his Burgundians: which victory was ſuch, as I am not able to ſay whether the houſe of Auſtrich euer ſaw a greater or nor. This day euery yeere is kept holy for Saint Laurence the Martyr, to whom and his good praiers this good Prince doth thinke himſelfe beholding for this victory. Therefore, the King, aſſoone as he was returned home, remembring his vow, tooke care for nothing more then to performe his promiſe made to God and his holy Martyr Saint Laurence. Therefore he performeth the ſame very magnificently, and moſt bountifullie laieth on coſt, beſtoweth many yeares and almoſt infinite treaſures vpon this worke: ſo that now it is not onely one, and that a moſt gorgeous and ſtately Monaſtery, but foure, according to the number of the corners of the building, beſide a maruellous princely Palace with a Library well ſtored with diuers and ſundry ancient manuſcripts and rare bookes. The village, which by reaſon of the great multitudes of labourers and workemen which reſorted thither of all trades, now is become a pretty towne, commonly called ESCVRIAL (*Eſcuriacum*, in Latine) is fiue miles from Madrid, an ancient city which Ptolemey in his time called *Mantua Carpetanorum*. Round about it are diuers very ſteepe and high hils, out of which almoſt all the ſtone was digged, that was vſed about this building. The Friars which do inhabite and poſſeſſe theſe Monaſteries are of the order of Saint Hierome, who very deuoutly euery day at nine of the clocke in the quire of that Church do ſing Pſalmes and powre out their praiers to Almighty God for the health and preſeruation of all Chriſtian Princes. There alſo the King hath erected an Vniuerſity, and hath allowed large maintenance not onelie for the Profeſſors and Readers of Diuinity, Philoſophy and other liberall ſciences: but alſo for the ſcholars and ſtudents of the ſame. Yet it is a place of no great reſort, being of purpoſe built a good way diſtant from the high rode way, leſt the great reſort thither of ſtrangers, which oft times commeth to paſſe, ſhould corrupt the maners and minds of the ſtudents, or alienate them from their books. But let vs come to ſome particulars heere well worth the obſeruation. Within the inner Court, on the foreſide of this building, you ſhall ſee a goodly cloiſter or walke couered ouer head, which beginning at the Weſt ſide of the Abbey, runneth all along by the North ſide, paued with ſmall ſtones partly round and partly ſquare. The foreſide and chiefe ſhew of this Abbey is toward the Weſt, and in the foure corners of this building there are foure turrets. Ouer the fore-dore of this Church, vpon their ſeuerall footſtals doe ſtand the ſtatues or counterfets of the ſixe kings of Iſrael carued out of white marble and blacke touchſtone, each of them being eighteene foot high. The great porch of this Abbey vpheld and ſtanding vpon pillars of Ionicke and Doricke worke is all of Geat or blacke Agate. Vpon the North ſide there is a Courtyard, through which they go to the Kings palace, the foure walkes of the Colledge and the Vniuerſitie: all which are built vpon this North ſide. Here alſo you ſhall ſee ſome of the ſhops and worke-houſes of thoſe handicrafts, tradeſmen and others that do belong aſwell to the Church and Colledge as to the Monaſterie. On the South ſide alſo are certaine gardens, orchardes, the walke belonging to the Hoſpitall, certaine Stilling houſes, with an Apothecaries ſhop and a gallery by which they paſſe from the Monaſtery vnto the gueſſen parlour. Let vs come now vnto the inner ornaments of this ſtately peece of work. And firſt, with the ſtaires by which they go vp from the great doore of the Church, a goodly gallery, which leadeth vnto the open walke which is betweene the Colledge and the Monaſtery, doth offer it ſelfe to thy view. In this gallery you may go vp by a broad paire of ſtaires to go into the Church, and from thence you come vnto another floore, which leadeth to the croſſe entry which is before the Church, from whence they of the Monaſtery go one way, thoſe of the Colledge another way, into the church, and ſo from thence into the lower roome of the Quire. The place or platforme of this Quire is ſquare, hauing within the ſquare three Cloiſters. By this place of the lower Quire on each ſide there is an open Court, from whence the lower Quire and the two Chappels ſituate by this Court, do receiue their light. In this Quire there are two ſtately Altars. Ouer this Quire, which is arched, there is another Church with a Quire belonging to it. Which Church beſide the great Chappell, the Inner and Outter roomes of the Quire, is ſquare, ſtanding vpon foure pillars, and other neceſſarie ſtaies and vpholders. In it are two paire of Organes, each of them hauing, as they terme them, two and thirty Regiſters. Moreouer in this Churh are ſix and thirty Altars, with a moſt ſtately Dore, by which they go vnto the great lower Vault, at ſuch time as praiers are ſaid. This Church is thirty foot higher then the lower Quire: and the vpper Quire is as many foot higher, then the Church it ſelfe. The floore is laid checkerwiſe with white marble and a kind of blacke ſtone, in like maner as the floores of the outter and inner Quires are: Heere are to be ſeene diuers and ſundry Seruice bookes and Maſſe bookes, both written and printed, with others many belonging to ſuch Church buſineſſes. In the roofe of this Quire the Sunne, the Moone, the Starres and all the hoaſt of heauen are moſt curiouſly painted, like as alſo vpon the wals of the ſame the counterfets of diuers vertues are ſo cunningly portraitured as one would thinke them to be liue perſons; beſide certaine hiſtories of Saint LAVRENCE and S. HIEROME. The Seates are made of very fine wood, carued and ſet out with turned pillars of Corinthiacke worke moſt artificially. Vpon the South ſide of the Church is the Porch doore beautified and adorned with diuers and ſundrie goodly pictures. In this Porch is a Fountaine made of diuers kinds of iaſper and marble, running at ſeuen cockes for the vſe and benefit of ſuch as are purpoſed to go to Maſſe there. The floore is paued and garniſhed with blacke and white marble. The Veſtrie alſo is a very ſtately place, and richlie adorned, in which are diuers coffers and cheſts wherein are laid vp and kept the copes, veſtments and other ornaments belonging to the altars and Prieſts which they put on when they ſay Maſſe. Out of this veſtry they go vp to the high altar which ſtandeth vp a loft in the vpper end of the Church. The place where this altar ſtandeth is paued with the beſt iaſper ſtone of diuers colours. To this are adioning certaine Chappels and cloſets where the Noblemen and Princes do ſit to heare maſſe. This way they

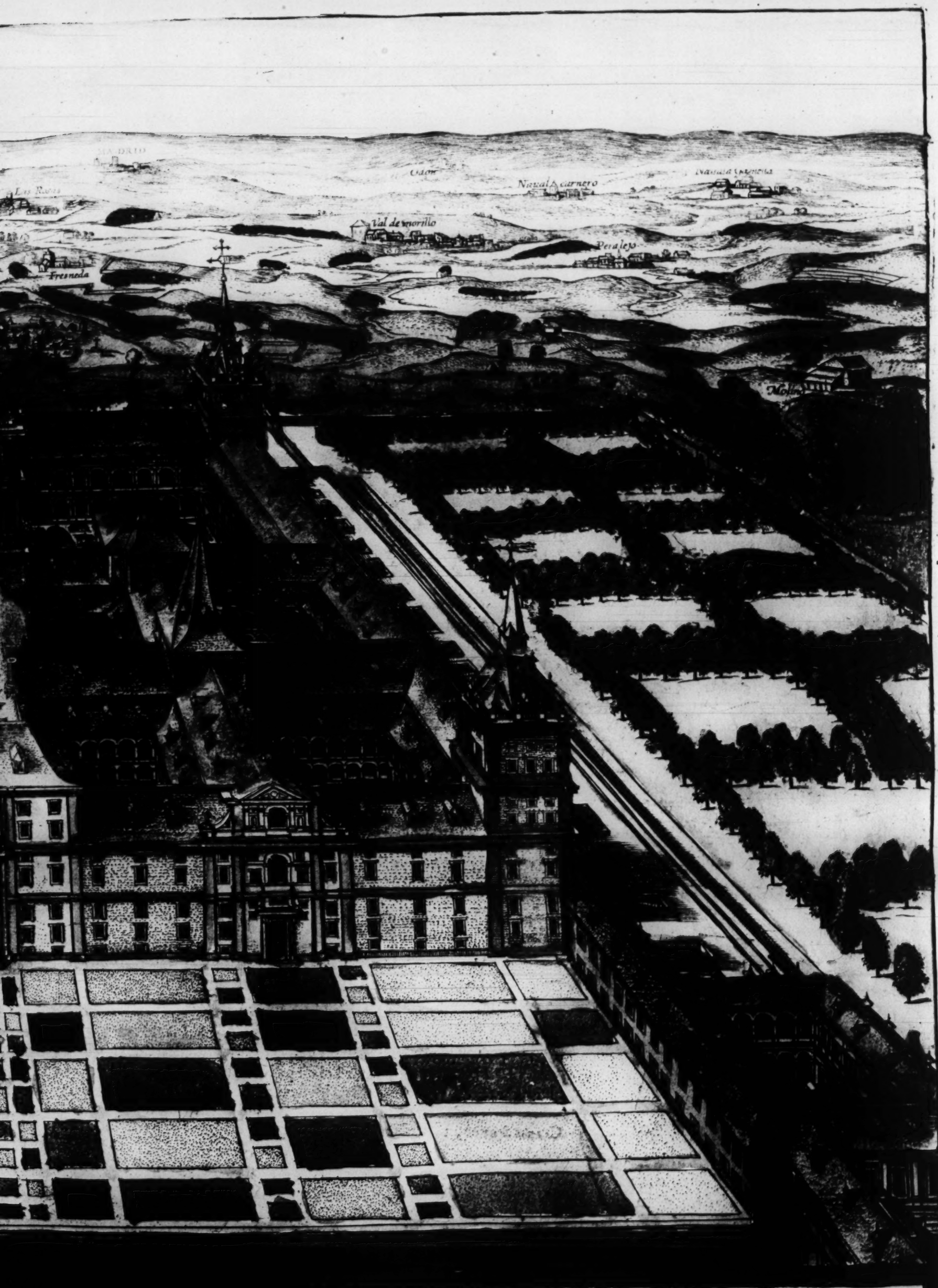


AD PHILIPPVM II. HISPANIARVM ETC. REGEM CATHOLICVM.

Michaelis vander Hagen Antverpij carmen.

Cæsareas moles, atq; alta palatia Regum
Ne posthac Latium, aut Græcia iactet ouans;
Pyramides, et aquæductus, mira Amphitheatra,
Et Circos veteres Inclyta Roma premat;
Prisca fides sileat vasti Miracula Mundi;
Nam facient nostra ad secula, prisca nihil;
Vnus enim Hesperiæ Rex Maximus ille Philippus
Miracla exuperans omnia condit opus;
Non opus; at Molem. qualem neque tota vetustas
Vidit: et hæc ætas non habitura parem.
Nempe Duces olim parti monimenta triumphi
Victi erexerunt ambitione mala;
Atque trophea Dijs posuerunt capta profanis,
Aut operis magni in secla perenne decus;
Religionis Apostolicæ verum vnicus ille
Defensor, voti Rex memor vsque pij,

SCENOGRAPHIA TO
TIVS FABRICÆ S. LAV
RENTII IN ESCORIAL



Sancti operis dudum æternos molitur honores;
Quo maius nihil hic Maximus Orbis habet.
Is Collegium enim Augustum, et Regale dicauit
Laurenti, sacrum, tempus in omne, tibi;
Cui certo numero præsunt Hieronymiani:
O felix Ordo; o corda sacrata Deo.
Non est hic aliud nisi Magni Sponsa Tonantis;
Maiestate Dei terribilisque locus;
Est vbi Maiestas, et Magnificentia Regis
Prodiga, inexhaustas et bene fundit opes.
Regia sic summi est vbi Principis, atq; suprem
Numinis. o qualis gloria? quale decus?
Quis gazas? quis splendorem fando explicet omnem?
Angustum ingenium est, linguaq; nostra nimis.
Quis vero Regi par, atque secundus Ibero?
Miraclum Mundi solus et ille facit.
Macte animis; porro tua tanta potentia crescat;
O Heros populi Inuicte Philippe tui.
Euge autem o felix Hispania, et euge Madrida;
Quæ nisi tam Magno haud Præside tanta fores.

APHIA TO
CÆ S.LAV
ESCORIALI.

they goe into the chappell which is vpon the North side of the church, where diuers pretious reliques of Saints are kept inclosed in their seuerall chests and boxes. Such another there is for all the world vpon the South side. Hard by the high altar there is a little roome most richly adorned, where the holy communion is administred. Within this roome by the high altar there is a closet, where the Sacrament is kept and reserued, set out most statelily with seuen pillars, of the best iasper, and the statues of the twelue Apostles, as curiously wrought as arte might deuise. The Doores of this closet made of the best and purest Crystall, which they call Crystall of the mountaine, are enclosed and hanged in certaine hinges of cast mettal double gilt and laid ouer with gold. This work is thought to be the most curious and artificiall that elsewhere is to be seene in all the world. The surueyor and famous architect of this building, Master Ieames Trezzo, was sixe whole yeares at the least in cutting and polishing of the iasper which was vsed in this worke onely. Moreouer the high altar is a worke as costly and curious as this, made in like maner of iasper and marble, and garnished with sundry stately pictures and statues.

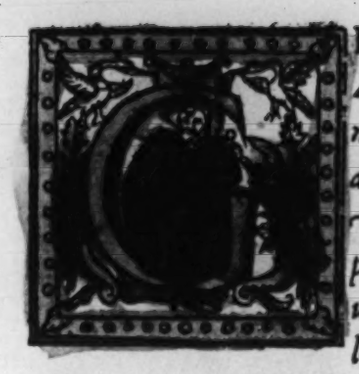
The MONASTERIE, or place of residence for the monkes and friars, hath a very goodly *Steeple* wherein doe hang a fine ring of *Bels*, with a *Clocke* and *Diall*, with an Index shewing the Naturall and Planetary howres. The Wardrope, Hall or Roome where the monkes and friars do vse to dine and suppe, with the spittle, are most goodlily built with Sollers, Galleries and Walkes. Moreouer heere is a faire Cloister or Square, where publike praiers are daily read: In the middest of this square is a very fine garden most artificially diuided into beds and curious knots. In the middest of it is a goodly piece of worke, built eight square in maner of a temple, with fountaines of the best iasper. To this Cloister is adioining the Chapter-house, with another roome very like vnto it. The Seats of the monkes are round about by the sides: but the Seat of the Priour doth farre excell the rest, a famous piece of worke made of marble, gloriously set out with pictures, and curiously arched ouer the head. The LIBRARY which is vpon the toppe of the Abbey, is 185. foot long, and 32. foot broad. It hath three sundrie roomes; In the first are all the Liberall Sciences protraitured. At the feet of euery picture, are the Bookes of that facultie very orderly and finely placed, all of them gilt, and bound alike. Heere also is an huge Parchment booke, wherein all manner of liuing creatures that are in all the whole world, elsewhere to be seene, are most curiouslie drawen and expressed in their true and liuely colours. In the Second are onely manuscript Latine, Greeke and Hebrew bookes of Diuinity. In the beginning of euery booke is set the picture and counterfet of the authour of the same. In like maner the third roome is furnished only with manuscript copies of sundrie writers, and different argument in diuers languages, to wit, Historiographers, Poets, Mathematicians &c. These also haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the liuely portraitures and counterfets of their authours set before them. This Library was much augmented by the addition of the Library of Didacus Hurtadus Mendoza, who hauing sometime beene Ambassadour for Charles the fifth, Emperour of Rome, vnto the Venetians, receiued from the High country of Greece a ship full of manuscript Greeke copies: so that excepting the Vaticane in Rome, which is the Popes Library, there is not, as most men thinke, a more stately and better furnished library then this in all Europe.

I come now to the VNIVERSITY, and the KINGS PALLACE, both which are vpon the North side. In the VNIVERSITY there are three seuerall Schooles or Hals, where the three most famous and worthy artes *Diuinity*, *Law* and *Physicke* are read by their seuerall and proper Lecturers, beside the other liberall Sciences which together with them are there taught and expounded vnto the yonger sort of students. To this is adioined a Free Schoole for Grammar scholars, with sundry other court yards, and hals or dining roomes.

The PALACE is so situate, that from thence you may easily goe vnto the Church, the Colledge and monastery. It were a long discourse particularly to describe the seuerall lodgings of the King, the Ambassadours, Comptroulers, Chamberlaines, Noblemens, Pensioners, Yeomen of the guard and other Officers belonging to the Court. The Kings Gallery openeth toward the North side of the Church, vpon whose wall is painted the battell at Higueruela, in which King Iohn the Second ouercame the Moores of Granado. Which picture doth so liuelily expresse the whole story and euery thing in it as it was done, as it is wonderfull. It sheweth in what order, and how the maine battell was set, where the Horsemen, the Footmen, the Pikemen, the Targeters, the Archers, which then were in great request, did stand, and how and where they seuerally charged the enemy. This piece of worke was made at the commandement of Philip the second, king of Spaine, by an old patterne drawen in a piece of linnen cloth of an hundred and thirtie foot long, found in the old Towre of Segouia, which was first drawen at that time that this battell was fought. Moreouer vpon the East and South sides of this building there is a most goodly and pleasant Garden, which is an hundred foot broad, and is set out and beautified with diuerse knots, rare hearbs, floures and fountaines. To this garden is adioined an Orchard planted and set with all maner of trees. Within the precincts of this monastery there are more then forty fountaines. Such is the wonderfull number of Keies and Lockes about this house, which do amount vnto certaine thousands, that there is a seueral and proper Officer for to looke to them onely, called, The master of the Keies. The forme of the monastery is foure-square, and euery side is two hundred and twenty foure paces long; only that side except that is next to the Pallace, which of purpose was made shorter then the other three, that the compasse or externall forme of the Abbey might represent the fashion of the square of a gridiron, for that S. Laurence, to whom this house was dedicated, was broiled to death vpon a gridiron. The Monkes which are in number three hundred, and as I haue shewed before, of the order of S. Hierome, do inhabite not past the third part of this whole building. Their yearly reuenews do amount to 35000. Duckets. The other part of the reuenewes they doe bestow vpon the king and his family. That I may conclude, it is furnished with so many Hals, Parlours, Chambers and other closets and roomes for necessary vses in an house, that there is roome inough to entertaine and lodge fowre Kings and their Courts at once, to that it may worthily challenge the first place amongst the greatest miracles of the whole world.

FINIS.

IRELAND.



Iraldus Cambrenſis, a good Writer, that liued in the time of Henry the Second, & wrote aboue 400 yeeres ſince, deſcribeth IRELAND on this maner: HIBERNIA, ſaith he, *poſt Britanniam, inſularum maxima, vnius contractioris diei nauigatione vltra Britannicas VVallias, in occidentali Oceano ſita eſt. Intra tamen Vltoniam & Scoticas Galwedias duplo ferè anguſtiore ſpacio mare coarctatur. Vtraq; verò vtriuſque terræ promontoria, hinc diſtinctius, illinc ratione diſtantiæ confuſius, ſatis apertè ſereno tempore perſpici poſſunt & notari. Inſularum occidentalium hæc vltima. Hiſpaniam, ab Auſtro, trium dierum naturalium nauigatione, collateralem habet: Britanniam Maiorem, ab Oriente: Solum Oceanum, ab Occidente: Ab Aquilonari verò parte, trium dierum velifico curſu, borealium inſularum maxima Iſlandia iacet.* That is: IRELAND, the greateſt iland of the world but Britaine, lieth in the maine ſea, diſtant Weſtward from Wales about a dayes ſaile: but betweene Vlſter and Gallaway, a prouince of Scotland, the Sea is not much more than halfe ſo farre ouer. The promontories, capes, or forlands (as you pleaſe to call them) of both theſe countries, may very eaſily, in a bright ſunne-ſhinie day, from hence be ſeene and deſcried: yet theſe more plainer, thoſe, by reaſon they are farther off, more obſcurely. Of all the ilands of Europe this lieth fartheſt into the Weſt. Vpon the South ſide it hath Spaine, diſtant from it about three dayes and three nights ſaile. Vpon the Eaſt lieth Great Britaine. On the Weſt ſide of it is nothing but the vaſt Ocean ſea. Vpon the North, three daies iourney off, lieth Iſland, which of all the Northren iles is by farre the greateſt. Againe, a little beneath he addeth: *Hibernia quantò à cætero & communi Orbe terrarum ſemota, & quaſi* ALTER ORBIS *eſſe dignoſcitur: tantò rebus quibuſdam, ſolito naturæ curſu, incognitis, quaſi peculiaris eiuſdem* NATVRAE THESAVRVS, *vbi inſignia & pretioſiora ſui ſecreta repoſuerit, eſſe videtur.* Looke by how much Ireland is diſioyned from the reſt of the knowen world, and in that reſpect is commonly holden to be as it were ANOTHER WORLD: ſo, for certeine things, by the common courſe of Nature, to others vnknowen, it ſeemeth to be a ſpeciall and peculiar Treaſurie or STOREHOVSE OF NATVRE, where it hath beſtowed and layed vp her moſt excellent and rareſt ſecrets. Oroſius (and Iſidore from him) reporteth, That Ireland is much leſſe than England, but by reaſon of the ſituation, and temperature of the aire here, it is generally more fertile than England. Yea and reuerend Beda, our countryman, he ſayth, That the aire in Ireland is more healthfull and cleare than it is in England. (*Hiberniam tum aëris ſalubritate, quàm ſerenitate multum Britanniæ præſtare.*) Yet Giraldus denieth the latter. For (ſayth he) as France for thinneſſe and clearneſſe of the aire doth far excell England, ſo England for the ſame doth as far excell Ireland. For, this is certaine, the farther you go Eaſtward, looke by how much the aire is more ſubtile, pure and thinne, ſo much is it more fierce, ſharpe and piercing. On the contrary, the farther you go toward the South and Weſt parts of the world, by how much the aire is more thicke, cloudy and foggy, by ſo much it is more temperate, kinde and healthfull. For this countrey, lying in the midſt indifferently ſeated betweene frozen Iſland, and parched Spaine, and by that meanes getting a meane temperature betweene hot and cold, aſwell in reſpect of that temperature and holeſomneſſe of the aire, is a moſt goodly & fertile iland. The champion fields do yeeld great ſtore of corne; the mountaines do feed many heards of cattell, the woods affoord many Deere and other kind of wild beaſts, the lakes and riuers great variety and plenty of good fiſh. Yet the ſoile of this iland is better for Paſtorage than Arable-ground; for Graſſe than Corne. *Multam fruges in Hibernia*, ſaith he, *plurimam in culmis, minorem in granis ſpem promittunt. Abundè ſatis & campi veſtiuntur, & horrea farciuntur, ſola verò granaria deſtituuntur.* Here their corne, as long as it is in the graſſe (for *Hibernia* I read *herba*) is maruellous good, but much better it ſeemeth to be when it is ſhot vp and ſpindled, only it faileth when it commeth to the threſhing, then it is ſeldome found to be caſty. In the field it maketh a goodly ſhew, yea ordinarily it is as thicke as may ſtand vpon the ground, their barnes are crammed full and mowed vp to the top, only their garners are empty. Thus farre Giraldus: and becauſe we haue handled the generall deſcription of this iland in another place of this our worke, we will conclude this diſcourſe with a briefe deſcription of ſome few of their cities and principall townes, as we haue learned of that worthy gentleman Richard Stanihurſt, this countreyman bredde and borne. DVBLIN, ſituate vpon the riuer Liffe, in the countie of Dublin, the Metropolitan and chiefe citie not only of Leynſter, but alſo of all Ireland, for goodly faire buildings, multitude of people, ciuility, for ſweet aire and ſituation, doth as farre excell all the other cities of this ile, as the lofty cypreſſe doth the loweſt ſhrubs. The *Cathedrall church* of S. Patricks was firſt founded by Iohn Cinim Archbiſhop of Dublin, in the yere of our Lord God 1197. That great and goodly ſtrong *Caſtle* was built by Henry Loundres Archbiſhop alſo of Dublin, about the yere of our Lord 1220. This city is very ancient, and was in Ptolemeys time (as learned men thinke) called *Ciuitas Eblana*, The city Eblan. The next city in order and dignity is WATERFORD, a well gouerned towne, and one that hath been alwaies faithfull to England. It is very populous and ciuill, and (for that the hauen here is far better and more ſafe than that of Dublin) much reſorted vnto for trade and trafficke, by merchants of forren countreys. The ſtreets of it are very narrow and darke. Here no cutthroat-Iewiſh vſurer is permitted to vſe his diuelliſh occupation, that is, as Cato ſayd, to kill men, or to liue by the ſweat of other mens browes. The third is LIMMERICK, which in regard of the goodly riuer Shenyn whereupon it is ſeated and ſtandeth, as alſo for the commodious ſituation of the ſame, might iuſtly challenge the firſt place. For this riuer is the greateſt and goodlieſt of all Ireland, whoſe depth and channell is ſuch, that notwithſtanding the city ſtandeth at the leaſt threeſcore miles from the maine ſea, yet ſhips of great burden doe come vp euen to the towne walles: beſides that it is woonderfully ſtored with great variety of freſh fiſh. King Iohn did like the ſituation of this city ſo well, that he cauſed there a goodly caſtle and faire bridge to be built. The laſt and leaſt is CORCK, ſituate vpon the riuer Leigh. This hauen is one of the beſt in all Ireland, and therefore the citizens are very wealthy and great merchants. Theſe three latter are all within the prouince of Mounſter. But if thou deſireſt a larger diſcourſe of theſe particulars, I wiſh thee to repaire to the foreſayd authour Richard Stanihurſt, he ſhall ſatisfie thee to the full.

Milliaria Irlandica communia.

5 10 15 20 25 30

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA

IRLA
ACCVRA
uctore

EXPOSITIO VERBORVM HIBERNICORVM.

Glyn	*Nemus.*
Carr	*Promontorium.*
Caric	*Rupes.*
Knoc	*Collis.*
Slew	*Mons.*
B. *vel* Bale	*Vicus.*
Kill	*Pagus.*
Lough	*Lacus.*
Enis	*Insula.*
M°.	*Monasterium.*
M^c.	*Territorium filij Satrapæ.*
O	*Caput familiæ.*

MERIDIES

OCCIDENS

ORIENS.

LANDIÆ
VRATA DESCRIPTIO,
uctore Baptista Boazio.

SERENISSIMO INVICTISSIMOQVE
IACOBO MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGI,
IOANNES BAPTISTA VRINTS ANTVERPIANVS, D. DEDICAT.

Ioannes Baptista Vrints, Geographicarum tabularum calcographus, excud. Antuerpiæ.

HIBERNIA

ULSTER

CONNAUGHT

LEINSTER

MUNSTER

SCOTIÆ PARS.

SEPTENTRIO.

ORIENS.

ENGLAND,
OR
The Ile of GREAT BRITAIN, as it ſtood about
the time of the entrance of the Normans, deſcribed by
[a] *Nubienſis the Arabian.*

The ſecond ſection of the ſeuenth Climate.

IN this ſecond part of the ſeuenth Climate we comprehend a part of the [b] Ocean ſea, where [c] ENGLAND, which is a very great iland, in forme and faſhion not much vnlike to a [d] Storkes head, ſtandeth apart from the reſt of the world. In this Iland there are many [e] populous Cities well inhabited, ſteepe Hilles, running Waters, and goodly Champion grounds. [f] Heere it is alwaies Winter. The neereſt of maine land vnto it, is [g] Wady-ſhant, in the prouince of Flanders. Betweene this Iland and the Continent, the paſſage is about [h] twelue miles ouer. Amongſt the cities of this ile, which are in the outmoſt borders of it Weſtward, and in the entrance of the narroweſt place thereof, is the citie [i] SIHSETER, which is diſtant from the [k] ſea twelue miles. From this citie vnto the citie [l] GORHAM, by the ſea ſhore, are threeſcore miles. Item, from the citie *Sihſeter*, vnto the outmoſt border of the iland Weſtward, are [m] three hundred and foureſcore miles. From it alſo vnto the hauen [n] DARTERMOVTH, are foureſcore miles. Then from thence vnto the [o] LANDS END called *Cornwallia*, are an hundred miles. From the citie *Sihſeter* vnto the citie [p] SALEBVRES within the land, Northward, are threeſcore miles. Item, from the citie *Gorham* vnto the liberties of the citie [q] HANTONA, which ſtandeth vpon a *Creeke* that falleth into the ſea, are fiue and twentie miles off: into this creeke there runneth from the Eaſt part thereof the riuer of [r] *Wynſeter*. From [r] WYNSETER vnto *Salebures*, Weſtward, are fortie miles. From *Hantona* vnto the citie [s] SHORHAM, are threeſcore miles. This citie is neere the ſea. From it, along by the ſea coaſt, vnto the city [t] HASTINGES, are fifty miles. From it, following the ſhore Eaſtward, vnto the citie [w] DVBRIS, are ſeuenty miles. This city is at the head of the [x] paſſage whereby they paſſe from *England* vnto the maine Continent on the other ſide ouer againſt it. From the citie *Dubris* vnto the citie [y] LVNDRES, vpland, are forty miles. This city ſtandeth vpon a great riuer which falleth into the ſea betweene the city *Dubris* and the city [z] GIARNMOVTH. From which city *Giarnmouth* vnto the city [a] TARGHIN are foureſcore and ten miles. This city *Targhin* riſeth vp higher into the countrey about the ſpace of ten miles. From the city *Targhin* vnto the city [b] AGRIMES, vpon the ſea coaſt, are foureſcore miles. From the city *Giarnmouth* aforeſayd the ſea bendeth all at once Northward, in maner of a circle. And from the citie *Agrimes* afore-named vnto the citie [c] EPHRADIK are foureſcore miles. This city is farre from the ocean ſea, hard vpon the borders of the iland of SCOTIA, which is notwithſtanding ioyned to the ile *England*. From the citie *Ephradik* vnto the fall of the riuer of [d] *VVyska* are an hundred and forty miles. [e] This WYSKA is a fortification vpon that riuer, vp higher into the countrey, from the ſea twelue miles. From the citie *Agrimes*, before-mentioned, vnto the city [f] NICOLA, vpland, are an hundred miles. A [g] riuer diuideth this citie in the middeſt, and runneth from it vnto the citie *Agrimes*, and ſo vpon the South ſide of it falleth into the ſea, as we haue ſayd before. From *Nicola* an vpland citie vnto the city *Ephradik*, are likewiſe foureſcore and ten miles. From thence, vnto the citie [h] DVNELMA, are foureſcore miles Northward, vpland, and farre from the ſea. Betweene the coaſt of the Wild of *Scotia*, vnto the coaſt of the ile [i] IRELAND, are two dayes ſaile, Weſtward. From the coaſt of the ile *England*, vnto the iland [k] DANAS, but one dayes ſaile. From the coaſt of *Scotia*, Northward, vnto the iland [l] ROSLANDA, are three dayes ſaile. From the coaſt of the ile *Roſlanda*, Eaſtward, to the ile [m] ZANBAGA, are twelue miles. The length of the ile *Roſlanda* is [n] foure hundred miles: the bredth of it, where it is broadeſt, is but an hundred and fifty miles.

ANNOTATIONS, by the Tranſlatour, vpon ſome particulars, for the *better helpe and direction of the Reader.*

[a] THe Arabicke Geography, imprinted at Rome, in the yeere of our Lord 1592, ſet out by Baptiſt Raymund, at the coſt and charges of the moſt illuſtrious Prince Ferdinand Medices, Graund Duke of Tuſcane in Italie, is but an Abridgement of a greater worke, intitled *Nazahti'lmoſhtak*, that is, The pleaſant garden, as the authour himſelfe in his Preface, to that his worke, doth plainly confeſſe: which Abbreuiatour, as he himſelfe, in the beginning of the fourth ſection of the firſt Climate, teſtifieth, was an African, borne in Nubia: For he there ſaith, that in this Parallel there be two riuers called Nilus; whereof the one, which is vulgarly knowen by that name, and is for difference ſake called Nilus of Egypt, runneth along by our countrey, (*Ardiana)* from South to North, vpon whoſe banks almoſt all the cities both of Egypt and of the Iland are built and ſituate. By many places of this his worke it is manifeſt that he was a Muſſulman, that is, by profeſſion a Mahometane. He liued, as I gather, aboue fiue hundred yeeres ſince, preſently after the entrance of the Normans into England: For at the ſecond ſection of the fourth climate he writeth that when he wrote this his worke, Roger was King of Sicilia: but whether this Roger were Roger the father, ſonne of Tanchred the Norman, who draue the Saracens from thence; or Roger his ſonne, who in the yeere after Chriſts incarnation 1103 tooke vpon him the gouernment of that kingdome, it is vncertaine, and (for ought I know) not to be learned out of his words.

[b] *Albahri'lmoditim*, or *Bahri'ldtulimato*, The darke or dangerous ſea (for the word in Arabicke ſignifieth both.) Baſil the

ANGLIAE REGNI FLO; RENTISSIMI NOVA DESCRIP; TIO, AVCTORE HVMFREDO LHVYD DEN; BYGIENSE

Cum Priuilegio.

SEPTENTRIO.

Scotiæ pars.

Anandadia.

Hiberniæ pars.

OCCIDENS.

MARE HIBERNICVM

WALLIS.

OCEANVS BRITANNICVS

MERIDIES.

Scala miliarium Anglicorum.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

TRIO.

Cheuiota mons

Cokdale

Rydidale.

Dyndale.

Northumber-land

Gyllysland.

LAND

Clenland

wold

Holand.

LYN:

DESI

KENS

Wyght

Calis.

Blacknes

the great Diuine calleth it, *Mare magnum, & nauigantibus horrendum*, The Great ſea, hideous and fearefull to Sailours and ſea faring men: whereupon it was in former times thought to be a miracle or ſtrange wonder for any man to paſſe theſe ſeas in the dead of Winter, as Iulius Firmicus (not the Aſtrologer but another a Chriſtian) in his Tractate of the errour of profane religions dedicated to the Emperours Conſtance and Conſtantius, in theſe words doth plainly teach vs: *Hyeme (quod nec factum eſt aliquando, nec fiet) tumentes & ſæuientes vndas calcaſtis Oceani Britannici, ſub remis veſtris.* In Engliſh thus much; In Winter (which neuer heeretofore was knowen to haue beene done, nor euer ſhall be done heereafter) by ſtrength of men and ſturdy oares you cut the raging fourges of the Britiſh Ocean. Thus farre out of M. Camdens Britannia, to whom you are beholding alſo for that which followeth.

Alinkalaterra, as the Spaniards, Italians and French do call it, that is, England, or The Angles land (ſo named by Egbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons, about the yere of our Lord 800) is of the three the greateſt, moſt fertile & flouriſhing kingdome of this whole ile: and therfore it is here by this our authour, in this place by a figure put for Great Britaine, the part for the whole. Neither is this any ſtrange thing, not vſed by any other: for Raymundus Marlianus, that adioyned thoſe Alphabeticall deſcriptions of Cities, Places, Mountaines and Riuers, to Cæſars Commentaries, doth put *Angliam Inſulam* and *Angliæ Inſulam*, The Ile England and The Ile of England, for *Britanniam*, Britaine. Such is the maruellous greatneſſe of this Iland, that when it was firſt deſcried by the Romans, they thought it almoſt well woorthy the name of ALTERIVS ORBIS, *Another world*. And he that made the Panegyricke oration to Conſtantius, writeth that Iulius Cæſar, who firſt diſcouered it to the Romans, ALIVM *ſe* ORBEM TERRARVM *ſcripſerit reperiſſe, tantæ magnitudinis arbitratus, vt non circumfuſa Oceano, ſed complexa Oceanum videretur*, did write vnto his friends, that he had found Another World; ſuppoſing it to be of that wonderfull greatneſſe, that it could not poſſibly be inuironed round on all ſides of the ſea, but rather that it contrariwiſe did encloſe the ſea. And for that it lieth ſo farre remote from the South, like as Thule, it was by poets and other ancient writers, intituled *Vltima Britannia*, Great Britaine, the fartheſt part of the world Northward.

Alnaama, In Auicen is a fowle called of the Latines, *Struthium*, an Oſtrich; as Gerardus Cremonenſis, his interpretour, vnderſtandeth the word: and indeed the South part of the ile, the ſea falling in betweene Wales and Cornwall, doth repreſent the necke and head of ſuch a like fowle, with the mouth gaping wide open. Liuy and Fabius Ruſticus did liken it *Oblongæ ſcutulæ, vel bipenni*, To a ſwingling ſtocke or ſword, which thoſe vſe that dreſſe hempe and flax; to a twill or twibill, a kinde of warlike weapon vſed in fight by ſome nations. And indeed the whole iland being triangular (*triquetra*, they call it) but of vnequall ſides, (which kinde of figure the Geometers call *Scalenum*) may alſo aſwell as Sicilia be named TRINACRIA. For from *Taruiſium*, a promontory or forland in Scotland, now called Howburne, all along by the ſhore, vnto *Belerium*, the cape of Cornwall, are 812. miles: from whence to *Cantium*, The Forland of Kent, are 320 miles: from thence againe to Howburne in Scotland, 704 miles. So that by this account the circuit and compaſſe of Britaine is 1836 miles: which commeth much ſhort of that account of Pliny, and is ſomewhat leſſe than that of Cæſar.

The firſt inhabitants which ſeated themſelues heere preſently after the vniuerſall floud in the dayes of Noe, came hither from France, as Neereneſſe of place, Likeneſſe of maners, Gouernment, Cuſtomes, Name and Language, doe very demonſtratiuely prooue and euince. And thereupon they call themſelues *Cumro*, as come from *Gomer* the ſonne of Iapheth (called of Hiſtoriographers *Cimber*) from whom are deſcended the *Celtæ* or ancient Gauls, the inhabitants not only of France, but generally of all the Northweſt parts of Europe. What thinke you then of that ſtory of Brute? Mary I thinke he wanted honeſty that firſt inuented that fable, and he wit that beleeueth it. But Iohn Wheathamſted, ſometime Abbat of S. Albans, a graue learned man and of good iudgement, ſhall ſpeake for me; *Totus iſte proceſſus*, ſaith he, *de Bruto, poëticus eſt potius quàm hiſtoricus, opinatiuuſq; magis propter varias cauſas, quàm realis*: That whole diſcourſe of Brute, is rather to be accounted as a fable and fiction forged in poets braine, then a true hiſtory, done and acted indeed. Item William of Newbury, a writer of good credit, and one that liued at the ſame time with this Geffrey of Munmouth, did accuſe him to his face of forgery, and challenged him for the ſame. For firſt, for the name of Britons they neuer knew what it meant vntill the entrance of the Romans, and was then as harſh vnto theſe *Cumbri*, as the name of *Welchman*, is to them at this day; which it is certeine diuers of the vpland people do not acknowledge nor vnderſtand what it ſhould meane. Againe, Ludouicus Viues, Hadrianus Iunius, Buchanan, Polydore Virgil, Bodine and other great men, do all iointly confeſſe that there was neuer in the world any ſuch man as this Brutus. Moreouer, That preſently after the confuſion at Babell, in the infancy of the world, when the iles of the Gentiles were diuided into their lands, as the Scripture ſpeaketh, euery man after his tongue, after their families in their nations, that is, That ſuch men as by reaſon of difference and diuerſity of language, did ſeparate themſelues from ſuch as they vnderſtood not, and therefore could not conuerſe withall, into their ſeuerall companies and hords, did beare the name and denomination of their father and prince of that family, it is very plaine and manifeſt: but that any nation was named or called after the name of the chiefe leader and conductour of a colony, I yet find not auouched by any good authour. It is moſt certaine and without all controuerſie true, That diuers countries haue beene called by ſundry names, by forreners and ſtrangers, neuer knowen nor acknowledged of the nations themſelues. Do you thinke that the ancient inhabitants of Spaine did euer know what *Heſperia* meant? None ſurely euer called that countrey by this name, but the Græcians only. *Albion* and *Britannia* doubtleſſe were names as barbarous vnto theſe our *Cumbri*, and neuer heard of before the entrance of the Romans. There is no Colony, although neuer ſo ſmall and few, but will reteine much of their owne countrey language, either wholly vncorrupt, or els manifeſtly to be diſtinguiſhed by the phraſe and proprietie of ſpeech. Thoſe few Flemmings who (their countrey being by the breaking in of the ſea ouerflowen and drowned) obteined of King Henrie the firſt, a part of Penbrooke ſhire in Wales which the Welchmen call Roſſe, lying betweene two riuers, not farre off from Milford hauen, are they not to this day diſtinguiſhed, from their neighbours round about them by their ſpeech and language? And becauſe their ſpeech doth much reſemble the Engliſh, is not their countrey commonly called, of thoſe which inhabit neere vnto them, *Little England beyond Wales?* The like you ſhall obſerue by the Britiſh colony, which aboue eleuen hundred yeeres ſince tooke poſſeſſion of that part of France, which of them euer ſince hath beene knowen by the name of Britaine: Of the colony of the Scots in Ireland, and of the Iriſh in Scotland. If any man will ſay that there is the like reſemblance betweene the Welch tongue and the Greeke or Latine, I will iuſtifie it that there is as great affinitie betweene the Welch and Arabicke, and againe that theſe are as like the one to other as an apple is to an oiſter. Moreouer, this entrance of Brute was an abſolute conqueſt, the giants (if there were euer any ſuch) being vtterly deſtroyed or quite chaced out of the land, and therefore there is no reaſon to the contrary but they ſhould haue, for the ſpace of ſeuen hundred yeeres, kept their language from corruption, as well as they haue done ſince, being ſince the entrance of the Romans ſixteene hundred yeeres and more. The Latines or Greeks ſo prodigall alwayes in their owne commendation, would doubtleſſe not haue forgotten to record the ſetting forth of ſuch a famous colony. Could this affinity haue beene hid from Cæſar? would they not, thinke you, haue claimed kindred of the Romans? Conſtans and Conſtantius Emperours of Rome were the firſt, by the teſtimony of Iulius Firmicus, that euer durſt venture thorow theſe ſeas. How then did this Brutus, ſo many hundred yeeres before, in ſuch ſmall barks, ſo ſlightly built, paſſe the ſame? Æneas, they report, of his many ſhips loſt all but one before he could get home, in the Midland ſea, which is nothing ſo dangerous and troubleſome. Can it be thought credible that ſuch a warlike nation as theſe Troians, hauing ſo lately got footing and ſeated themſelues in ſo goodly a countrey as Italy, would ſo ſuddenly remoue ſo farre off, to a place vnknowen? The Romans hauing ſuch dangerous warres, and ſuch occaſion to vſe men and braue commanders, would neuer haue ſuffered them in ſuch troopes to paſſe out of their countrey. If it had tooke the name of Brutus, it ſhould doubtleſſe haue been called Brutania, not Britannia, as Cæſar nameth it, nor Bretania, Pretanice, or Pretanis, as the Greeks do write it. But liſt what Cæſar ſayth of this matter, *Britania pars interior*, ſayth he, *ab iis incolitur, quos natos in inſula ipſi memoria proditum dicunt. Maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi cauſa ex Belgio tranſierant.* The inner part of the ile is inhabited of ſuch people as were bred and borne there, as they themſelues do report from their anceſtours. The ſea coaſt is poſſeſſed of ſuch as haue come thither from Flanders and thereabout, to robbe and ſpoile the countrey. If this were all that was then knowen, and that Gildas Sapiens and Venerabilis Beda knew nothing to the contrary, how came this our authour, ſo many hundred yeeres after them, to the knowledge of this ſo abſolute an hiſtory, where not only perſons, places, and actions are ſo diſtinctly ſet downe with their preciſe difference of time, as if they had beene done but yeſterday? The hiſtorian, for things done in his owne time, or not long before, is beleeued vpon his owne word, but for ſuch things as were done many ages before he was borne, he muſt bring his author to iuſtifie his aſſertion. If there had beene any ſuch tradition commonly deliuered from man to man, it would queſtionleſſe haue beene intimated to Cæſar. Records can not be preſerued but by writing; and that knowledge came in with the Romans. But if it be a queſtion whether there were euer any ſuch city as that Troy, ſo much renowmed by meanes of that learned poëme of the famous Poët Homer, what will become of the ſtories of Æneas (which, if I miſtake him not, the great Hiſtoriographer Titus Liuius doth make a doubt of) and of this our Brutus neuer patronaged by any great learned wiſe man? I know that is improued by ſome, and I thinke it may be demonſtrated. For further ſatisfaction I referre thee to M. Camdens Britannia, where this argument is handled at large and moſt learnedly. Only in defence of Gaulfridus, leſt any man ſhould thinke that I haue all this while ſpoken againſt his perſon, I conclude with this ſayng of a learned man of our time; *Cardanus ait*, ſayth he, *illius ætatis ſcriptores tantopere mendacio & fabulis fuiſſe delectatos, vt in contentionem venerint quis plura confingeret.* Cardane ſayth, That the Hiſtorians and Writers of thoſe times (betweene foure hundred and fiue hundred yeeres ſince) were ſo much delighted with fables and lies, that they ſtroue who ſhould lie faſteſt, and win the whetſtone. It was, you ſee, the fault of the time and age wherein he liued, not of the man. The learned Orarour Tully, in the ſecond booke of his Offices, as I remember, thus deſcribeth the vertues of a true Hiſtoriographer:

Hiſtoriographer: *Ne quid falſi ſcribere audeat; Ne quid veri non audeat; Ne quam in ſcribendo ſuſpitionem gratiæ; Ne quam ſimultatis oſtendat.* A good Hiſtorian may not dare to write any thing that is falſe; He may not be afrayd to write any thing that is true; He muſt not ſhew any partiality or fauour in writing; He ought to be void of all affection and malice. Learned Antiquaries follow this good counſell of the graue Philoſopher; Sell vs no more droſſe for pure mettall; Refine what you reade and write; Euery tale is not true that is tolde: Some authours want iudgement; others honeſty: Let no man be beleeued for his antiquity: For you know what Menander ſayd, Οὐκ ἀεὶ πολιὰς πείθειν ἀεὶ λευκὴ φρονεῖν; Grayhaires are not alwayes a ſigne of wiſdome and deepe vnderſtanding; olde men do ſometime dote, and will lie as well as others. One ſayth; *Neſcio quo caſu illud euenit, vt falſa potius quàm vera animum noſtrum capiant.* I cannot tell, ſayth he, how it commeth to paſſe, but ſurely true it is, that we are more eaſily caried away with lies and fables, than with truth. And how hard a matter it is to remoue one from a ſetled opinion, though neuer ſo falſe and abſurd, any man meanly experienced doth very well know.

[f] Yet Cæſar ſaith that *Britanniæ Loca ſunt temperatiora, quàm in Gallia, remiſſioribus frigoribus:* The temperature of the aire in England, is better then in France, the cold is nothing ſo bitter. That is, as the authour of the Panegyricke oration made to Conſtantius the Emperour doth interpret it, *In ea nec rigor eſt nimius hyemis, nec ardor æſtatis:* In it neither the cold of winter, nor the heat of ſummer is very exceſſiue. And Minutius Felix hee writeth that, *Britannia ſole deficitur, ſed circumfluentis maris tepore recreatur.* In England the Sunne ſhineth not very hotte, but that defect is repaied by a certaine ſteame or hot vapour which aſcendeth vp out of the ſea that inuironeth this iland on all ſides round.

[g] What place this ſhould be, I dare not for truth conſtantly affirme, Perhaps he meaneth *Vitſam*, or as we call it *Whitſam*, a little towne in the country of Bolloine, ſome fiue or ſix miles from Calais, ſituate vpon the ſea coaſt, built at the mouth of a ſmall riuer, which peraduenture he calleth *Shant*: For in the Arabicke tongue *Wadi-ſhant*, importeth ſo much.

[h] This is falſe and by himſelfe contradicted: for in another place, if I be not deceiued, he maketh it twenty fiue miles ouer: wherefore I doubt not but for a mile the authour did put a paraſange, which conteineth three Engliſh miles: And this is ſomewhat neere the mark.

[i] I take it that he meaneth *Ceceſter*, in Gloceſterſhire, which vulgarly they now call *Ciceter*. It is an ancient city called of Ptolemey *Corinium*, of Antonine *Durocornouium*, of the Saxons *Cyrenceaſter*, taking the denomination from the riuer *Corinus*, or *Churne*, vpon which it is ſituate. The tract of the decaied wals of it which are two miles about, doe teſtifie that it was ſometime a very great citie. Many antiquities and auncient monuments doe plainly ſhew that in the time of the Romans it was a place of good rekoning. Now it is nothing ſo populous and well inhabited.

[k] From the Seuerne, I vnderſtand it, which at euery floude enterteineth the ſalt water a great way vp into the countrey.

[l] *Warham*, is a ſea towne in Dorſetſhire, ſtrongly fortified by nature, vpon the South and North with two riuers, Ware, and Trent (this now they call Piddle) and with the maine ſea, vpon the Eaſt, only vpon the Wew it lieth open to the aſſailaunt. Yet it was in times paſt defended with a faire wall, and a ſtrong Caſtle. It was very populous, well inhabited, and graced with the Kings mint, for the refining and coining of his mony, vntill the time of Henry the Second: ſince whoſe daies by reaſon of ciuill warres, caſualty by fire, and ſtopping of the hauen, it is much decaied, and hath loſt much of that former beauty.

[m] This diſtance is much too great, whether he meaneth the lands end in Cornwall, or the farther part of Wales Weſtward, which I rather incline to. But obſerue this once for all, that there is no great heed to be taken to thoſe his accounts of miles and diſtances.

[n] *Dartmouth*, an hauen towne in Deuonſhire, ſituate vpon a little hill running out into the ſea, at the mouth of the riuer *Dart* or *Dert*, as ſome write it. The hauen is defended with two ſtrong Caſtels or Block-houſes. It is very populous, well frequented with Merchants, and hath many goodly tall ſhippes belonging to it. King Iohn granted them certaine priuiledges and euery yeere to chuſe a Maior for their ſupreme magiſtrate and gouernour in ciuill cauſes vnder the King.

[o] Thus our ſeamen cal it at this day: The Arabian termeth it *Tarſi lgarbi mina'lgiezira*. The Weſterne bound of the iland. Maſter Camden, in his Scotland, that I may note this by the way, affirmeth that *Taruus*, in Welch, doth ſignifie the end or limbe of any thing. Heere in Arabicke, thou ſeeſt, it ſignifieth the ſame. And in Engliſh wee call, if I be not deceiued, the brimmes of an hatte, The tarſe.

[p] SALISBVRY or rather SARISBVRY a ſweet and pleaſant city, within the County of Wilt, ſituate in a plaine at the meeting of the riuers Auone and Nadder. It is not that ancient city *Sorbiodunum*, mentioned by Antoninus in his Iournall, but built of the ruines of it, as ſeemeth very probable. For this old towne being often diſtreſſed for want of water, and at length ſpoiled and raſed to the ground, by Swein the Dane, in the yeare of our Lord 1003. (although it reuiued againe a little after, about the time of William the Firſt) was forſaken and abandoned by the citizens, who laid the foundation of this new citie about 400. yeares ſince, at what time Richard the Firſt was King of England. That moſt ſtately Cathedrall Church, which they report hath as many doores as there be months in the yeare; as many windowes as the yeare hath daies; and as many pillars as there are houres in the yeare; was at the ſame time begunne by Richard, Biſhop of Sarum, in a moſt goodly plot of ground, which vulgarly was called MERIFEILD, and in fourty yeares with infinite coſt and charges, it was by him and others finiſhed and brought to that perfection which it is at now at this day.

[q] SOVTH-HANTON (we now call it,) built vpon an arme of the ſea betweene two riuers, is encloſed with a double ditch and a faire ſtone wall. For the better defence of the Hauen Richard the Second cauſed a very goodly caſtle to be built all of free ſtone. It is a paſſing fine city, very populous, rich, and well frequented of Merchants. *Clauſentum*, that ancient city mentioned by Antoninus, and ſtood ſometimes in that field which at this day is called Saint Maries, was often ſpoiled and ſacked by the Danes, and at length, in the time of Edward the Third was vtterly conſumed and burnt downe to the ground by the French-men: Of whoſe ruines this New city was built in a place much more better and commodious.

[r] This riuer, peraduenture, was anciently called WENT, and thereof the citie *Wentcheſter*, happily tooke the name: like as the cite *Colncheſter* in Eſſex, was ſo called of the riuer Colne, vpon Which it ſtandeth.

[s] WINCHESTER, A very auncient citie, well knowen to the Romanes, and is oft mentioned in old hiſtorians. Afterward in time ſo the Saxon Heptarchie, the Weſt Saxon Kings ordinarily kept their court heere. Straite after the entrance of the Normans, and peraduenture ſomewhat before, the Records for the whole land were here beſtowed and laied vp. It was once or twiſe much defaced by caſualty of fire, and oft ſpoiled and ſacked by vnruly ſouldiers in time of ciuill warres: but Edward the Third, to ſalue theſe damages and hinderances of the citizens and townesmen, placed heere THE STAPLE, or marte for wooll and cloth. At this time it is very populous and well inhabited. The wals of this citie are about a mile and an halfe in compaſſe. It hath ſix faire gates, and very large Suburbes adioyning to euery one of them.

[t] SHORHAM, an ancient Borough and hauen towne in Suſſex, firſt called, as Maſter Camden writeth, CIMENSHORE of *Cimen*, the brother of *Ciſſa*, who together with *Ælla* their father, landed a greater multitude of their Saxons. But in continuance of time a greate part of that towne being eaten vp with the ſea, and the mouth of the hauen with beech and ſand det vp, of a goodly towne it is become a ſmall village, at this day knowen by the name of OLD SHOREHAM, the decay of which gaue occaſion of the building and name of another not farre off from it, commonly called NEVV SHOREHAM.

[u] Heere Athelſtane King of the Weſt-Saxons, who made a lawe that no man ſhould be ſo hardy as to dare to coine money out of great townes priuiledged by the King for that purpuſe, erected a Minte for the coyning of his Siluer and other mettals, by which means it became ſo famous that in the time of the Saxons it deſerued the name of a city and was then called by them HASTINGACEASTER. In a plaine, before this towne, that bloody battaill betweene William, the baſtard, Duke of Normandy, that cruell tyrant, and Harold the vſurper, ſonne of Earle Goodwin, was fought vpon the fourteenth day of October, in the yeare of our Lord 1066. It is one of the cinque ports.

[w] DOVER, before the entrance of the Saxons was called *Dubris*, as Antoninus in his Iournal teſtifieth, who nameth it *Portus Dubris*, The hauen Dubris. Vpon that ſide next the ſea that was ſometime defended with a ſtrong wall, whereof ſome part is to be ſeene at this daie. Victred King of Kent did heere erect a goodly Church, which hee dedicated vnto Saint Martines. The caſtle which ſtandeth vpon the toppe of an exceding high cliffe, and is thought to be the ſtrongeſt holde of all England, and therefore called by Matthew Paris *Clauis & repagulum Angliæ*, The key and barre of England, was begunne, as is probable, by the Romans; yet not by Iulius Cæſar, as they would faine make men beleeue. Vpon another rocke or cliffe, ouer againſt this on the other ſide of the towne, there was, as ſeemeth, a lanterne or watch-tower (*Pharus*, they call it) oppoſite and anſwerable to that which the Romans had built at Bollein, beyond the ſtraights in Fraunce, which afterward being decaied was repaired by Charles the Great, and at this day is called by the French, *Tour d' order*, by the Engliſh, THE OLD MAN OF BVLLEN.

[x] This is that famous paſſage (*traiectus*,) from the Continent vnto this Iland, by which Cæſar and the Romans alwaies entred and had acceſſe hither: For vntill the time of Conſtans and Conſtantine Emperours of Rome, it was thought almoſt impoſſible to come hither from Rome, with a nauy thorough the maine Ocean: And ſince that long, it was, in time of Chriſtianity, by proclamation forbidden, that, whatſoeuer hee were, borne within the alleageance of England, that had a minde to goe beyond the ſeas for religion or pilgrimage, it ſhould not be lawfull for him to take ſhipping any where elſe but heere. The Frenchmen vulgarly call it *Le pas de Calais*, but the Engliſh call it *The ſtreights of Douer*.

[y] *London*, (we now call it) but of the French and Strangers it is commonly called *Londres* or *Londra*. Yet Tacitus, Ptolemey, Antonine, and Ammianus Marcellinus doe with one conſent write it LONDINVM or LONGIDINVM, ſo named of the Britons, as is probable, of *Llong*,

Ships

Ships, and *Dinas*, a Citie : answerable to those places of Græcia *Naupactus*, *Naustathmo*, &c. denominated of Ships. It is doubtlesse a very ancient citie, as Ammianus Marcellinus testifieth, who twelue hundred yeares since called it *Vetustum oppidum*, An ancient towne. Yet Iulius Cæsar neuer mentioneth it in all his writings. Cornelius Tacitus, who liued in the daies of Nero, that bloody Emperour, was the first, if I be not deceiued, that euer wrot of it, calling it by the name of *Oppidum, copiâ negotiatorum, & commeatu maximè celebre*, A Towne very famous both for trafficke and great concourse of Marchants, as also for victualls and all manner of prouision whatsoeuer. Nay he that made the Panegyricke oration to Constantius the Emperour, and Marcellinus who liued after him, giue it no better title. Yet at this day it is An abridgement or breefe view of the whol land, The Imperiall seate of the Britishiles, *Regumq; Angliæ camera*, and The chamber of the English Kings : and therefore it may now iustly assume that title of AVGVSTA, The roiall city, which Ammianus so many hundred yeeres since gaue vnto it. And being situate vpon the rising of a little hill, in a most wholsome and healthfull aire, in the middest of the richest countries of the land, all a long vpon the North side of the Thames, one of the goodliest riuers of Europe, it is at this day as famous a Marte, for all manner of trade and traffícke as any in the whole world beside. The wals of this citie, which are about three miles in compasse, are not ancient, although some doe write, that at the entreatie of Queene Helena, Constantine the Great caused them to be built. Beside those many and large Suburbes without the wals, there is ioined to it, vpon the West the citie of WESTMINSTER, and vpon the South by a faire stone bridge the BOROVGH OF SOVTHVVARKE, equall for bignesse and multitude of people to many great and good cities : So that London in this respect may iustly be called *Tripoli d' Angliterra*. This *Bridge* was begunne first of timber, and afterward in the time of King Iohn it was made all of Free-stone. The foundation of that goodly Mynster or Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul was first laid by Ethelbert King of Kent.

[a] *Yarmouth*, as we now call it, a very goodly sea towne in the county of Norffolke, situate at the mouth of the riuer Gerne (*Garienis*,) whereof it tooke the name, and was first called *Gernemouth*, and then by corruption in processe of time *Garmouth*, and *Yarmoth*. It is inclosed almost on all sides with water, vpon the West with the riuer aforesaid : vpon the South and East with the maine sea : only vpon the North it lieth open to the firme land, vpon which side it is defended from the assault of the enemy by a very strong wall, which together with the riuer doe make a kinde of Square figure longer one way then an other. On the East side standeth a Block-house, well furnished with great ordinance to defend the hauen and towne from pirates and sea robbers. It hath but one Church, but that is a marueillous faire great one with a very high Spire, seene far off both by sea and land.

[b] What this towne should be, and where it should stand I cannot say for certaine. The letters in the Arabicke, and the proportion of distance from Yarmouth and Grynsby, doe directly point at Drayton in Northhampton-shire. But because it is too far off from the sea, and was neuer greater then now it is, and for that I finde him so often faulty in those accounts, I doe not beleeue that he meant that place. The name commeth very neere to *Torksey*, which is situate vpon the Trent, and, as Master Camden saith, although now it be but a small towne, yet in times past it hath beene much greater and more famous. For in time of William the First, as appeareth by Doomesday booke, it had two hundred citizens, and enioyed many great and large priuileges.

[c] *Grimsby*, in Lincolnshire, sometime a very great Marte towne, much resorted vnto from all quarters both by Sea and Land, so long as the hauen lay open ready to entertaine Ships of any reasonable burden. But as the hauen did in continuance of time decay, so the glory of the towne, by little and little vanished, and resigned vp her trade vnto Kingston vpon Hull, her ouerthwarte neighbour, which euer since the time of Richard the Second, hath greatly flourished, in whose daies of a small village and a very few poore Fisher-mens cottages it began to grow to that greatnesse, that of a sudden it was not much inferiour to many prety cities.

[d] *Yorke*, a very goodly citie, situate vpon the riuer Ouse. For beauty, greatnesse, strength, riches and pleasure it is inferiour to none in all England, but London only. Old writers call it EBORACVM, the Welchmen *Ebrauc*, or *Effroc* : the Saxons *Eferwic* : And therefore I suspect that this my authour did write it *Efferwic*, not *Effradic* : but I alter nothing. It is a very ancient citie oft mentioned in Roman Coines and histories, whereby it is manifest that *Legio sexta victrix*, the sixth conquering legion, did ordinarily reside in this city. The Emperours Seuerus and Constantius, father to Constantine the Great, so long as they abode in this Ile, did keepe their court heere, and dying in these parts, were buried, in this city. This Constantius being a very godly and religious Christian Prince; made it first as our histories report, a Bishops sea, which Honorius Bishop of Rome, afterward aduanced vnto the dignity of a Metropolitane, or Archbishopricke, which, beside the large iurisdiction that it had heere in England, had also vnder it all Scotland.

[e] *Wiske*, it is called at this day. It riseth in Richmond-shire not farre from Wharleton Castle, as Christopher Saxto maketh me beleeue.

[f] I finde no mention at all of this place, either in Master Camden, or any other. Onely in the same Saxton vpon the foresaid riuer, some two or three miles aboue Northaluerton, I finde *Danby Wiske* : but whether our authour meant this or not I cannot tell. But I would gladly learne of what place the Lord of *Vescy*, tooke his name.

[g] *Lincolne*, a large and faire city, situate now vpon the North side of the riuer Witham, called by Ptolemey and Antonine LINDVM, by Beda *Lindecollinum*, by the Normans, as Master Camden testifieth, *Nichol.*

[h] This is very false : For this riuer hauing hitherto, from his fountaine, bent his course Northward as if it meant indeed to vnload it selfe at Grimesby, doth notwithstanding heere alter that determination, and turning it selfe cleane another way at length falleth into the sea at Boston; a place almost full South both from Lincolne and Grimesby.

[i] *Durham*, situate vpon the top of an hill, by the riuer Weare, which runneth almost round about it, and thereupon was called by the Saxons *Dun-holme*, that is, if we shall interpret it into English, The hill-ile, is no ancient city : For the first stone of it, as our histories report was laid by the Monkes of Lindesferne, in the yeere of our Lord 995. before that we find no mention of it. William the First built the Castle vpon the top of the Hill, which since that time was the Bishops palace.

[k] *Ireland*, the greatest iland in these Seas, Brittain only excepted : for it runneth out in length from South to North about foure hundred miles: and where it is narrowest it is well neere two hundred miles ouer. But of this we haue spoken in another place.

[l] *Denmarke*, (we now cal it) is for the most part inuironed and washed with the salt sea: and therefore he doth not greatly erre, in that he termeth it An Iland.

[m] *Island* (if I be not deceiued) which Solinus in the thirtie fiue chapter of his Polyhistor, saith, is two daies saile from Cathnesse, the North cape of Scotland : His words are these, *A Caledoniæ promontorio Thulen petentibus bidui nauigatio est.* Those that doe trauell betweene the cape of Caledonia or Cathnesse and Thule, doe make it two daies saile. Item in the same chapter, a little beneath, he writeth that, *Ab Orcadibus Thulem vsq; quinq; dierum & noctium nauigatio est.* From the Orkney iles, to Thule are fiue daies, and fiue nights saile. Yet Island is not that ancient Thule, as Master Camden, in his Britania, proueth at large. The position and distances answer well to Thule, but the quantity or bignesse argueth that he meant Island, which is much farther off either from the coast of Norway, or borders of Scotland, as we shall by and by shew more plainly.

[n] So it is written apparently : But obserue heere, That of the Arabicke letters, diuerse in forme and shape of body, are the very same, and are onely distinguished one from another by pricks or points, placed either ouer their heads or vnderneath them. Heereupon it is that that Arabicke word which heere I call *Zanbaga*, (supposing only one letter to be misplaced, which might be the fault of the printer) may indifferently be either *Norbaga*, or *Norwega*, as the Danes call it : or *Neriga*, or *Nerigon*, whereof Pliny speaketh; which is all one in effect. For Pomponius Mela saith that *Thule Bergarum* (thus the learned Clarencieux readeth, not *Belgarum*) *litori apposita est* : that is, Thule is vpon the coast of Norway, ouer against the citie Bergen. And it is out of all question, saith the same authour, that by Nerigon Pliny did vnderstand that same country which at this day we call Norway.

[o] That our authour did meane Island, if there were no other argument, this one were alone sufficient to prooue it. For I doe not remember that any one of the ancient writers euer tooke vpon him to define Thule according to his length and breadth : only Ptolemey and those other authours haue pointed at it, as we haue shewed before, and haue told vs whereabout it lieth in the Sea by the longitude and latitude of it, as also by the situation of it from Scotland, The Orkeney iles, and Bergen in Norway. Whereas he saith that the length of Rosland is 400 miles, it is, I say, apparant that he meant Island. For Ortelius in his Island thus writeth of it : *Patet hæc insula in longitudine centum milliarium Germanicorum, vt vulgus scriptorum habet:* The length of this Iland, as the common sort of writers doe testifie, is one hundred Germane miles : Now that a common or ordinary Dutch mile, doth containe foure English or Italian miles, it is a thing so commonly knowen that it needeth no proofe. But hauing handled, Gentle Reader, the particulars, for the most part before in their seuerall places, least I be too tedious in a thing not greatly needfull I cease to trouble thee any longer.

GALIZIA, a kingdome of Spaine.

THe kingdome of Galizia is bounded vpon the Weſt and North, with the Ocean ſea; vpon the Eaſt, with the Aſturias and the kingdome of Leon : vpon the South, with the riuer Miño, and the Kingdome of Portingall. It was ſometime, as Ferdinand Oiea, the authour of this Mappe, writeth, much greater then now it is at this daie, and was then held to be one of the largeſt kingdomes of all Spaine: For it extended it ſelfe Eaſtward vp as farre as the mountaines of Biſcaya, and the head of the great riuer Duero, (*Durius* Pliny calleth it) and ſo from thence it ranne all along by the banke of this riuer euen till where it falleth into the maine ſea, as our ſaid authour prooueth, by the teſtimony of Marius Aretius in his deſcription of Spaine, of Annius Viterbius, and Floriano de Campo in the 40. chapter of his fourth booke; and likewiſe in the third chapter of his fourth booke. It is very vneuen, and mounteinous, or euery where full of dry barrein hils and dales, and therfore much of it, by reaſon it wanteth water, is waſte and not inhabited. Their Villages and townes, (eſpecially the greater and better ſort of them,) are ſituate vpon the Sea, or vpon ſome great riuer not farre from thence, except Santiago, Lugo, and Mondoñedo with one or two more. Yet, which is very ſtrange, heere are bred ſuch woonderfull ſtore of horſes, that that fable, which reporteth that hereabouts in Spaine the mares conceiue with foale by vertue of the winde, may ſeeme to be ſomething probable. Yea and this our authour Fernandez Oiea, ſaith, that it hath great ſtore of cattell, and of all manner of Deere aſwell for neceſſary prouiſion and mainteinance of the houſe, as for game and diſporte for the nobility and gentry of the land. But of Fiſh heere taken, not only in the Sea but alſo in the freſh riuers, there is ſuch variety and woonderfull ſtore that it is from hence conueighed to moſt places throughout all Spaine. It hath many hot bathes, and other ſprings and waters of rare and ſoueraigne vertues. It yeeldeth great plenty of wine, and that ſo good, eſpecially that which is made about Orenſe and Riuadauia, that it is tranſported from hence farre and neere into all countries Chriſtian. It offordeth much good fruite of all ſorts, but eſpecially of Limons and Orenges. Silke and Flax, are verie great and gainefull commodities vnto the inhabitants. Heere were ſometime, as Pliny teſtifieth, very rich Mines of gold. And Niger writeth that, amongſt the Artabri, (who inhabited not farre from Cape finiſter,) the riuers and brooks did bring downe, after any great ſtore of raine, Earth mingled with Siluer, Tynne and Gold-ore : yea and that the ſoile heere was ſo fertile of Gold, Copper and Lead, that ofttimes the husbandmen with their ploughes did turne vp great cloddes of good gold. Yet we know now, ſaith Maginus, that the Mines of this country at this day are of no great account. It hath alſo ſome quarreis of fine marble. Pedro de Medina reckoneth vp threeſcore Cities and townes of note in Galizia, of which theſe following are the moſt famous and renowmed, and therefore the more worthy the ſpeaking of in this place. Compostella, a goodly city ſituate betweene the two riuers Sar, and Sarela, is now commonly called and knowen by the name of Santiago, *Saint Ieameſes*, for that the body of the glorious Apoſtle Saint Iames, elder brother to Iohn the Euangeliſt, who firſt preached the goſpel heere and planted Chriſtianity amongſt the Spaniards, lieth heere interred : and in honour of this bleſſed Apoſtle, by the conſent generally of all, Prince, Nobles and Prelates, it was long ſince adorned with the title and dignity of Metropolitan. This by-word is common amongſt the Spaniards, That there be three Apoſtolicall Churches in the world moſt renowmed and famous, Saint Peters in Rome, Saint Ieamſes in Spaine, and Saint Iohns in Epheſus. They commonly hold, that the firſt Church that euer was built in Spaine, was that of our Lady in Saragoſa, the ſecond was this of Saint Iames. Heere alſo is a goodly Vniuerſity and ſchoole of good learning, where all the Liberall Sciences are profeſſed and taught, and many ſtudents are brought vp and maintained vntill they come to be of age and abilitie for publike ſeruice either in the Church or Commonwealth. The Groine, is a very goodly towne, ſituate in an iſthmos or demy-ile, betweene two baies or creeks of the ſea, whereof the one is held to be one of the beſt hauens of the world : And therefore heere for the moſt parte of the Kings ſhips, in time of peace doe lie at anchor. Lvgo, one of the principall cities of all Galizia, ſtandeth vpon the Miño, not farre from Caſtro de Rey where this riuer ariſeth. It is very ancient, and was out of doubt, knowen to the Romans, at ſuch time they bore the ſway in theſe parts : yet there be ſome which doe thinke it to haue beene built by the Vandals, long ſince the decay of that eſtate. Mondonnedo is a faire city ſeated vpon a little riuer toward the Northren ſea coaſt, not farre from Riuadeo. It was aunciently called *Glandomiro*. Orense, ſituate vpon the riuer Miño, is a very great and large citie. The wines that are heere made, are counted to be of the beſt, and equall to thoſe of Riuadauia. Some thinke that it was in old time called *Auria*, yet the Romans, as it is probable, called it *Aquas Calidas*, of the hotte bathes, which heere are founde, and are now of the Spaniards called *Burgas*. Tvy, or, as ſome write it, *Tuyd*, built alſo vpon the riuer Miño, not farre from the maine Sea, was firſt founded, as they fable by certaine Greeks, who came hither from Troy with Diomedes. Lucius Marineus Siculus maketh Bvrgos to be a city of Galizia. His words are theſe: Burgos, ſaith he, is a very famous and ancient city of Galizia in Spaine. It was ſometime, as ſome authours reporte, called *Maſburgi*, *Liconitiurgis*, *Brauum*, and *Auca*, or as Pliny writeth it, *Ceuca*. It is a very rich and populous citie, much reſorted vnto by Gentlemen and Marchants : of the one ſorte for pleaſure, of the other for profit; and therefore it is euery day greatly enlarged with goodly and ſumptuous newe buildings. If thou deſire more of this city, I wiſh thee to repaire to George Braun his Theater of the chiefe cities of the world : If more of this kingdome, read Peter de Medina his *Las Grandezas ycoſas notabiles de Eſpaña*, of the ſtrange and memorable things of Spaine; and I make no doubt, if not with truthes and good hiſtoricall diſcourſes, yet with tedious tales and fables, thou ſhalt haue thy bellie full.

DESCRIPCION DEL REYNO DE GALIZIA,

AVTH. F. FER. OÏEA, ORD. PRED.

A DON PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO Y ANDRADE, CONDE DE LEMOS, DE VILLALVA Y ANDRADE, MARQVES DE SARRIA. &c.

Galizia es vno de los muchos Reynos de Espña, que posee nuestro Rey Filipo. Era antiguamente mucho mayor que ahora, comprendia todas las tierras, y provincias que ay dentro de los limites siguientes, de la mar del Norte y montaña de Iunto a Vizcaya, hasta las fuentes del gran Rio Duero, y de ay todo lo que el corre hasta dar consigo en la mar, y caminando por las orillas della hasta boluer al mismo punto de donde salimos. Mariꝰ Aretij dialog. de descript. Hisp. apud Beroſium, et Viterb. in inquisit. et Florian. de Campo lib. 3. c. 40, et 42. et lib. 4. c. 3. Oy en dia con la mudança del gouierno, y de los tiempos, ha quedado con este nombre solo lo que parece en esta tabla: de lo qual tiene V. Exª vna gran parte, y assi por ella como por la mucha afficion que todos los Principes de su casa han tenido siempre a las cosas deste Reyno, me pareció se le deuia de Iusticia la ymagen, y descripcion del. Supplico a V. Exª la reciua con la gracia y amor que suele. &c.

Abunda de carnes este Reyno y de todo genero de caça, de mucho y muy buen pescado, assi de mar como de rios, de que se prouee la mayor parte de España. Tiene grande abundancia de aguas frias y calientes que llaman baños, mucho vino y del mejor que se halla en toda la Europa, particularmente el de Orense, y Riua dauia, del qual se prouen muchas prouincias del Reyno, y de fuera del. Tiene muchas y muy buenas frutas, limas y naranjas de todo genero, Seda y mucho lino, muchos minerales de Oro y plata, hierro &c. y algunas canteras de marmol. Su temperamento ni frio ni caliente.

IOANNES BAPTISTA VRINTS, ÆMVLVS STVDII GEOGRAPHIÆ D. ABRAHAMI ORTELII, P. M. COSMOG. REGII, EXCVDIT.

SEPTENTRIO. NOR: TE.

OCCIDENS. PONIEN: TE.

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PARTE
DE
ASTVRIAS.
PARTE
DEL
REYNO
DE LEON.
DEL REYNO DE PORTVGAL.
ORIENS.
Escala de Leguas Españolas:
Castropol
Riuadeo
Abres
Santiso
Sante
Tierra de Miranda
Peubla de Nauia
Trauada
Buron
Quintela
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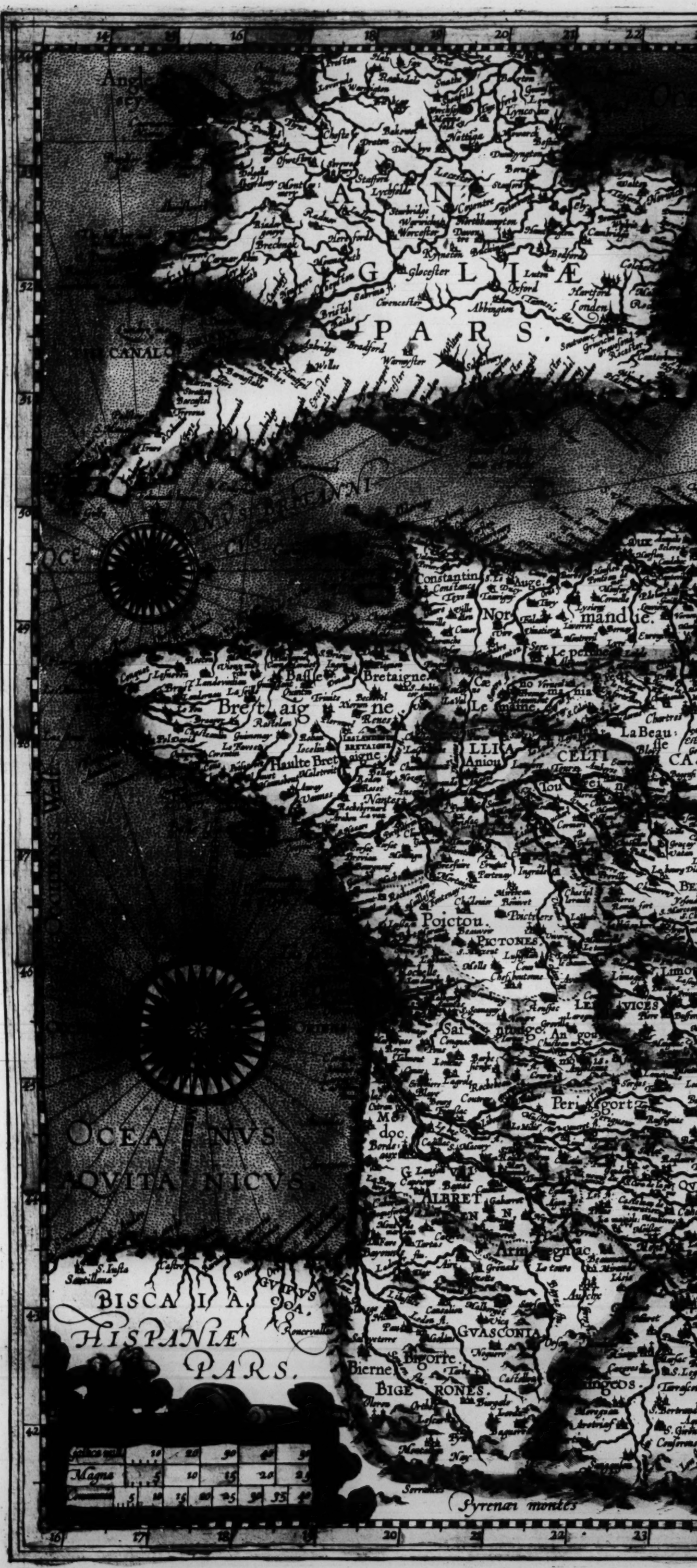
Otero de Rey
Castro verde
Val de Vaiera
Lugo
Nauia del varca
Chanca R.
R. Miño
R. Chouro
Paços de Neyra
Fuen Sagrada
Quinta
R. Neyra
Puebla de S. Iulian
Barreyra fort
S. Roman
P. de Neyra
R. Sarria
Porto marin
Sarria
M. Samos
Nogales
Ceruantes
Paradela
Doncos
Ferreyyra
Tria caſtela
Villa pun
tierra
Nozeda
Villa soto
Fuen fria
Valcaçar
Zebreros
Riuas altas
Layosa
Canedo
Fiaua
R. Valcaçar
Villa franca
Puebla de Brollen
Monforte de Lemos
P. Paradela
Pacios
Cacabelos
Losada
Torbeo
Courel
Cas callan
Ponferrada
Castro de Caldelas
Tierra de Aguiar
Burgo
Rubian
Maceda
Madorra
S. Clodio
Nobaes
Castro de Valdorras
Orense
Peyrtes
Monte Furado
Tierra de Cabrera.
Allariz
Cortegada
Buen Iesus
Portela
Bollo
Maceda de Tribes
Puente
Viana
Valde de conso
Sotelo
Fiadelo
Porto
Tierra de Limia
Lasa
Vegas de Camba
Pias
Canda
Requexo
Villa de Rey
Serboy
Monte Rey
Barrera
Peregro
Luuian
Padornelo
Puebla de Senabria
Porquera
Paços
Oymbra
Tamagudas
Lobios
Val de Salas
Videferri
Araujo
Lombo
Chaues
DIA.
IES.

FRANCE.

FRance (or Gallia, as the Latines called it,) at this day one of the goodlieſt and greateſt Kingdomes of Europe, hath notwithſtanding in forepaſſed ages, beene much larger then now it is. For in Iulius Cæſars time it conteined all that Weſterne part of the Maineland inhabited and poſſeſſed by the *Belgæ*, *Aquitani*, *Celtæ* and *Heluetij*, bounded vpon the North by the Rhein, vpon the Weſt by the maine Ocean ſea, vpon the South with the Pyreney mountaines, and vpon the Eaſt with the ſtately Alpes. For thus he writeth in the Firſt booke of his Commentaries of the warres of France: Gallia *eſt omnis diuiſa in partes tres: Quarum vnam incolunt* Belgae, *aliam* Aqvitani, *tertiam qui ipſorum lingua* Celtae, *noſtra* Galli, *appellantur. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, à Belgis Matrona, et Sequana diuidit.* All France is diuided into three parts: whereof the one is poſſeſſed of the *Belgæ*, the other of the *Aquitani*, the third of thoſe people which they in their language call *Celtæ*, wee in ours *Galli*. The *Galli* (or *Gaules*) are diuided from the Aquitanes by the riuer Garonne; and from the *Belgæ* by the Marne and Seine. Item a little beneath hee ſaith that, Gallia beginneth at the riuer Rhoſne, and it is bounded with the Garonne, the Ocean ſea, and Belgium; moreouer toward the Sequani and Heluetij it abbutteth vpon the Rhein: It bendeth ſomewhat Northward. Belgivm beginneth at the outmoſt borders of Gallia; and from thence it coſteth along by the inner ſide of the riuer Rhein: It lieth North and by Eaſt from thereſt of Gallia. Aqvitania ariſeth at the riuer Garonne, and ſo from thence it falleth downe to the Pyreney mountaines, and the Spaniſh ſeas: It lieth Weſt and by North from the reſt of France. Nay beſide this diuiſion, there was yet another much more large, extending the bounds of France beyond the Alpes which did include a good part of Italy, and therefore it was of the Romans named Gallia Cisalpina, Fraunce on this ſide the Alpes, or *Italia Gallica*, France in Italy. But of theſe and the like diuiſions we haue in the former ſpoken plentifully, and therefore we now ſurceaſe to repeat them againe in this place. And we are not ignorant how much of this large compaſſe heere deſcribed is at this day ſeuered from the crowne of France, and hath theſe many yeeres beene gouerned by ſeuerall Lords and Princes. A great part of Gallia Belgica, as namely Flaunders, Brabant, Artois, Limburgh and other) belongeth vnto the King of Spaine; Holland, Zeland, with the reſt of the Low-countries are gouerned by the States: Zuittzerland, Cleue, Lorrain, Alſas, Sauoy, Piemont, and ſome other prouinces are held of the Emperour, and are ſubiect to their proper Princes: and no one foote, for ought I know, of Italy beyond the Alpes doth belong now to the crowne or kingdome of France. The ſeuerall Shires or Prouinces of this kingdome are very many, whereof the moſt principall are theſe, Boulennois, Ponthieu, Caux, Picardy, Normandy, Fraunce, Beauſſe, Bretaigne, Aniow, Le Maine, Poitow, Lymoſin, Santoine, Guien, Gaſcoigne, Perigot, Quercy, Champaine, Berrey, Gaſtinois, Sologne, Auuergne, Niuernois, Lyomois, Charrolois, Bourbonois, Maine, Daulphein, Prouince, Languedocke, Bloys, or Blaſois, Forram, Burgundy, La Franche Conte, Vermandois and ſome few others mentioned in this Mappe. The whole land generally is very fertile and withall paſſing pleaſant and healthfull: and thereupon they vſe to ſay that Lombardy is the garden of Italy, and France is the garden of Europe. Yet ſome places are more fertile for ſome one commodity then others are. Picardy, Normandy, and Languedocke are as goodly countries for Corne, as any in all Chriſtendome beſide. Some places doe afforde great ſtore of fruits, ſome as great plenty of Wood: In ſome places Flax and Hempe doe grow in great abundance, in other places they make as great a commoditie of their Woad. The whole countrey generally in all places affordeth much wine, but the beſt is made in Beauſſe about Orleans. They haue ſome mines of Iron, but many of Salt. Whereupon La Noüe ſaith, that the Corne, Wine, Salt and Woad that is from hence tranſported into forraine Countries, doth bring in yeerely to the ſubiects and crowne of France twelue hundred thouſand pounds of currant mony. And Iohn Bodine affirmeth that Such ſprings of Corne, Salt and wine doe heere flow ſo copiouſly, that it is almoſt impoſſible to empty them or drawe them quit dry. Another, a country man of ours, a worthy gentleman and of as good iudgement, as the beſt of them, ſaith that in the prouince of Limoſin, are the beſt Beeues: about Orleans, the beſt Wines: in Auuergne, the beſt Swine; and in Berry, the choiſeſt Mutton, and greateſt ſtore of Sheepe. In France there are twelue Archbiſhoprickes: and one hundred and foure Suffraganes, or Biſhops. Bodine ſaith that there are in France twentie ſeuen thouſand and foure hundred Pariſh Churches, counting onely euery city for a Pariſh. The cities and walled townes in this country are very many, but of them all Paris is the chiefe, which doth as much excell the reſt, as the lofty cedar doth the loweſt ſhrubbes: And I haue heard ſay, if my memory faile me not, that the King of France, being demaunded by an Embaſſadour, how many cities there were in all that his whole country and kingdome, reckoned vp a great number, and amongſt them made no mention at all of Paris: and being againe asked the reaſon why he did not account that for one amongſt the reſt, anſweared that Paris was another world. This towne is ſeated in the Ile of France vpon the riuer Sein, in as pleaſant and fertile a place as elſewhere may be found in this whole kingdome. It is a very ancient city, called by Cæſar *Lutetia*, by Ptolemey *Lucotecia*, and by Iulianus in his Miſopogonus, Leucetia. Zoſimus nameth it *Pariſium*, and Marcellinus, *Caſtellum Pariſiorum*, The caſtle of the Pariſij: For this prouince which now they call properly France, or The Ile of France, was the ancient ſeat and habitation of the Pariſij. The riuer Sein, (*Sequana*) parting it ſelfe into two ſtreames, diuideth this towne into three parts, to wit, The *Burge* vpon the North ſide: The *Vniuerſity*, vpon the South: and The *Ville*, in the middeſt, in the ile aforeſaid, which ſeemeth to be the old towne mentioned by Cæſar. For thus he writeth in the ſeuenth booke of his Commentaries of the warres of France: *Id oppidum* (*Lutetia* hee meaneth) *Pariſiorum, poſitum in inſula fluminis Sequanæ.* Lutetia that towne of the Pariſij, is ſituate in an iland in the riuer Sein. It is, as our learned countryman reporteth, tenne Engliſh miles about by the wals. The Vniuerſity was founded by Charles the Great in the yeere of our Lord eight hundred. For other particulars I wiſh thee to looke backe to that which we haue written before generally of France, or particularly of diuers and ſundry ſeuerall Prouinces of the ſame. And beſide thoſe authours before named, thou maieſt adioine that our learned countriemam, who not long ſince ſet out a diſcourſe of this kingdome intituled, The view of France.


Anglesey
Chester
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Gloucester
Oxford
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Bristol
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Wells
Exeter
Salisbury
Winchester
Reading
Buckingham
Bedford
Cambridge
London
Hartford
Norwich
Lincoln
Nottingham
Derby
Stamford
Rutland
Huntingdon
Ely
Colchester
Ipswich
Suffolk
Essex
Kent
Surrey
Sussex
Hampshire
Berkshire
Oxfordshire
Gloucestershire
Monmouthshire
Herefordshire
Shropshire
Cheshire
Lancashire
Yorkshire
Durham
Northumberland
Westmorland
Cumberland
Warwickshire
Staffordshire
Derbyshire
Nottinghamshire
Lincolnshire
Rutlandshire
Northamptonshire
Leicestershire
Huntingdonshire
Cambridgeshire
Norfolk
Suffolk
Essex
Middlesex
Hertfordshire
Buckinghamshire
Bedfordshire
Wiltshire
Somersetshire
Dorsetshire
Devonshire
Cornwall
Glamorganshire
Brecknockshire
Radnorshire
Montgomeryshire
Denbighshire
Flintshire
Carnarvonshire
Anglesey
Merioneth
Cardiganshire
Pembrokeshire
Carmarthenshire
Breconshire
Monmouthshire
Glamorganshire
Radnorshire
Montgomeryshire
Denbighshire
Flintshire
Carnarvonshire

1. Wester ems
2. Berckem
3. Oester ems
4. Iuyst
5. Bayssen
6. Buyserdiep
7. Norderuy
8. Baltrum

WEST: PHALIA.

GERMANIÆ PARS.

GALLIA.

Geographica Galliæ descriptio, de integro plurimis in locis emendata ac Regionum limitibus distincta; auctore Petro Plantio.

Quicquid terrarum Rhenus, Alpibus, mari Mediterraneo, Pyrenæis montibus, oceano Aquitanico Britannico et Germanico clauditur; communi nomine Latinis Gallia appellatur: quibus limitibus potentissimum Francorum regnum, Sabaudia, Burgundiæ comitatus, Helvetia, Alsatia, Lotharingia, inferior Germania, et quædam aliæ regiones hodie continentur.

Oriens: Oost.

Mediterraneum Mare.

The Duchie of LIMBORGH,

in the Low Countries.

GERMANIA INFERIOR, or, as we now call it, The Low countries, is at this day diuided into theſe ſeuenteene prouinces: to wit, foure *Duchies*, Brabant, Limbourgh, Lukenburgh & Guelderland: ſeuen *Counties*, or *Earldomes*, Flanders, Artois, Heinault, Holland, Zeland, Namur, and Zutphen: one *Marquiſate*, commonly called The Marquiſate of the Sacred Empire: fiue *Grand Signeories*, Frizeland, Mechlin, Vtreckt, Ouer-iſſel, and Groninghen. Of the moſt of theſe we haue in the former ſpoken ſeuerally and at large, onely of Limborgh, which although it be one of the leaſt, yet in honor and dignity not the leaſt, we haue hitherto ſpoken little or nothing. The Dukedome of LIMBOVRGH, therefore, is a very little prouince, ſituate in the middeſt betweene the Duchie of Gulich, Gelderland, the Biſhopricke of Leege and Lutzenburge: The citie Limburgh, or as they vulgarly call it *Lympurch*, the chiefe towne of this prouince and whereof it tooke the name, ſtandeth vpon the riuer Weſſe, or Weſdo, as they name it, and is diſtant from Aix three leagues, but from Leige it is foure at the leaſt or ſomewhat more. It is a very ſtrong towne both by nature and arte: For being built vpon the riſing of a ſtony hill, it is encloſed round with a very defenſible wall, garded heere and there with diuers ſtrong towers, beſide a goodly large Caſtle all of free ſtone vpon the toppe of the hill. The ſituation and proſpect of this citie is moſt pleaſant and commendable. For at the foote of the hill, at the townes ſide, runneth the riuer, vnto which adioineth a goodly fertile plaine where daily great ſtore of cattell are kept and mainteined to the great commodity and gaine of the inhabitants round about. This city is not ancient, nor once mentioned by any old writer, as D. Remacle Fuſch, a learned Phyſician, this countriman borne, plainly confeſſeth, and yet he ſaith that hee had diligently ſearched and turned ouer all authours, who either of ſet purpoſe, or by the way, haue handled that kind of argument. The ſoile is very good and fertile, both for corne and paſture, eſpecially about Heruey, a fine village not farre from Clermont. Onely wine it yeeldeth none at all; but in ſted of that, they make of barley ſteeped and ſodden, a kinde of very ſtrong drinke, which will aſſoone make the toſſe-pot drunke, as the ſtrongeſt wine in France. Lewis Guicciardine writeth that, about halfe a Dutch mile off, from this towne, there is a Mine or quarry of ſtone, that is very like to mettall: of Pliny, in the 10. Chapter of the foure and thirtieth booke of his Naturall hiſtorie it is called *Lapis æroſus*, *Cadmia*, and *lapis calaminaris* (if I be not deceiued) The braſſe ſtone, or Copper ore. D. Fuſch teſtifieth that it hath alſo diuerſe veines of Lead and Iron. A kinde of blacke ſtone cole, like vnto that which we heere call Seacoale, of a ſulphurous nature, a good fuell and much vſed of Farriers and Smithes, is in diuers places of the country digged out of the ground in great abundance. Moreouer heere are found diuers ſorts of ſtone, not much vnlike to Marble or Iaſper party coloured, very beautiful and good for building. This countrey at the firſt was no more but a County or Earldome: vntill that Fredericke, ſurnamed Barbaroſſo, in the yeere of our Lord 1172. graced it with the title and dignity of a Duchie. The firſt Duke that enioied this honor was Henry the Firſt, lineally deſcended from Henry the Fourth, that valiant and religious Emperour. At length Henry the Second Duke of Limburgh, dying without heire male, Iohn the Firſt Duke of Brabant, about the yeere after Chriſts incarnation 1293, by right of inheritance claimed the ſame, and by dint of ſworde, driuing out Reynold Earle of Gelderland, the Vſurper, obteined it, ſince whoſe daies it hath beene quietly poſſeſſed by the houſe of Brabant. Therefore for iuſtice in ciuill cauſes, not only Limburg, but alſo Faulconburg, Dalem and other liberties and free townes beyond the Moſe, do come to the courts of Brabant, which ordinarily are held at Bruſſels: otherwiſe for eccleſiaſticall iuriſdiction they doe belong to the dioceſſes of that Biſhop of Leige. But beſide this dukedome of Limburgh there are diuers other Iuriſdictions and Signiories deſcribed in this Charte, of the which theſe following are the chiefe, whereof it ſhal not be amiſſe to ſpeake a word or two. *Faulconburgh*, (*Valckembourg* it is called of the Dutch, but of the French, *Fauquemont*) is a very prety towne, which hath iuriſdiction and command ouer a large circuite of ground conteining many fine villages. It is three great Dutch miles from Aix, and but two ſmall miles from Maſtricht. It was conquered and taken by Iohn the third, Duke of Brabant; who ouercame Ramot the Lord of Faulconburgh, a troubleſome man, that at that time laid ſeege to Maſtricht and had much and oft vexed the country round about him. DALEM is a prety fine towne, with a Caſtle, but of no great ſtrength. It is three long miles from Aix, and two from Liege: It was honoured with the title of an Earldome, and had iuriſdiction and command ouer many villages and a great circuit of ground vp as high as the riuer of Moſe. Henry the Second, Duke of Brabant conquered it and adioined it to his dominions. ROIDVCK, or, as Guicciardin calleth it *Rhodele-duc*, is an ancient little towne with an old Caſtle, about one long Dutch mile, as the forenamed authour would haue it, from Faulconburg: yet this our Mappe maketh it about two. AIX or AIX LACHAPELLE, if we may beleeue Munſter, was that which the Latines called *Aquiſgranum* ſo much ſpoken of and mentioned in the ſtories of Charles the Great and others of thoſe times. Others would haue it to be that which Ptolemey in the 9 chapter of the ſecond booke of his Geography calleth *Veterra*, and where he ſaith the thirtieth Legion, called *Vlpia legio* did reſide. Limprand nameth it *Palatis de Grau*, Rheginon, *Palais de eaux*, that is, the Water palace; which in my iudgement ſeemeth moſt probable; becauſe I find that that city in Prouence in France which the Romans called *Aquæ Sextiæ*, the Frenchmen do at this day call *Aix*. This city is ſituate betweene Brabant, Limburgh, the Duchie of Gulicke, and the Biſhopricke of Liege. Some thinke that it was deſtroied and laid leuell with the ground by Attila king of the Humes: others thinke that it was firſt founded by Charles the Great. But to leaue all theſe as doubtfull, this is certeine that it ſtandeth in a moſt pleaſant plaine and as healthfull and ſweet an aire, as any may be elſwhere found in theſe parts. That faire Church, of our Sauiour and the bleſſed Virgin his mother, was built by this Emperour, and by him was endowed with great lands, priuiledges, many holy and precious reliques brought thither from ſundry places of the world. Beatus Rhenanus writeth that Charles the Great made it the head and chiefe city of the kingdome of France, and generally of all the whole Empire, the ordinary Court and place of reſidence for the Emperour in theſe Weſterne parts of the ſame. Moreouer he ordained that heere the Emperour ſhould, by the Biſhop of Collen, Metropolitan of this prouince, be crowned with a crown of Iron: at Millan, with a crowne of Siluer; and at Rome with a crowne of Gold. Ouer one of the doores of the Towne-houſe are written theſe ſix Latine verſes, *Carolus inſignem reddens hanc condidit vrbem, Quam libertauit poſt Romam: conſtituendo, Quòd ſit trans Alpes hic ſemper regia ſedes: Vt caput vrbs cunctæ colat hanc, & Gallia tota. Gaudet Aquiſgranum præ cunctis munere clarum, Quæ prius imperij leges nunc laureat almi.* And ouer another doore, theſe two, *Hic ſedes regni trans Alpes habeatur, Caput omnium ciuitatum, & prouinciarum Galliæ.* This famous Emperour hauing reigned ouer the Frenchmen 47. yeares and worne the imperiall diadem 14. ended his life in the yeere of our Lord 813. and was heere enterred in a tombe of Marble, in our Ladies Church with this plaine epitaph; *Caroli Magni Chriſtianiſſimi, Romanorum Imperatoris Corpus hoc conditum eſt ſepulchro.* That is, the body of Charles the Great, Emperour of the Romans, lieth heere interred in this tombe. Thus farre Guicciardine, to whom I wiſh thee to repaire if thou deſire a larger diſcourſe of theſe particulars.

LEODIENSIS

ILLVSTRISSIMO DOCTISSIMOQVE DOMINO D. GASTONI SPINOLÆ COMITI BRVACENSI, &c. ORDINIS EQVESTRIS S. IACOBI, PRIMO A STABVLIS, ATQVE A CVBICVLIS SERENISSIMI DVCIS BRABANTIÆ, EIVSDEMQVE IN BELLICIS CONSILIIS ASSESSORI ORDINARIO, DVCATVS LIMBVRGENSIS, TOTIVSQVE REGIONIS VLTRAMOSANÆ GVBERNATORI VIGILANTISSIMO, OMNISQVE ERVDITIONIS ASYLO VNICO HANC TABVLAM GEOGRAPHICAM NOVISSIMIS DIMENSIONIBVS A SE AD EXACTISSIMAM REDACTAM PERFECTIONEM ÆGIDIVS MARTINI ANTVERPIENSIS IN VTROQVE IVRE LICENTIATVS ET MATHEMATICVS FECIT ET DEDICAVIT.
ANNO CIↃ. IↃCIII.

DIOECESIS

Miliaria Germanica maxima communia et parua.

PARS

DIOECESIS PARS.

PARS LVXEMBVRGENSIS.

DIOECESIS

SEPTENTRIO.

MERIDIES.

OCCIDENS.

Stochem
Luit
Stein
Mechelen
Vacht
Rekam
Nerharen
Loenaken
Maestricht
Hughen
Wilre
Montenaken
Sichem
Viset
Sleutel
Liege
Mosa fluuius.
Chenay
Fleron
Forge de fer
Beaufays Ab.
Houxenay
Noeuf ville
Nandren
Polseur.
Spremont
Stavelot
Franchimont
Theu
Spaa
Verviers
Dalem
Foron
Nordebay
Bolant
Gulpen
Herry Chappelle
Donderode
Elsloe
Beeck
Geul
Sittart
Tudder
Faucqmont
Meersen
Meer
Louwbrouck
Climmen
Wimansrode
Hous
Seef
Bern
Haren
Limme
Amby
Bemelen
Meerlant
Brust
Esdem
Geul flu.
Mosa flu.
Ourte flu.
Vesdre flu.
Theu flu.
Beest flu.
Gulpen flu.
Wesert flu.
Berwinne flu.
Roisleu
Somagne Le Moine
Frepont
Petit Richen
Louegne
Drolleumont
Ensival
Tancremont
Iuslemail
Ieuolmont
Marche
Haudiomont
Mont
Ioanister
Tzart
Thige
Lilhey
Surrister
Polleur
Molin
Pepinster
Andrimont
Xneumont
Sorbze
Vaux
Cheneu
Hazeu
Oppem
Caßel
Eecken
Busdal
Teuton
Rouge-bois
Haghelstein
Vaux Dieu Ab.
Mortrou
Noeufchateau
Vaudemont
Rosmel
Aubel
Ondort
Frutier
Chieff
Streuesdorp
Eys
Wilre
Cartiel
Schin op de Geul
Ysseren
Alt Valkenborch
Syb
Wijlre
Gulpen
Merkelback
Amsenrat
Etsenrat
Scimpfelt
Iabeck
Putte
Orsbeeck
Ghebrokenschin
Molin
Nut
Scimelt
Geyt
Verwekel
Hillisberg
Weer
Isfstrut
Luttenrode
Crimmckel
Catsep
Spaubeck
Gieuerick
Onsel
Schimmert
Hunnekom
Lar
Swyer
Hoesdal
Hardenstein
Bunde
Albeeck
Houten
Itteren
Marsenhouen
Broukem
Sloen
Bieth
Bliet
Oppastmas
Rootghen
Heer
Cleyn
Groot
Welsen
Imber
Nieuenbort
Vmer
Termaren
Gronsfelt
Ricquelt
Ecquelrot
Gasteradt
Herkenrade
Merchaut
Molan
Keer
Lo Berwine flu.
Hermal
Argenteau
Cherut
Rabosey
Barchon
Iupelle
Heuseu
Sereche
Fen leur
Trembleur
S. Remy
Cartiers
Blegny
S. Andre
Mortier
Bois de Bo lant
Iulemont
Bois de Warnimont
Sougne
Remouchamps
Nastoy D. Dieu Part
Playe
Floroze
Haze
Lille
Chauche
Rouetu
Presseur
Betnie
Fontaine
Ougne
Nordray
Hornay
Lince
Haidecene
Dolambru
Han
Hony
Haulzeu
Mery
Asuister
Callonster
Thiff
Banc Donnie
Petit Barleu
Gran Barleu
Enhermont
Roteur
Martin
Plameau
Strimeau
Alaramont
Esseneux
Bauigne
Rapillon
Tauerne
Chapelle
Banc chene
Vilatour
Houtain
Hody
Tzar
Monfort
Chaineu
Ala Croix Tauerne
Melin
La queue du bois
Sur fosse
Maladrie Tauerne
Bel fontaine
Renoupre
Baumont
Battice
Stocqua
Tamisier
Vauco mont
Oreuseur
Richen
Banc Donnie
Ioze
Herue
Chaineu
Hazeu
Petit Richen
Andrimont
Bilstein
Cenac de Mad de Rysbrou
Muschenet
Grand haut
Wbo
Slenaken
Caßel
Mech
Part
Gulp flu.
Geul flu.
Mosa flu.
Ourte flu.
Vesdre flu.
Theu flu.
Beest flu.
Gulpen flu.
Wesert flu.
Berwinne flu.
Bois de Rosmel
Bois de Warnimont
Bois de Spaa
Bois de Hautzeu
Bois de Chapelle
Bois de Houtain
Bois de Monfort
Bois de Chaineu
Bois de Vilatour
Bois de Tzar
Bois de Hody
Bois de Houxenay
Bois de Noeufville
Bois de Nandren
Bois de Polseur
Bois de Spremont
Bois de Stavelot
Bois de Franchimont
Bois de Theu
Bois de Spaa
Bois de Verviers
Bois de Dalem
Bois de Foron
Bois de Nordebay
Bois de Bolant
Bois de Gulpen
Bois de Herry Chappelle
Bois de Donderode
Bois de Elsloe
Bois de Beeck
Bois de Geul
Bois de Sittart
Bois de Tudder
Bois de Faucqmont
Bois de Meersen
Bois de Meer
Bois de Louwbrouck
Bois de Climmen
Bois de Wimansrode
Bois de Hous
Bois de Seef
Bois de Bern
Bois de Haren
Bois de Limme
Bois de Amby
Bois de Bemelen
Bois de Meerlant
Bois de Brust
Bois de Esdem
Bois de Geul flu.
Bois de Mosa flu.
Bois de Ourte flu.
Bois de Vesdre flu.
Bois de Theu flu.
Bois de Beest flu.
Bois de Gulpen flu.
Bois de Wesert flu.
Bois de Berwinne flu.

LIMBVRGENSIS DVCATVS TABVLA NOVA,

EXCVSA SVMPTIBVS IOAN. BAPTISTÆ VRINTS, ÆMVLI STVDII GEOGRAPHIÆ D. AB. ORTELII: P. M. COSMOGRAPHI REGII. &c.

Gangelt
Rangeraide
Gheilroot
Leerat
Horix
Trips
Suickerat
Gelekirchen
LA BRVIERE
Marienborg
Prumeren
Vrelenborch
Immentorf
Linnich
Palenberck
Worichen
Willer
Wels
Roerdorp
Nieuenhaghen
Eecken
Strithaghen
Vbach
Berghendorff
Herle
Merxestein
Zetterich
Eeren
Rolduc
Heersdorf
Gulick
Aldenhouen
Simpelfelt
Kerkrat
Alsdorf
Seghersberg
DVCA-
Cartiels
Schonenberg
Heughen
Terwaden
Frens
Bongart
Eys
Bocholt
Durwys
Merode
Niefwilre
S. Laurens montagn
St. Ioris Ab.
Kinswiller
Palant
Wittem
Hockercken
Wehe
Orsbach
Helichrot
Wyswiller
Gich
Niefwyler
Partey
Mons
Saluator
Nootberg
Aquisgra no, vulgo Aix
Eswiller
Holsaet
Calcheuen
Broeck
Heecken
Hetsenich
Bonenberg
Merwiller Ab.
Epen
Inde heyde
Busdal
Elendorff
Homborch
Neruorsbach
Staelberg
Groot lant
Moresnet
Pruys
Crouthousen
Busbach
Groseruich
Monzen
Suartsenburg
Dorp
St. Cornelis Munster
Mousbach
Brenich
Eneten
Brandenburg Ab.
Venueghen
Han
Walhorn
Nieuenbau
Nieusdorp
Belue
Herry Chappelle
Lantsenburg
Stochem
Nerat
Heaghen
Muschenen
Monioe
LIMBORCH
Goiet
Heuermont
Surrister
Bois
Tzart
PARS.

AN EPISTLE OF HVMFREY LHOYD, WRITTEN TO ABRAHAM ORTEL, COSMOGRAPHER TO PHILIP, *the Second, King of* SPAINE; *wherein at large and* learnedly he diſcourſeth of the iland MONA, the *ancient ſeat of the* DRVIDES.

O ſatisfie your requeſt concerning the Name and ſituation of the ile MONA, moſt learned Ortell, and to ſet downe in writing what I haue obſerued of that argument in the reading of ancient and moderne authours, what I haue found by experience and trauell, and what I haue gathered by the knowledge of the Britiſh tongue which to this day is ſpoken vulgarly by the inhabitants of this iland, were but ſo much as I confeſſe is due to your kinde loue and manifold courteſies, whereby you haue many wayes eternally bound me vnto you: Notwithſtanding in ſo doing I am ſure to be ſeuerely cenſured of many, condemned of ſome, and generally to be ſubiect and oppoſed to the obloquy, and ſcandalous ſpeeches of the baſer ſort, ſuch I mean as haue no maner of learning or ſound iudgement. For a preiudicate opinion, though neuer ſo falſe and abſurd, nay euen the groſſeſt errors if they be once receiued and ſetled in the heart, will hardly euer be remoued, eſpecially being patronaged and defended by the authority of Polydore Virgil, a graue learned man, and one that for thoſe times was accounted very eloquent. But by their leaue I may ſay, That this man hath ſtuffed his Hiſtories with many manifeſt errours, *mille mendis & mendacijs*, with a thouſand faults and falſhoods; which he fell into, not only for that he wanted the knowledge of the Britiſh tongue, (which now the Engliſh, after the maner of the Germans, call Welſh, that is, Strange or Barbarous) without which euen the very name of the iland can by no meanes be truely vnderſtood: But alſo either for that he neuer read the beſt of our Authours, or els for that he bearing a proud ſplene and malice againſt the Britons, (whom the beſt and moſt honorable of all the Romane Emperours did loue and greatly eſteeme) little weighed their authority, and haughtilie attributing too much to his owne, neglected the better, and followed the ſteps, poore blinde man, of one William Little, little in name and little in eſtimation and credit, as blinde a foole as himſelfe. But let this braſen faced diminiſher of the Britons honour, burſt himſelfe if he will, and do what he can to the vttermoſt of his might and malice, ſo long as Diodorus Siculus, Dion Caſsius, twiſe Conſul of Rome, Herodian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Ptolemey and Strabo, are extant amongſt the Greekes; Cæſars Commentaries, Tacitus his Annals, Eutropius, Suetonius, Oroſius, Ælius Spartianus, Iulius Capitolinus, Ælius Lampridius, Flauius Vopiſcus, Aurelius Victor, Ammianus Marcellinus, Sextus Rufus, The Panegyricks of Mamertinus and others, Pliny, Antonine, Mela and Solinus, amongſt the Latines; beſide the Annals of the three Gildaſes, Ninnius, and diuers other very learned men, written many hundred yeres ſince in the Britiſh tongue, who before the comming of the Engliſh, (which our countreymen to this day call by their ancient name, *Saxons*) haue learnedly penned the hiſtories of this their natiue countrey: and beſide Aſſerius, Obbern, Felix Monumetenſis, Henricus Huntingtonenſis, Malmesburienſis, Annouillanus, Iſcanus, Neccham, Gyraldus Pariſienſis, Trenetus, and infinite others, which ſince thoſe Saxons conquered that part of the iland, (which they call England, but we, reteining the old name Lhoëgria,) haue done the like. Let, I ſay, this proud Italian burſt himſelfe, and let him ſnarle at the worthy acts of the Britons, while ſo many, and ſuch ancient authours do liue to ſound the trumpe of their honour, no impudent lying fellow ſhall euer be able with his calumnies to obſcure the bright luſture of the Britons glory, to impeach the honourable fame of their renowmed deeds, ſpread abroad by ſuch worthy men, or to faſten the leaſt infamy vpon them. But now it is time to come to our propoſed argument, and to ſpeake more particularly of MONA, which Polydore Virgil, taking vpon him more than he well might, hath depriued of the ancient name, and leauing it nameleſſe, hath giuen both it and Menauia, to the Ile of Man, as may thus be proued both out of the Greeke, Latine, and Britiſh writers, as alſo out of the language which here to this day is ſpoken by the inhabitants. It is apparent out of Cæſar, Tacitus, and others, that MONA was an iland very neere to the coaſt of Britaine, betweene it and Ireland: In which Sea there are but two (beſide the Hebrides) that are of any note and bigneſſe: Therefore it muſt needs follow, that one of thoſe two is that MONA which is ſo often mentioned in ancient hiſtories: Wherefore I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet downe before your eyes the poſition of them both, and how they do lie from the coaſt of England & other ilands round about them, that by that meanes that which followeth may the better be vnderſtood. The firſt of theſe, which Polydore calleth ANGLESEY, is very neere to that part of Britaine, which we call *Cumry*, and the Engliſh, *Wales*, from which it is ſeuered by a very narrow frith or bay of the ſea, (the countrey people call it *Menai*) which ouer-againſt the middeſt of the iland, is hardly a mile ouer. Vpon the Eaſt ſide of this ile there is a very ſtrong caſtle, and a prety fine citie, called Beaumariſh, (*Bellum mariſcum*) both built by Edward the Firſt, King of

England. On the other ſide of the iland, oppoſite to this city, there is a maruellous conuenient place to take ſhipping for Ireland, and therefore it is much for that purpoſe reſorted vnto and frequented by the Engliſh. They call it *Holy-head*, but of the Welſh men it is called *Caërgybi*, that is, Gubcheſter, or, The citie of Kybi. In this iland is *Aberfraw*, which within theſe three or foure hundred yeeres was the chiefe ſeat where ordinarily the King of Northwales, (*Gwynedia*, or as ſome barbarouſly write it *Venedocia*) did reſide and keepe his Court. This iland, for the bigneſſe of it, mainteineth and breedeth much *cattell* and *ſheepe*. It yeerely yeeldeth ſuch plentie of *wheat*, that in reſpect of that fertility it is commonly called, *The mother of Wales*. They haue little wood here growing: yet euery day the bodies of huge trees, with their roots, and ſirre trees of a woonderfull length and bigneſſe, are heere by the inhabitants found and digged out of the earth in diuers places, in low grounds and champion fields. The people ſpeake the Welſh tongue, and for the moſt part they do not vnderſtand one word of Engliſh: notwithſtanding they haue for theſe three hũdred yeeres and more beene ſubiect, as the reſt of Wales hath beene, to the Kings and Crowne of England. But now let vs come to the other iland, to which alſo Polydore Virgil hath not long ſince without any ground or good authoritie, giuen the name of MONA. That ſtandeth in the middeſt of the maine ſea, diſtant from the neereſt place of England at the leaſt fiue and twentie miles. It is almoſt as bigge as that other, but it is farre more barren and waſte, and thoſe men that are borne and bred there, are weake and nothing ſo fit for the warres and ſeruice in the field, only thoſe excepted that are ſent thither by the Earle of Darbie, to whom this ile doth by right of inheritance from his anceſtours belong. They do ſpeake the Scotiſh language, or the Iriſh, as you pleaſe to call it, for they be both one. The one is as farre from Ireland as the other. Theſe things being taught and conceiued, let vs now heare what the Romans haue written of *Mona*. The firſt authour that euer made mention of it, as I remember, was Cæſar; next after him, Pliny and Dion Caſsius: But they doe but name it only, and withall affirme it to be ſituate in the maine ſea betweene England and Ireland. Thus much we both confeſſe. Cornelius Tacitus, a very learned man, and one that by meanes of Iulius Agricola, his father in law, very well knew the ſtate of Britaine then, of the ſituation and diſtance of Mona from the Continent, teacheth vs many things making much to this our purpoſe. Therefore let vs liſten awhile to that which he ſpeaketh in the foureteenth booke of his Annals: *But then was Paulinus Suetonius Lieutenant of Britaine, one that for his great experience and knowledge of militarie matters, popular fame, and eſtimation amongſt the meaner ſort of men, (which for the moſt part ſuffereth no man of rare vertues and qualities to liue without a compere) did alwayes contend with Corbulo, labouring by all meanes poſſiblie to match that his honourable ſeruice in conquering Armenia, by ouercomming and quieting thoſe Rebels which in theſe parts did ſtand out againſt the Romans. Therefore he maketh great preparation, and prouideth all things neceſſarie for the aſſault and taking of the iland* Mona, *a place not only by nature, but alſo by reaſon of the multitude of people which do there inhabit, very ſtrong and defencible, and is indeed the ſanctuarie and place of common refuge for all ſuch as runne away from their Capteines or Commanders. He cauſed boats to be made with flat bottomes, becauſe the ſea there neere the ſhore is verie ſhallow, and euerie where full of flats and ſhelfe. Thus they conueyed ouer the footmen, the horſmen followed them partly wading thorow the foords and ſhallow places, and partly ſwimming where the waters were more deepe. Vpon the ſhore, to empeach our landing, a very great armie, verie well appointed and armed for all aſſaies, ſtood cloſe thronging together, intermedled with women running to and fro betweene the ranks with torches in their hands, in mourning gownes and their haire about their eares, of all the world like to the Furies or madde women. The Druides alſo on euerie ſide with hands lifted vp to heauen, powring out many bitter curſes and deadlie imprecation, with the ſtrangeneſſe of that ſight ſtrooke the ſouldiers into ſuch a dampe, that they ſtood ſtone ſtill, not once mooving their bodies, as if they had willingly offered their throats to the enemie: yet at length by the exhortation and encouragement of the Generall, and one animating and heartening on another, that they might not ſeeme to be afrayd of a companie of ſeelie women and other frantike people, they aduance forward the ſtanderd, diſplay their banners, and ſuch as offered to reſiſt, they beat to the ground, and force them to runne into their owne fires. This being done, he placed garriſons in their townes and villages, and cauſed their woods to be cut downe and vtterlie deſtroyed; which, by reaſon of their cruell ceremonies and ſuperſtitious ſacrifices there offered, were by them eſteemed holy. For they accounted it lawfull to embrue their altars with the blood of their captiues, and to ſeeke to know the ſecret counſell of the eternall God and euents to come by the entrailes and bowels of men.* Thou heareſt, gentle Reader, how the footmen followed the horſmen in the foords and ſhallowes, and where the water was more deepe, they ſwomme ouer with the horſes. The ſame Authour alſo, ſetting forth, in the life of Iulius Agricola, the ſame Agricola's voyage into this iland, writeth on this maner: MONAM *inſulam, cuius poſſeſsionem reuocatum Paulinum, &c.* Thus tranſlated by the learned Sir Henrie Sauile (for I know not whether Great Tacitus ſcorneth any other interpretor or no) *He deliberated to conquer the iland* Mona: *from the poſſeſsion whereof, as before I haue rehearſed, Paullinus was reuoked by the generall rebellion of Britanie: But as in a purpoſe not purpoſed before, ſhips being wanting, the policie and reſoluteneſſe of the Captaine deuiſed a paſſage, commanding the moſt choiſe of the Aides, to whom all the ſhallowes were knowen, and who after the vſe of their countrey were able in ſwimming to gouerne themſelues with armour and horſes, laying aſide their cariage, to put ouer at once, and ſuddenly to inuade them. VVhich thing ſo amaſed the enemie, attending for ſhips and ſuch prouiſion by ſea, that ſurely beleeuing nothing could be hard or inuincible to men which came ſo minded to warre, they humbly intreated for peace, and yeelded the Iland. Thus Agricola at his firſt entrance into his prouince (which time others conſume in vaine oſtentation and ambitious ſeeking of ceremonies) entring withall into labours and dangers, became famous indeed and of great reputation.* Here thou ſeeſt againe, how the ſouldiers gat into Mona by ſwimming without the helpe of any ſhips or boats. Neither did this our authour heare this from the

report

report of any obſcure fellow of little knowledge and leſſe vnderſtanding in theſe matters, but euen from the mouth of Agricola himſelfe, his wiues father, a man very famous, and one that was the Generall and chiefe commander in this voyage. But marke, I pray you, how Polydore Virgil anſwereth all this: For thus he writeth in the firſt booke of his Hiſtorie of England. This ſometime (he ſpeaketh of Mona) was ſeuered from Britaine by a very narrow arme of the ſea, ſo that ſo oft as the ſea did ebbe, which heere at all times maketh very high tides, it was ſo neere to the Continent, that men might go thither without boats. And againe, a little beneath he writeth thus of it: See, ſayth he, what continuance of time can bring to paſſe, That iland is now fiue and twentie miles from any part of England, which ſometime was ſcarſe one mile from it. What will not malice, and a croſſe humour alwaies oppoſing it ſelfe againſt other mens opinions, although neuer ſo much turning to his owne diſgrace and diſcredit, yea euen in the beſt wits, force a man to do? This Italian dreameth of a ſtrange inundation and ouerflowing of the ſea, whereof neuer any Hiſtorian, Latine, Engliſh, Iriſh or Scotiſh euer ſpake, I dare auouch, one word: and that which is moſt ſtrange of all, the countrey people neuer haue heard, as ſeemeth, from their anceſtours, of any ſuch kinde of drowning. He complaineth alſo of the ſtraightneſſe of that other iland, and of the ſcarſitie of Corne and Wood. Where alſo I could wiſh that the Authour had had a little more diſcretion and honeſtie: For this iland (I meane his Angliſea, which indeed is the true Mona) is about fiue and twentie Engliſh miles long, and ſixteene miles ouer, euery mile containing one thouſand and two hundred Geographicall paſes. Therefore it conteineth in compaſſe well neere threeſcore and twelue Italian miles: For in ſome places it is not full ſixteene miles ouer. That which he ſpeaketh of the ſcarſitie of wood here, it is very true: For Tacitus reporteth that the woods were cut downe and deſtroyed by the Romans, an infinite number of the bodies of which, as I haue ſhewed before, couered with earth and hid within the ground, are at this day by the countrey people found in ſundry places of the ile. And that there haue beene woods here within theſe foure hundred yeeres or thereabouts, it is very manifeſt by our hiſtories. Of the barrenneſſe of this Iland I know not well what to ſay, ſeeing that he is not aſhamed to write that which all men do know to be moſt falſe: For ſuch is the fertilitie of this iland, that our people vſe to ſay prouerbially, that Angleſey is the mother of Wales (*Mon mam Gymry.*) Moreouer, the inhabitants (for their proportion, and ſtate of our countrey) are verie wealthie, and withall, ſtout and valiant, as appeareth out of the Engliſh Hiſtoriographers: For the Engliſh men haue oft times aſſaulted this iland by ſea, and laboured to get the poſſeſsion thereof, but all in vaine: For they haue been alwaies there ſlaine, or put to the worſt. This, Hugh Earle of Shrewſburie and Arundell there ſlaine, can teſtifie to be true. This alſo Henrie the naturall ſonne of Henrie the Firſt, with many noble men with him there ſlaine can well teſtifie. [How true this is I can not tell; but this I finde, that two Hughs of the Norman blood, the one Earle of Cheſter, the other Earle of Shrewsburie, did enter this iland, greatly vexe the inhabitants; and that they might the better retaine them in due obedience, did build the caſtle at Aber Lhienioc: and of theſe two, Hugh Earle of Cheſter was indeed there ſlaine: but how? not in the entrance or aſſault of the ile, but in the defence of it after he had gotten quiet poſſeſsion of the ſame · yet not by the Welſh men, but by the Norweighians, who vnder the conduct of Magnus their Generall landed heere, ſlew many of the people, robbed the countrey, and departed with great ſpoile. Of that Henrie I finde not one word in others.] What ſhould I ſay more? Polydore Virgils Mona diſtant from the coaſt of Britaine twentie fiue miles, no whit bigger than this, but much more barren, and ſuch as breedeth a weaker kinde of men deſcended from the Iriſh, euen by the iudgement of Polydore himſelfe, doth now renounce the title of Mona. But what other men alſo do thinke of this matter, let vs heare in few words. Ptolemey the Prince of Geographers, vpon the Eaſt ſide of Ireland placeth foure ilands, MONARINA (or as other copies do reade, *Monaida*) MONA, ADROS and LYMNOS. The two latter are very well knowen vnto vs at this day; for that indeed they doe ſtill reteine thoſe auncient names. Adros of our countrey men is called *Ynys ador*, that is, as the words doe ſignifie, *The iland of birds*. Lymnos they now call *Enlli*, which the Engliſh men call *Bardeſey*, that is, as he would faine interpret it, *Inſula Bardorum*, The Bardes iland. [But I doubt whether our Saxons did euer vnderſtand what the Britons *Bardi* meant: yet of this I am ſure, that the learned M. Camden in his Britannia is of another opinion.] Of the other two then, the one muſt of neceſsity be our Mona, the other Polydores Mona. Monaria is by Ptolemey placed much farther Northward than Mona, and Mona hee maketh to lie ſomewhat more Eaſterly than Monaria: For this, Monaria, I meane, or Monacœda, as Ptolemeyes copies vulgarly haue it, lieth, as he writeth, from the Canaries Eaſtward 17 degrees and 40 minutes, but vp ſo high into the North, that the pole there is eleuated aboue the horizont 61 degrees and 30 minutes: when as the other, to wit, Mona, lieth from the Canaries but 15 degrees, and from the North but 57 degrees and 40 minutes. Polydores Mona leaneth both more toward the North and Eaſt than ours doth: Therefore it is Ptolemeys Monaria that he ſpeaketh of, not Ptolemeys Mona. And this our Mona ſhall ſtill reteine that ancient name of Mona, which Ptolemey gaue vnto it in his time. This we haue collected out of forreine hiſtories: Now let vs come to our owne Writers, who I thinke, in a matter of names of places in their owne country and language ought rather to be beleeued than an Italian, a meere ſtranger borne and brought vp beyond the ſeas, farre from this our countrey. But that theſe things may the better be vnderſtood, ſome few lines are here by the way to be inſerted. All men do know and confeſſe this to be true, that the Britons, before the entrance of the

Engliſh

English or Saxons did possesse this whole iland: vntill such time as being by them conquered and subdued, they were forced to abandon the better part of the same, leauing it to the possession of their enemies, and to content themselues with the Western parts only: And they being thus seated, were called by the names of the places were they dwelt, as for example those which possessed Cambria, were named *Cambri*: those which inhabited *Cornoua*, were knowen and called by the name of the *Cornouij*. Yet the English men did, after the maner of the Dutch (who name the French and Italians, *Welsh*) call them all generally *Welshmen*: Adding for difference sake the names of the countries, as it is manifest by those histories, which yet are extant, written in the Saxon tongue. For those our *Brits*, are in them called *Walæ*: and the Cornouij, *Cornwalæ*; not, as the vnlearned do thinke, *Cornugalliæ*. Neither can I with silence ouerpasse that shameless impudencie of Polydore, who braggeth that he was the first that euer found this out, and committed the same to writing; when it is most certeine that he stole this etymologie and reason why this our countrie was called Wales, out of Sylvester Giraldus. But, that I may returne vnto that where I left, the Welshmen being thus cooped vp into a corner, did notwithstanding reteine the ancient British tongue: so that the Countries, Cities, Riuers, Ilands, and people of Britaine, are by the Welshmen called by those names whereby they were knowen and called at such time as they possessed the whole. For our countrey people, such I meane as are borne and brought vp farre within the land, do not know what the name of an English man doth meane, but all the English they do generally terme *Saisson*, that is, Saxons, (for they haue no *x*) England they call by the ancient name *Lhoëger*: Wales, *Cambri*: Cornwall, *Corniw*: Scotland, *Alban*: Ireland, *Iuerdhon*: and indeed some old Writers do write the name of this iland not *Hibernia*, but *Iuernia*, as M. Camden sheweth at large in his Britannia. So also we doe still call all the Cities of England by those names whereby they were sometime called before the entrance of the Saxons. But let vs come againe to Mona. Our countreymen and the inhabitants of this ile (speaking now at this day the ancient British tongue) doe know no other name of it than MON, for so they all generally call it. Polydore Virgil calleth it ANGLESEA, that is, The English ile. I grant that this iland being subdued by the English men, was beautified and graced with their name, and that the English men do so call it I do not denie. But, I pray thee, did the English men first descrie this iland, was it neuer seene before, or had it no name at all before their comming? Heare't thou Polydore, bethinke thy selfe; thou mayest aswell say that England is not that land which was sometime called Britannia, nor that was not Gallia, which now we call France. Nay, which is a greater matter than this, and more strange, the inhabitants of this ile (notwithstanding they be subiect to the crowne of England) do neither know what England or an English man doth meane: For an English man they call *Sais*, (but in the plurall number speaking of more than one, *Saisson*) and this their natiue countrey they name *Mon*. Moreouer, that faire citie built vpon that arme of the sea or frith, aboue mentioned, on the other side ouer against the West part of this iland, is called *Caerarvon*, that is, The citie vpon Mon: For Caer, in our language signifieth a walled towne; (*Kir*, in Hebrew is a wall, and *Kartha*, in those Easterne tongues is a walled citie:) *Ar*, is as much to say, as Vpon: and as for the *v*, in the last syllable, for *m*, that is the proprietie of the language in some cases: for in all words beginning with *m*, in consequence of speech, that letter, after some certeine consonants is changed into *v*, for which our nation doth alwayes vse *f*: because that *v*, with them is euermore a vowell: So we call Wednesday (*Diem Mercurij*) *Die Mercher*, but Wednesday night *Nos Fercher*. Mary, we call *Mair*; but for our Ladies church we write and pronounce *Lhanuair*. Neither is this citie only thus named, but euen that whole tract of the continent of Britaine that runneth along by it is called *Arvon*, that is, Opposite or oueragainst Mon. But let it be, that this iland was not that Mona so oft mentioned by the ancients, then ought Polydore for his credits sake haue found another name for it, and not to haue left it wholly nameless. Now let vs come vnto the other, which our countreymen do call MENAW: and which all the inhabitants generall, as also the English and Scots (reteining the Welsh name, but cutting it somewhat shorter) MAN. Therefore there is no man, for ought I know, beside this proud Italian, and one Hector Boëthius, a loud liar, that euer called this iland by the name of Mona. But leauing these demonstrable arguments, which indeed do make this matter more cleere than the noone day, let vs come vnto authorities and testimonies of learned men, which in some cases are rather beleeued than any other arguments whatsoeuer: by these I doubt not but the true and proper name shall be giuen to ech of these ilands, and the controuersie decided without any maner of contradiction. There is a piece of Gildas Britannus, that ancient writer, a man euery kinde of way learned, at this day remaining, in the Librarie of the illustrious Earle of Arundell, the only learned Noble man of his time; in which he hath these wordes: England hath three ilands belonging to it: Wight, ouer against the Armoricanes, or Bretaigne in France: The second lieth in the middest of the sea betweene Ireland and England. The Latine Historians doe call it *Eubonia*, but vulgarly in our mother tongue we call it MANAW. Thou heares't, gentle Reader, a naturall Welsh man speaking in the Welsh tongue: For thus we call Polydore Virgils Mona in our natiue language euen at this day. Moreouer, the reuerend Beda, that worthy Englishman, famous thorow all Christendome in his dayes for all maner of literature and good learning, in the ninth chapter of the second booke of his Historie writeth thus: At which time also the people of Northumberland (*Nordan Humbri*) that is, all that nation of the Angles which did inhabit vpon the North side of the riuer Humber, with Edwin their king, by the preaching of Paulinus (of whom we haue spoken a little before) was conuerted vnto

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the faith of Christ. This king in taking of good succeſſe for his enterteinment of the Goſpel, did grow ſo mightie in Christianitie and the kingdome of heauen, and alſo had that command vpon the earth, that he ruled (which neuer any king of the Engliſh did before him) from one end of Britaine to the other, and was king not only of the Engliſh but alſo of all the ſhires and prouinces of the Britons. Yea and he brought vnder his ſubiection, as I haue ſhewed before, the iles of Man (*inſulæ Menaniæ.*) Here I do thinke, that for *Menaniæ*, it ought to be written *Menauiæ*: ſeeing that there is ſuch ſmall difference betweene an *n* and a *u*, that they may eaſily be miſtaken, and one put for another. Moreouer, Henry Archdeacon of Huntingdon, a worthy Hiſtoriographer, who wrote about the yeere of our Lord 1140, one that followed Beda in many things almoſt foot for foot, doth ſeeme alſo to correct this fault, and cleere the doubt. For he ſetting forth the great command and conqueſts of this Edwine King of the Northumbers, bruſteth out into theſe words: Eduwyn the king of the Northumbers ruled ouer all Britaine, not only ouer that part which was inhabited of the Engliſh, but ouer that alſo which was poſſeſſed of the Britons, Kent only excepted. Moreouer, he brought the ile *Menauia*, which lieth between Ireland and Britaine, and is commonly called MAN, vnder the obedience of the Kings of England. Here obſerue, that this Engliſh man did giue alſo to this iland (which Polydore Virgil falſly calleth Mona) the Engliſh name: for it is commonly, ſayth he, called *Man*: by which name it is knowen & called at this day of all the Engliſh. Beſides this alſo Ranulph of Cheſter in the foure and fortieth chapter of the firſt booke of his Polychronicon, doth thus ſpeake of thoſe ilands which are neere neighbours vnto Britaine: Britaine, ſayth he, hath three ilands lying not farre off from it (beſide the Orkney iles) which doe ſeeme to anſwer vnto the three principall parts of the ſame: For WIGHT lieth hard vpon the coaſt of *Loëgria*, which now is called England (*Anglia*:) MONA which the Engliſh call Angliſea, perteineth vnto *Cambria*, that is, to Wales: But the ile EVBONIA, which hath two other names, *Menauia* and *Mania*, lieth oueragainſt Scotland. Theſe three, Wight, Man, and Angliſea (*Vecta, Mania, Mona*) are almoſt all of one bigneſſe, and conteining the like quantitie of ground. Thus farre Ranulph of Cheſter. The reaſon why Gildas and others haue called this iland *Eubonia*, I take to be this; becauſe it was firſt inhabited of the ſame nation (to wit, the Iriſh) of the which the *Euboniæ*, the Weſt iles, commonly of the Hiſtorians called *Hebrides*, are. The reuerend Beda and Henry Huntington, in that they write it *Menauia*, do ſeeme to allude to the Welſh name *Manaw*: but this is it which we would haue thee diligently to obſerue, that none of them do call it Mona. By theſe arguments and teſtimonies it is manifeſt that *Mona* is that iland which the inhabitants (as I haue ſhewed before) doe at this day name *Mona*, or Mon, acknowledging no other name, and is that which of the Engliſh is called Angliſea: but the other, which Polydore Virgil, and ſuch as doe loue with him to wallow in the mire, rather than to ſeeke for the cleere ſtreames, doe call Mona, is of Gildas called *Eubonia*, of Henry Huntington *Menauia*, and of others *Mania*. Here I will conclude this diſcourſe with this one teſtimonie, which may indeed woorthily ſtand for many; to wit, this of Sylueſter Girald a Welſh man borne, a man no leſſe famous for his learning, than for his noble birth: For he was deſcended from that noble houſe of the Giralds, to whom the Kings of England are beholding for that footing which they haue in Ireland. Moreouer, he was greatly beloued of Henrie the ſecond King of England, and was afterward Secretarie to King Iohn his ſonne; whoſe name alſo is very famous and oft mentioned in the Popes Decretals: For being but biſhop of S. Dauids in Wales, he did notwithſtanding contend with the Archbiſhop of Canturburie about the prerogatiue & primacy: This man, I ſay, in that his booke which he intituled *Itinerarium Balwini Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, crucem in infideles per Cambriam prædicantis*, The Iournall or trauels of Baldwin Archbiſhop of Canturbury, when as he preached the Goſpell and croſſe of Chriſt againſt the Infidels thorowout all Wales (whoſe company he neuer forſooke in all that peregrination) writeth thus of the ile MONA. On the morrow we paſſed by the caſtle of Caeraruon, and from thence thorow the valleys and ſteepe hilles and mountaines we came vnto Bangor, where we were moſt kindly enterteined of the biſhop (whoſe name was Gwian, who was almoſt conſtrained to take vp the croſſe of Chriſt) with a great lamentation and ſhout of all ſorts of people both men and women. From thence, croſsing a vety narrow arme of the ſea, we paſſed ouer to MONA, an iland lying about two miles off from the maine land. Here Rothericke the yonger ſonne of Owen came very deuoutly with all the people of that ile and of the countreys round about him, to meet vs. There they making as it were a theater of the craggie rocks, by the preaching of the Archbiſhop, and of Alexander the Archdeacon of that place, many were wonne vnto the croſſe and to beleeue in Ieſus Chriſt, but certeine yong men, luſtie-bloods, of the ſeruants and followers of Rothericke, which ſate oueragainſt vs, would by no meanes be drawen to beare the croſſe. Of theſe ſome, within a little while after, following certeine theeues or freebooters, being ſlaine outright, others hurt and dangerouſly wounded, did of their owne heads lay a worldly croſſe one vpon anothers backe. Rothericke was married to Prince Reeſe's daughter, who was allied to him in the third degree: her, by no admonitions, he could be made to put away from him, hoping that by her meanes he ſhould the better be able to defend himſelfe againſt his brothers children, whom he had diſherited and put by their lands and poſſeſsions: notwithſtanding it fell out contrary to his expectation, for within awhile after they recouered all againe out of his hands. This Iland hath three hundred three and fortie villages or farmes, yet it is eſteemed but at three Cantreds. Britaine hath three ilands lying not farre off from it, all almoſt of like quantitie and bigneſſe: *VVight*, vpon the South; *Mon*, vpon the *Weſt*;

and

and *Man*, vpon the Northweſt. The two former are very neere to the continent, the armes of the ſea by which they are ſeuered from England, being but very narrow and not farre ouer. The third which is called Man, lieth mid way betweene Vlſter, a prouince of Ireland, and Gallawey of Scotland. Mona, or Mon, of the inhabitants, by reaſon of the great plenty of wheat which it yeeldeth ordinarily euery yeere, is called The mother of Wales. And a little beneath, the ſame Authour writeth thus of this iland: Hugh Earle of Shrewsbury and Arundell, with Hugh Earle of Cheſter, entring this iland by force, did ſhut dogs all night in the church of Fetridanke, which the next morning were found all ſtarke madde; and he himſelfe afterward by the inhabitants of the Orkeney iles, comming thither as pirats and ſea-robbers, vnder the leading of Magnus their captaine, being ſhot in the eye (which part of his body only was vnarmed and ſubiect to the enemies weapon) fell ſtone dead from the decke of the ſhippe into the ſea: which Magnus beholding, cried out in the Daniſh language, *Leit loope*, that is as much to ſay in Engliſh, Let him leape. Moreouer, Henry the Second, going into North-Wales with an armie of men, ioyned battell with the aduerſarie at Caleſhull in a narrow ſtraight betweene two woods, and withall ſent a faile of ſhips into Mona, which ſpoiled the foreſayd Church with other places there: wherfore they were almoſt all ſlaine, taken, dangerouſly wounded, or put to flight by the inhabitants of that ile. There were in this company two noble men, and his vncle which wrote this ſtory, with other mo ſent hither by the King, to wit, Henry the ſonne of Henry the Firſt, and the vncle of Henry the Second, begotten of the honourable lady Neſta, daughter of Reeſe, Theodore's ſonne, borne in the confines of South-Wales, I meane in the skirts of it next vnto Demetia or Weſt-Wales, and the brother of Steuen, brother to Henry by the mothers ſide, but not by the fathers, a man that firſt in our dayes, breaking the way for others, not long after this, attempted the entrance and conqueſt of Ireland, whoſe worthy commendations the prophicall hiſtory doth at large ſet foorth. Henry being too venturous, and not being ſeconded in time, was killed at the firſt encounter with a pike. But Robert diſtruſting his owne ſtrength and doubting whether he ſhould be aided or not, fled, and being ſore wounded, very hardly recouered the ſhippes. This iland outwardly appeareth as if it were barren, rough, and ouergrowen, like as the countrey of Pebidion neere Menauia doth, although indeed it be very fertile of many things in diuers places. Thus farre Gyraldus. What could euer be ſpoken or written more plainly and euidently of the name, ſituation, fertility and valourous inhabitants of Mona; as alſo of the ſituation and name of that other iland? The ſame authour in his deſcription of Wales, thus ſpeaketh of this Iland: In North-Wales betweene Mona and Snowdon hilles is Bangor the biſhops ſea. As of all Wales, the South part about Cardigan ſhire, (*Ceretica regionum*, he calleth it) but eſpecially euery where in Weſt-Wales, (*Demetia*) by reaſon of the champion plaines, and commodiouſneſſe of the marine coaſts, are farre the more pleaſant and better: ſo North-Wales (*Borealis Venedotia*) is knowen to haue many countries and places farre more ſtrong and better fortified by nature and ſituation, many more goodly braue men, euerie where to haue much better and more fertile ground: For like as Snowdon hilles are thought to be able to finde paſture for all the cattell in Wales if they were all driuen thither, ſo it is reported that the ile Mona (*Angliſea*) may for a time finde all Wales bread-corne; ſuch is the woonderfull ſtore of wheat that it doth yeerely yeeld. What man is he that is ſo blockiſh and void of vnderſtanding, that ſhall read and conſider theſe arguments and allegations, that will make any doubt whether Polydore's Angliſea be the true Mona, that ancient ſeat of the Druides, ſo renowmed by the Romane warres, and oft mentioned in their hiſtories? Moreouer, who can doubt, whether that other Iland, which the Welſhmen call *Manaw*, and the Engliſh *Man*, which he and ſome other learned men (chuſing rather to drinke puddle water from a neere channell, than to ſeeke farther for a cleere ſtreame or pure fountaine) haue falſly named *Mona*, or whether we ought not rather with Ptolemey to call it *Monaria*, or *Monaida*; *Eubonia*, with Gildas; *Menauia*, with Beda and Henrie Huntington; or *Mania*, with Gyraldus?

Many more arguments and teſtimonies of learned men I could in this place haue alleaged: but leſt I ſhould be too tedious and troubleſome to the Reader, I will at this time with theſe content my ſelfe: nothing doubting but theſe, to any learned man, or any one well acquainted with the Welſh hiſtories, ſhalbe thought ſufficient to ſtop the mouth of the ſcandalous aduerſary, and to anſwer all the cauils of the malitious enuiours of the Britons glory. Therefore I muſt entreat thee, moſt learned Ortell, for that thy kindneſſe and humanity which thou art wont to ſhew to others, to take this in good part, and in that thy goodly Theater, to ſet out this our Mona, in the ancient colours, to the publicke view of the world: And I hope before it be long to ſend you a more abſolute deſcription, not only of this our Mona, but alſo of all Wales, illuſtrated both with the ancient names vſed by the Romans and Britons, and alſo with the moderne Engliſh, whereby they are knowen at this day of that nation. Moreouer, I haue a Geographicall Chart or Map of England, deſcribed according to the moderne ſituation and view, with the ancient names of riuers, townes, people and places, mentioned by Ptolemey, Pliny, Antonine and others, that thoſe groſſe and ſhameleſſe lies of Hector Boothe may by that means the eaſilier be deſcried: againſt which Hector Boothe our Leland, that famous and learned Antiquary wrote this moſt worthy Epigramme: *Hectoris hiſtorici tot, quot mendacia ſcripſit, Si vis vt numerem, Lector amice, tibi; Me iubeas etiam fluctus numerare marinos, Et liquidi ſtellas cõmumerare poli. Would'ſt haue me, gentle Reader, tell I he lies that Hector Boothe did write? I may aſwell count ſand of ſea, Or ſtarres of heauen in cleereſt night.* I haue alſo a very exact deſcription of the marine tract or ſea coaſt of Scotland:

land: all which when I ſhall come vp to London (which God willing ſhall be before the end of April next) I will ſend vnto you: Whereby the manifeſt and palpable errours of certeine learned men ſhall be diſcouered: who in their Geographicall Chart, truſting too confidently to certeine vnlearned mens relations and writings haue moſt falſly and erroneouſly ſet downe the names of diuers places, cities and riuers, to the great preiudice and danger of ſuch as ſhall giue heed vnto them. In the meane time I bid you heartily farewell, beſeeching you, of all loues, if there be any thing wherein I may pleaſure you, not to entreat it, but to command it, by the law of friendſhip and league of learned ſcholars. Richard Clough, a verie honeſt man, and one that was the cauſe and procurer of this our loue and acquaintance, aſwell your friend as mine, ſhall both bring your letters from you to me, and mine to you, that intereſt I know we both haue in him. Againe farewell, moſt kinde ORTELL: from *Denbigh* in *Guynedh* or North-Wales this fifth of April, in the yeere of our Lord God clɔ. Iɔ. LXVIII.

Thine to his vttermoſt power, HVMFREY LHOYD
of Denbigh *in* Wales.

LONDON,
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